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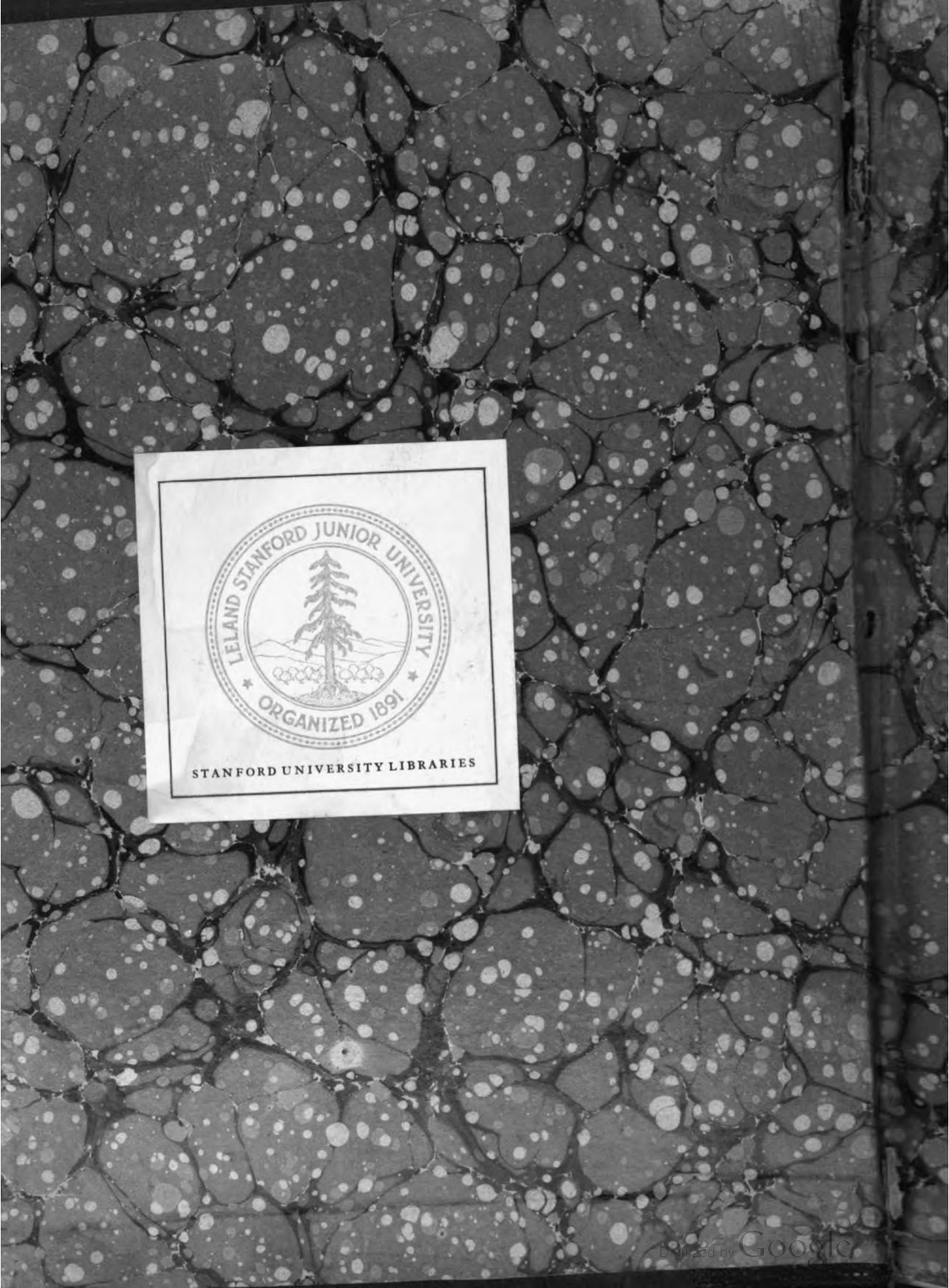
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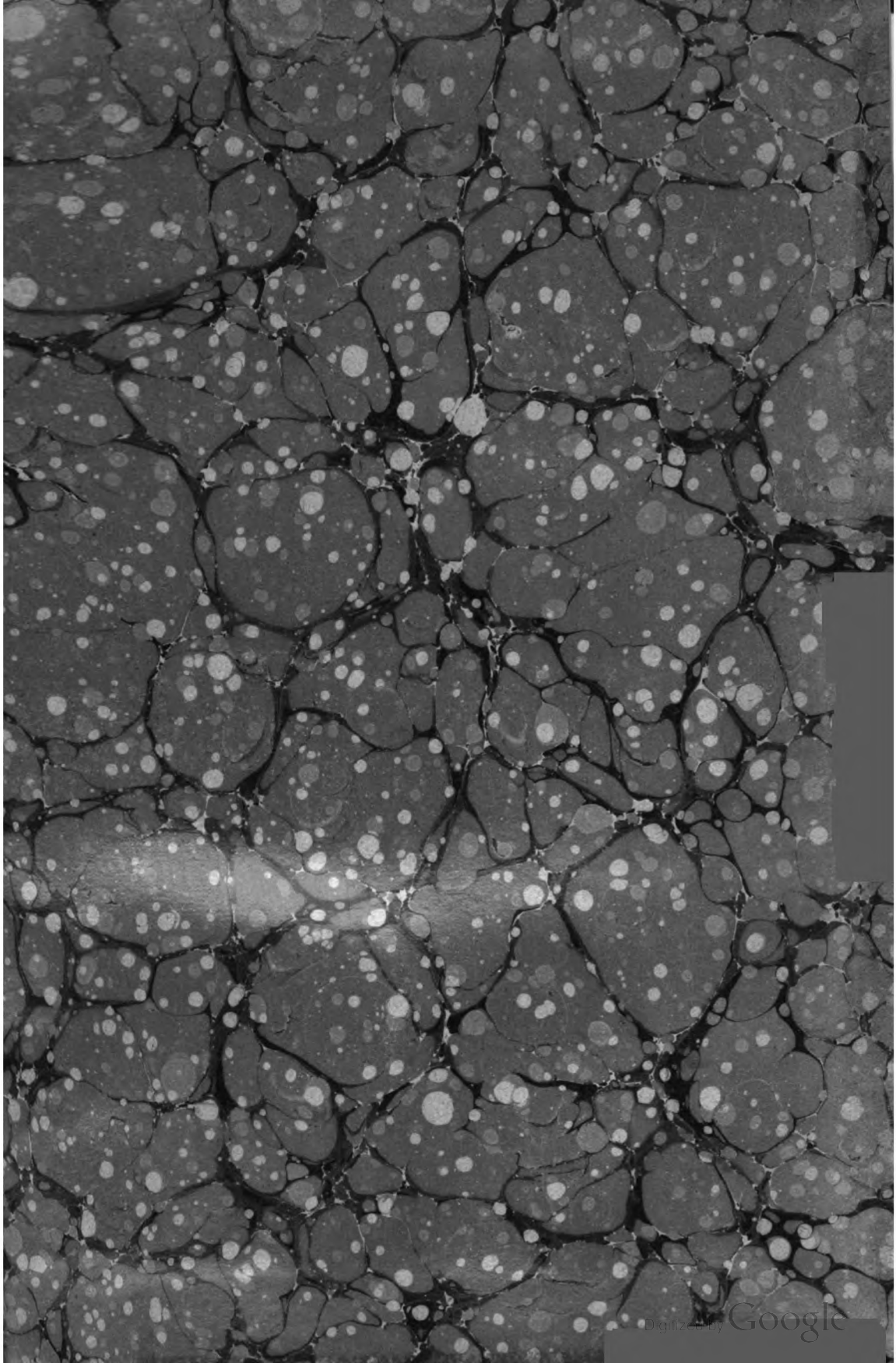


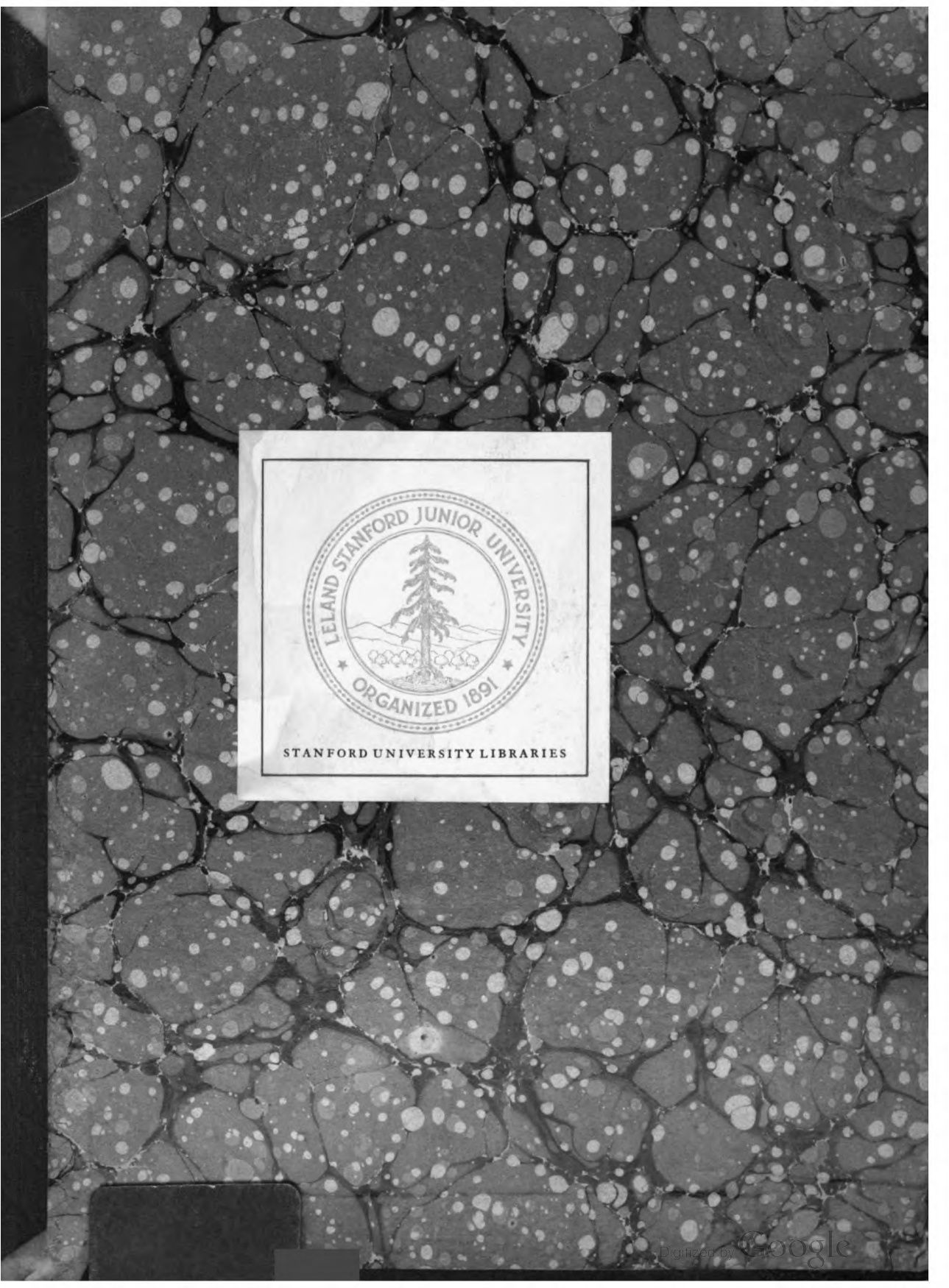
Hearst's international

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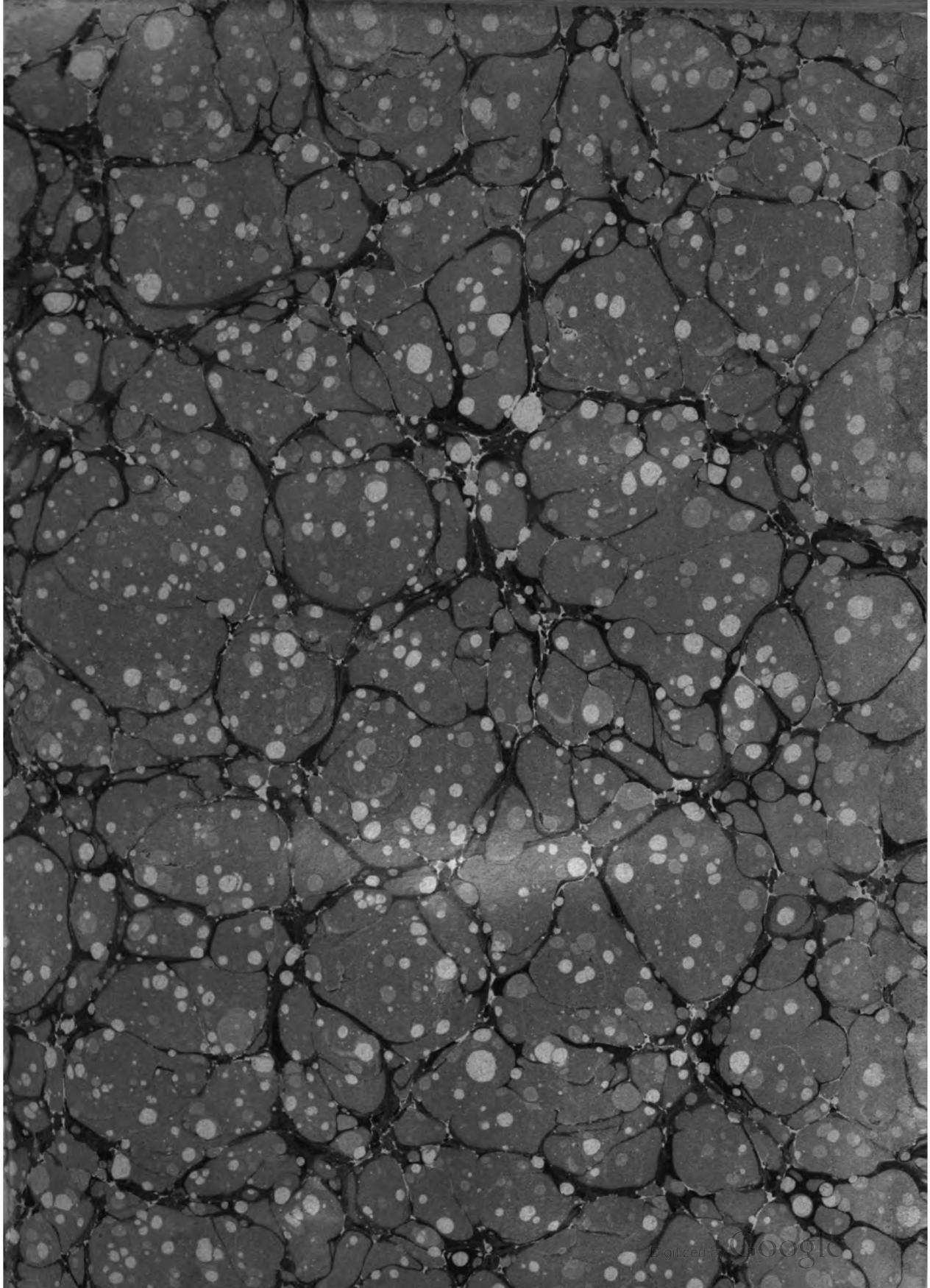


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THE WORLD TO-DAY

A MONTHLY RECORD
OF HUMAN PROGRESS

Containing the Latest Information on

HISTORY
SCIENCE
PHILOSOPHY
LITERATURE
LEGISLATION
POLITICS
INDUSTRY
RELIGION
EDUCATION
ART, Etc.

Volume XIII

FROM JUNE 1, 1907, TO DECEMBER 1, 1907

Fully Illustrated

CHICAGO
THE WORLD TO-DAY COMPANY
1907

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THE SPIRIT OF THE MONTH

PRIMITIVE MAN REDIVIVUS

The Railroads Struggle for Self-preservation (that is, Passenger Rates) against the Tyrannical, Two-cent-a-mile Legislatures

The Nations at The Hague Decline the Blessings Due Peacemakers

Baseball Enthusiasts Mob Umpires to Avenge their Wrongs

The Most of Us Overhaul our Fishing Tackle and Long to be Aboriginal

The World and his Wife Plan how to be Uncomfortable in a New Place and Call it Vacation

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Photograph by R. Stagg, San Francisco

FRANCIS J. HENEY, ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Mr. Heney is responsible for the determined effort to free San Francisco of its grafters. He is conducting the prosecution of Abraham Ruef, the "boss"; of E. E. Schmitz, the mayor; of Patrick Calhoun, street railway president; and of various captains of industry

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The World To-Day

VOLUME XIII JULY, 1907 NUMBER 1

The Day of the Farmer

THIS is the season when the primitive man in us wants to dig in the ground. If we live in flats we put flower-boxes on the back railing. If we have a back yard we—or our wives—plant flowers in a ribbon of ground along the back fence.

For what man of us has not wanted to be a farmer?

The average city man, in early summer, plans for that Utopia which is to be his when he has made enough money to buy a little place not too far from State street and can settle down to the companionship of a horse, a cow, some chickens and an occasional grandchild.

* * *

To most of us farming is a remarkably simple matter. You break up the ground, you smooth it down; you put the seed in; then you smooth it some more; then you sit in a hammock until it is time to grow rich selling your grain to the commission merchants. How much easier, and how much more attractive that seems than the daily routine of the office or shop! At any rate, every man who never lived on a farm is convinced that he would make a good farmer!

All of which optimism is subject to expensive disillusionment. Your optimistic amateur agriculturist—farmer is too simple a word for him—finds that he is fighting a losing battle with bugs, droughts, grasshoppers, rain, and his alleged unsophisticated neighbors.

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He needs to have his farm endowed if he expects to be able to afford company dinners during the winter.

* * *

But the farmer who is not an amateur is a really increasing factor in to-day's life. In fact, farming is rapidly becoming one of the professions. We have our agricultural schools, just as we have our law schools.

It is getting to be a business as well. Farmers have their trusts, like other manufacturers.

It is a far cry from the New England farmer, trying to arrange an exploded granite quarry into a stone wall that he may have room in which to plant his crop, to that master of capital, science and black earth ten feet deep who plows with a traction engine and reaps with a ten-horse team.

* * *

And between these two types of farmers the drift is steadily toward the latter.

The comic paper does not laugh at the "granger" as frequently as it used to laugh. It wants his subscription.

The capitalist does not foreclose mortgages on the prairie farm now. He borrows money of its owner.

And, what is vastly more important, the entire country looks with a respect bordering upon apprehension on this new type of American who has decided views on railroads, trusts, and, in fact, on every subject, from the "greenbug" to the lecturer at his Chautauqua.

* * *

This rise of the farmer into national significance is welcome in view of the inundation of great cities by immigrants who have significance only *en masse*.

The farm is the nursery of individualism. If you are a cliff-dweller in the city, send your boy there this summer, and let him see what it means to create wealth with the help of nature rather than with the ticker. You will help make him a better American.

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AT THE BROOK

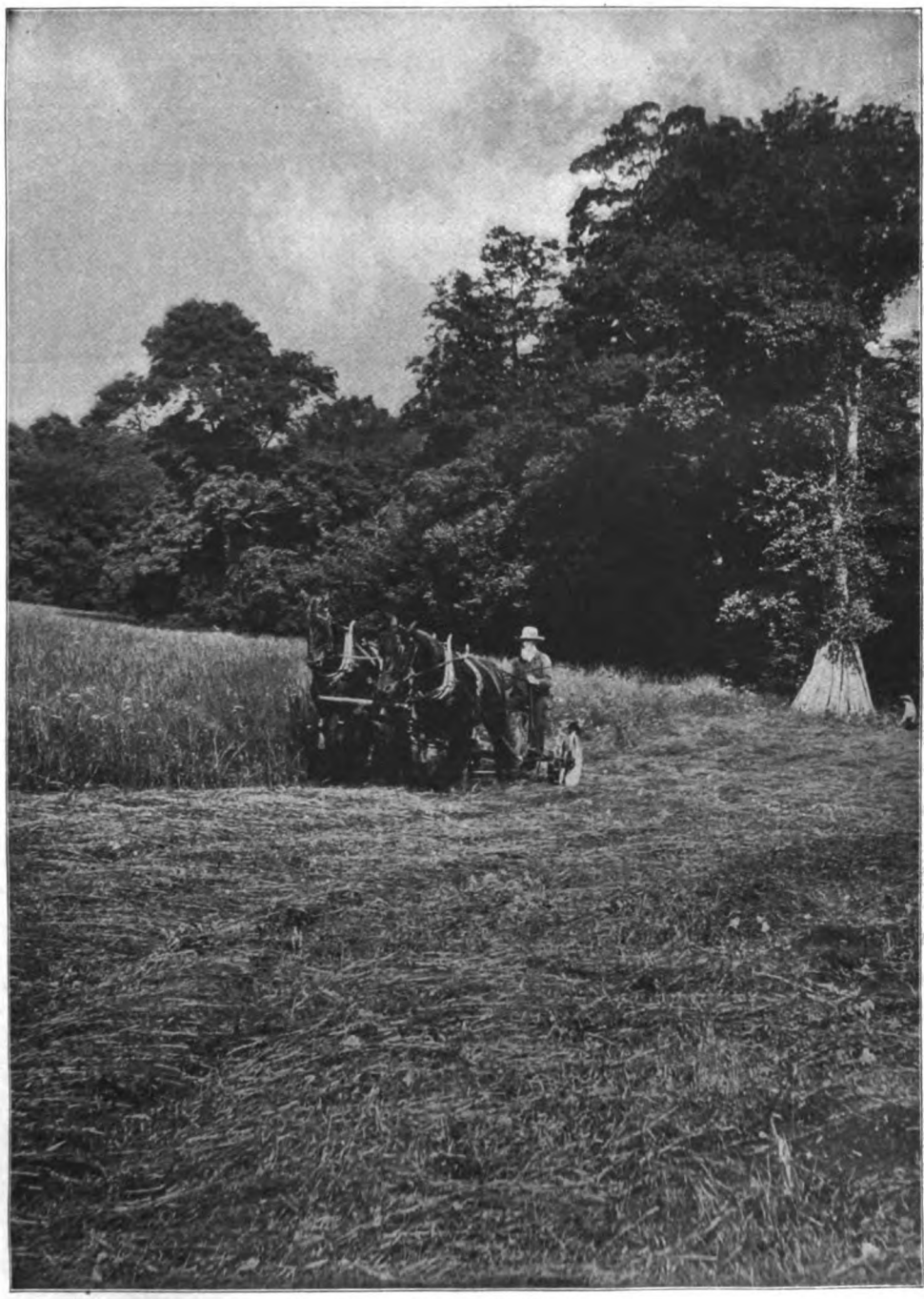
To children a farm is a playground; with a brook it is paradise

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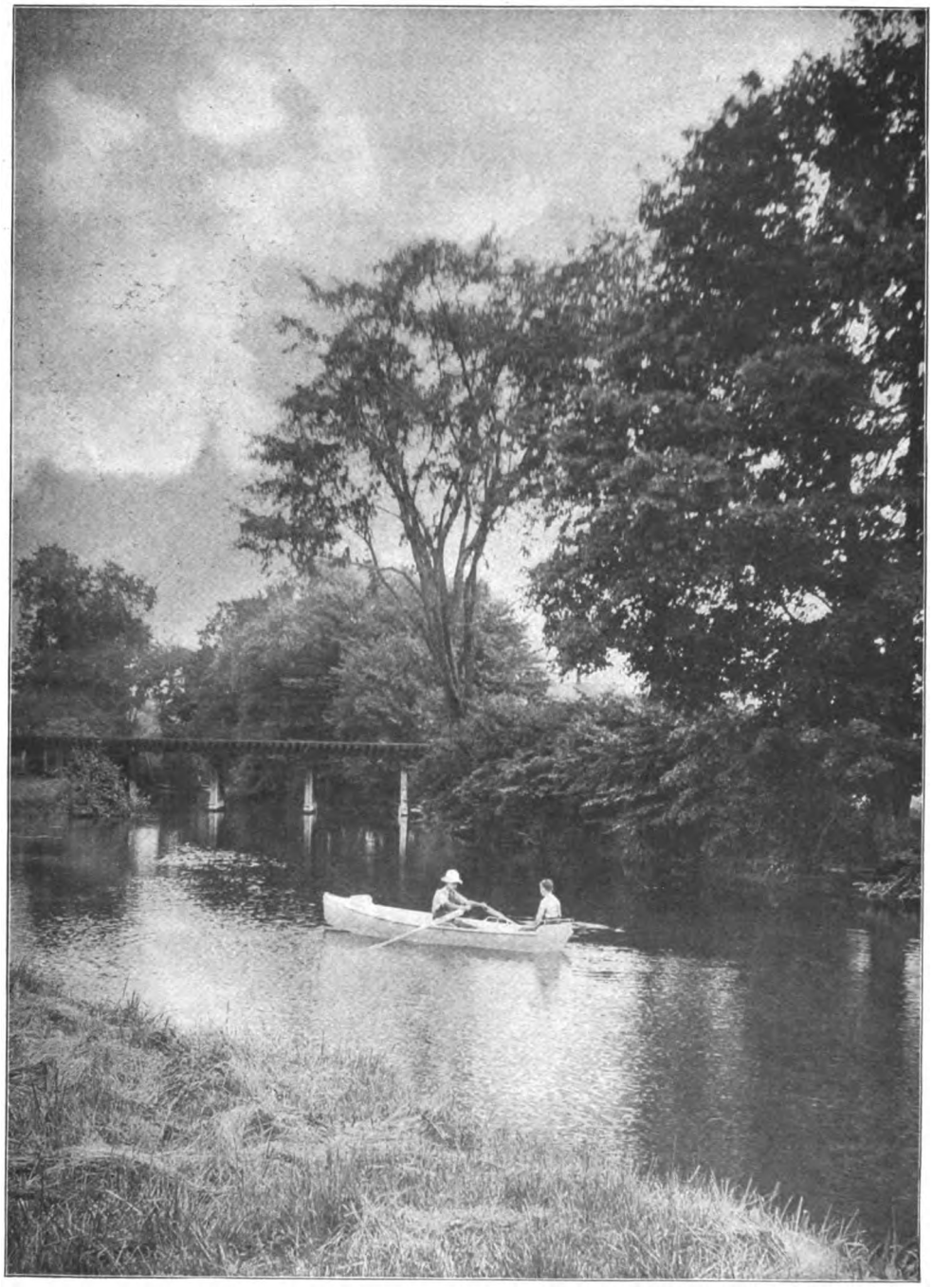
MOWING — AFTER OUR FATHERS' FASHION

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MOWING — AFTER TO-DAY'S FASHION

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ON THE RIVER

What boy ever could resist the temptation of a river and a boat?

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EVENTS OF THE MONTH

Foreign Affairs

The Hague Conference

The approaching opening of The Hague Conference has caused some of the matters named for discussion there to be live issues in various meetings and in more than one foreign country. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the British prime minister, Von Bülow, the German chancellor, and Signor Tittoni, the Italian premier, have declared the position of their governments on the question of disarmament. Germany and Austria refuse to take part in a discussion of it, and although the others—England and Italy—are willing to consider the subject, neither is prepared to take any immediate steps toward action. The Lake Mohonk Conference, held May 21-25, and composed of more than three hundred men prominent in educational, legal, literary and commercial circles, recognized that international peace might be seriously disturbed by a too rigid compact between nations to prevent wars between others. It did not recommend disarmament as a topic for consideration at The Hague Conference, but did endorse the transformation of that court into a permanent judicial tribunal, a general arbitration treaty, and the establishment of the principle of innocent private property at sea being free from declaration of contraband in time of war. It declared against armed interference for collection of claims against debtor nations willing to submit such claims to arbitration. The sentiment of The Hague Conference is not likely to be any more radical.

Ireland and the Irish

Short work has been made with the British government's Irish Councils Bill. Introduced May 7, as noted in our last issue, the adverse action taken by the Irish Nationalist convention which met May 21 and 22 in Dublin, led the government at the reopening of the parliamentary session, to drop the bill. It is



THE DEMONSTRATION OF THE WINE-GROWERS OF SOUTHERN FRANCE

In Beziers, May 12, 100,000, and in Montpelier, June 9, 500,000 people gathered to protest against the manufacture of adulterated wine, which is interfering with their means of livelihood. One of the banners displayed bore the words: "So much good wine to drink, but no bread to eat." A civil strike was begun June 10, the mayors and councils of several cities and towns resigning office and the people refusing to pay taxes. At a special cabinet council held June 11 it was announced that the government had determined to suppress the wine frauds, and would remit the land taxes for five years where the people would cultivate other crops, in place of vine-growing

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KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN

Whose golden wedding anniversary was celebrated June 6. He is seventy-eight years of age, and has been on the Swedish throne nearly thirty-five years

doubtful whether any further action in the direction of Home Rule will be taken in this session. It has occasioned some surprise that Mr. Redmond, who was frequently consulted during the formation of the bill, should now so entirely condemn it. It would appear that the Irish Nationalists having assisted in bringing to power the Liberal party at the last election, expected that a more definite measure of Home Rule would be brought forward. Disappointed in this, they will accept nothing so far short of their desires as the present bill proves to be. Their convention passed a resolution urging the establishment of a native parliament to whose care should be entrusted all exclusively Irish affairs. This is not possible with the present Liberal ministry, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Haldane and Sir Edward Grey being openly opposed to such a measure. Meanwhile parts of Ireland, notably Roscommon and Tipperary, are the scene of agrarian agitation, the United Irish Leaguers leading a movement to seize the large grazing tracts of land leased to farmers. Since May 1 over thirty farms have been surrendered.

Universal Suffrage in Austria

The effect of the universal suffrage law in Austria as seen in the first elections held since it has been in force, has been a radical change in party control. It has given the Socialists a leading position. In the last reichsrath they had only eleven seats. The "red" and "black," representing the Socialistic and Clerical groups, will now dominate, the Social-Democrats having eighty-two seats, the Christian Socialists or anti-Semites, sixty-six, while the Clerical parties have also increased their strength. The Pan-Germanic party has been completely defeated. The official organ of the govern-

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QUEEN SOPHIA OF SWEDEN

Instead of elaborate ceremonies on their golden wedding anniversary, the king and queen asked that the money that would be expended be given to hospitals

ment, the *Fremden Blatt*, says that "the first obstacle to a genuine parliamentary life in Austria has been swept away." The proletariat press is naturally most jubilant. Apparently, however, the population has not yet awakened to a full realization of its privileges, for nearly fifty thousand voters neglected to cast their ballots. They will vote hereafter or pay a fine of $3. It is a pity some such penalty is not in force in democratic America.

A Royal Golden Wedding

The golden wedding of King Oscar II. and Queen Sophia was celebrated throughout Sweden June 6. On account of the King's recent serious illness, the elaborate celebration planned by the Swedish people was given up, and the royal couple asked their subjects to devote the money that would be expended to a fund for a children's hospital. Every royal family in Europe was represented by one of its members on the golden wedding day in Stockholm, and congratulations were received from all parts of the world. King Oscar is seventy-eight years old and is the fourth ruler of the house of Bernadotte on the Swedish throne, succeeding his brother, Charles XV., September 18, 1872. As a poet, classical writer and statesman, King Oscar has no equal among the crowned heads of Europe, while his private life has never been tainted with even the breath of scandal. He has been called the "noblest" monarch of Europe, and fully deserves the name. Queen Sophia is seventy-one years old, a daughter of Duke William of Nassau. Her life has been devoted to religious and charitable work and she has been highly honored by the Swedes. King Oscar has four sons and several grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

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An insurrection, anti-dynastic in character, has broken out in southern China.

Rebellion in China

A secret society, organized in November, 1905, and called the "White Fans," is the animating spirit of the movement. The real leader is Sun Yat Sen, who was educated at Harvard University and who is now believed to be in Japan. The Chinese government has set a price of $50,000 on his head. He is well known in London, where a few years ago the Chinese embassy endeavored to take him prisoner. "China for the Chinese" is the rallying cry of this insurrection, although there appears to be no enmity against foreigners, and the expressed desire of the leader is to introduce western ideas. It is the Manchu government that is the object of attack. The rebel forces, thirty thousand in number, have killed the officials, burned official buildings and occupied many towns. They are well organized but badly armed. Their expectation is that the Chinese army will join them in a short time. So far their movements have been principally in the districts surrounding Amoy and Swatow. It is difficult to ascertain the real status of the rebellion as the taotai of Shanghai is suppressing reports, fearing foreign interference. An American gunboat is in the neighborhood to render assistance to foreigners, but it is not probable that they will be in any danger.

Notable Movements in China

Almost simultaneously with this movement to oust the Manchu dynasty, an Imperial Chinese edict has been issued, creating a new form of government for Manchuria, which has now been evacuated by both Japan and Russia. The notable feature of this edict is the appointment of Chinese to the principal offices in the new government — a departure from the usual custom since the Manchus have been in power. All possible emphasis is being put on the desirability of military service, to which



KING ALFONSO RECEIVING CONGRATULATIONS ON THE BIRTH OF AN HEIR

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hitherto there has been decided aversion. Enlisted men are to receive increased pay and their families are to be exempted from the land tax, and, most remarkable of all, army officers are to rank socially with the Mandarin class. Military instruction is made compulsory in the public schools, and all families of noble or official standing must send one or more sons to the Peking war academy.

The Nation

Japanese Jingoism

San Francisco bids fair to be a continued source of international friction. No sooner had the President succeeded in mollifying the anger of the Japanese because of the exclusion of the Japanese children from the schools, than the roughs of San Francisco began a series of attacks upon Japanese restaurants and bathhouses. The Japanese consul in a newspaper cites ten such cases. These disturbances have been seized upon by Count Okuma and a section of the Japanese public as an excuse for agitation, in which there is a not very distinctly veiled suggestion of the "appeal to the last measure" in case the United States government does not grant some sort of reparation. The situation in San Francisco is certainly serious enough, but it appears to us that the Japanese party opposed to the government is taking lessons of the United States in making jingoism a political asset. The disorders in San Francisco have hardly yet reached a situation from which international complications should flow. Over against the violence in unfortunate San Francisco should be placed the uniform courtesy shown General Kuroki, and the tone of innumerable addresses in his honor. There is no anti-Japanese spirit in America, unless it be in certain sections of the Pacific Coast. If Japan continues its present policy of finding international questions in street disorders in a city itself in serious danger of mob violence, it may be otherwise.

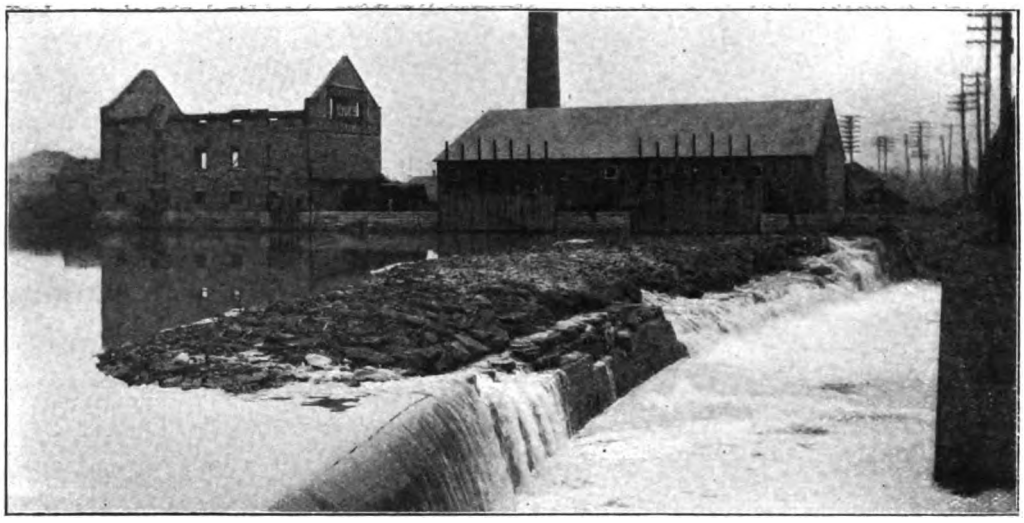
The President on the Railroads

One of the events of the past month was a speech by President Roosevelt at Indianapolis on Decoration Day. Its significance lay, however, not so much in what the President said as in the use made of it in the interests of stock manipulation before it was delivered. The President insisted that the control of the common carriers doing interstate business is absolutely vested in the nation. In consequence of this the government's policy toward railroads is to be followed unswervingly in the State of New York. Overcapitalization would thus be prevented and the manipulation of stocks in the interests of personal fortunes would be made impossible. He held also that governmental supervision of railroad securities, while not retroactive, should be reasonable and real. Railroad wreckers, he declared, would be prosecuted as far as the government found it possible. His speech, however, contained no sensation, and its general effect was reassuring to those who have sympathized with the administration's policy of cautious but steady advance toward bringing railroad corporations into larger respect for the rights of the public. The policy which Mr. Roosevelt advances is as far as possible from being radical, and can appear to be such only to those who are more indifferent to the public than to their private fortunes. Some of the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission are not beyond criticism; its general policy, however, is constructive, and discloses none of those revolutionary or ill-considered acts which its opponents prophesied.

Blocking a National Improvement

Had it not been for the Economy Light & Power Company of Joliet, Illinois might already be planning the deep waterway to the Gulf. The Sanitary District offered to build three miles of it, from the end of the present canal to Lake Joliet below the city of Joliet, and asked the legislature for permission to do so. The Sanitary District expected by the development of water-power at this point to meet a large part of the expense. Then it occurred to Governor Deneen that the state might in the future undertake the completion of the deep waterway

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BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE DRAINAGE CANAL

This plant belongs to the Economy Light and Power Company, of Joliet, Illinois, which is blocking the plans for a state ship canal

through Illinois, and could similarly meet a large part of the expense by controlling and leasing water-powers. Accordingly he caused a bill to be introduced to protect the state in these water-power rights. All seemed fair enough, as the sanitary canal built by the people of Chicago, and carrying three hundred thousand cubic feet of water per minute was furnishing the power. But the Economy Company at Joliet had a dam that must be removed, and owned certain riparian rights, where it expected to develop further power. It raised objections. Conflict of views and confusion of ideas led the legislators to declare for a recess until October, to study into the questions involved. It is likely that in pursuance of the universal sentiment for a deep waterway to relieve congestion, the legislature will act favorably on both bills pending, and provide a way for the development of the long-sought deep waterway through Illinois.

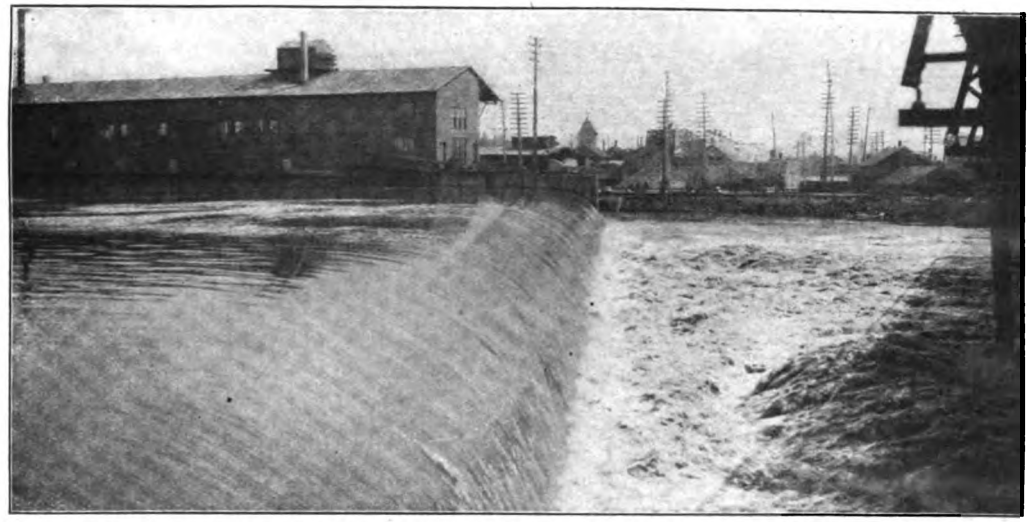
The Haywood Trial

The most amazing story of murder and general villainy that has appeared in print for many a year is that of the alleged confession of Orchard at the trial of Moyer and Haywood in Boise, Idaho. According to Orchard's story the Western Federation of Miners, under the inspiration of Haywood, maintained a veritable murder bureau. Orchard and his confederates were hired to blow up men and mines and machinery for very reasonable sums. The average mind on reading this confession is turned into confusion. On the one side, such villainy is incredible; on the other side Orchard's statements at the time of writing have not been shaken by cross-examination. We have known that Colorado has been the victim of disturbed conditions for the last few years, but we should receive with something like apprehension the establishment of the truthfulness of Orchard's statement. For what should be thought of a great movement that would countenance, much less originate, villainies like these Orchard retails?

Governor Hughes' Triumph

The success of Governor Hughes in forcing the Public Utilities Act through the New York Legislature is a notable triumph of representative democracy. It was not so long ago that the politicians of the state came to realize that they had a new type of political strategist. Instead of making his final appeal to the caucus, Governor Hughes appealed to the people, and when the political rulers of the legislature undertook to check his program of state oversight of all public-

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THE ECONOMY COMPANY'S PLANT AFTER THE DRAINAGE CANAL WAS CONSTRUCTED
This company is one of the largest beneficiaries of the drainage canal, whose development it is hindering

utility corporations they found themselves confronted by irritated and irritating constituencies. In consequence they capitulated, and the bill was passed. As it applied to Greater New York, it had to be referred to Mayor McClellan of that city, who promptly vetoed the measure. Thereupon the legislature passed it over his veto.

The Public Utilities Bill

The bill provides that two commissions shall have the general oversight of the public-utility corporations of the state, such as trolley lines, gas supply and electric light and power. One commission will oversee corporations in the city of New York, the other those elsewhere in the state. It is an effort to embody in law the conviction which has been growing among American people that public utilities are something more than private adventures. They are, in the nature of the case, creatures of the people. Under the new law corporations of similar sort are to be treated in accordance with the same general principle, but with full regard for the various conditions under which they may be conducting their affairs. The heart of the matter lies in the principle which the bill establishes quite as much as in its peculiar provisions, and even more does its significance lie in the renewed emphasis of Mr. Hughes as a presidential possibility.

Baseball Delirium

The nation is baseball mad. Both the professional and the amateur game is being played to-day as never before. That preëminence of baseball which men affected to think a few years since was threatened by tennis, football, if not by golf, has been more than reëstablished. Even college baseball seems to be assuming something like its old-time position. This is as it should be. Taken all in all there is no game quite like baseball. Either as a surreptitious excitement on the back lot or as machine-like business of the metropolitan champions the game is brimful of skill and science and energy. The two great professional leagues have started out where they closed playing, with the Chicago teams in the lead, the position of last year's national champion being possibly the more secure. The only cloud in the sky seems to be the tendency for some of the players to lapse into Hooliganism, but even this seems likely to be checked by the attitude of the lords of the baseball world.

The Meets at Cambridge and Chicago

June has seen two of the largest athletic meets ever held in America — that of the East at Cambridge, and that of the West at Chicago. In the East six records were broken; but far more important than this was the shock given to

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RUDOLPH SPRECKELS
The "angel" of the prosecution of graft in San Francisco

the athletic self-conceit of the eastern institutions by western universities represented by the University of Michigan. Its representatives finished second, only four points behind Pennsylvania's thirty-three. Yale was third, with Cornell fourth, and Princeton fifth, Syracuse sixth and Harvard seventh. Much of the credit of Michigan's success is due to Garrells, who won no fewer than thirteen points, including the high and low hurdles and the shot put. Whatever bearing this success of Michigan may have upon its future relations with the Conference, from which it has most unnecessarily and inconsiderately withdrawn, we trust it has served to demonstrate the essential equality of athletic achievement in the two sections of the country. The Conference meet held at the University of Chicago was won by Illinois. It was in many ways inferior to previous meets, and would undoubtedly have been won by Michigan had that institution been represented. The weather was too cold for more than mediocre performance. Particularly successful, however, was the work of the Iowa institutions: Grinnell, Ames and Drake, and of the University of Chicago. Honors were taken by the institutions in the following order: Illinois, 31 points; Chicago, 28½; Wisconsin, 17; Grinnell, 13.

The Drama

Theatrical Vigor in Chicago

While one-third of the New York theaters are dark, all the playhouses in Chicago are still wide open, with the possibility of a continued run until August, of "The Man of the Hour," Rose Stahl in "The Chorus Lady," and "The Three of Us." These three pronounced New York successes are duplicating a financial success in the West. So far as critical comment is concerned, there has been a unanimous and somewhat monotonous enthusiasm in the press, with a prodigal display of the same adjectives for each play. "The Man of the Hour," dealing with Tammany politics, and "The Chorus Lady," dealing blandly and coarsely with the submerged stratum of theatrical life, are wholly indigenous to the soil of Manhattan and there is a question whether they will survive transplanting for any length of time. "The Three of Us," a comedy of universal life, less blatantly heralded than the other two, should outlive them. It was built with sincerity and the honest love of play-making. Its author, Rachel Crothers, has fashioned a drama of wholesome, unworldly sentiment, self-sacrifice and devotion. Sham vulgarity, dishonesty and vice are the leaven of the two first-named plays. Tender, unselfish love is the soul of the third.

Roof Garden Shows

The reopening of roof gardens, with musical and vaudeville entertainment, has aroused purveyors of summer amusement to extreme rivalry in the way of procuring sensations to attract lagging patronage. Vulgar nonsense and European faker tricks constitute for the most part the kind of amusement offered. Considerable digging into the cheapest cabarets of the continent has resulted in the importation of living "cremation"

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expositions, and a startling and frank gallery of living pictures. Vaudeville acts of this nature, however, seem to have had their day, as the public has lost its interest in the merely sensational. At any rate continued cool weather and a number of sterling dramatic successes on the sidewalk level are conspiring together to threaten the life of roof shows.

A Church Theater

An event of peculiar interest is the dedication to the drama and music of the first theater in America built and supported by the church. It is St. Vincent's College Theater of Chicago, constructed at a cost of $300,000, and managed entirely by the priests who constitute the faculty of the college. It is a first-class producing playhouse, handsome in appearance, complete in every detail, of modern construction, fashioned in the form of the Greek semi-circular theater, and seating 1,325 persons. Original productions are to be made from time to time, but the intention of the clerical management is to house a first-class stock company for the presentation of dramatic successes of all kinds, with the view chiefly of encouraging plays of a good moral tone as well as of histrionic and literary value. It is an independent, subsidized theater, conducted by priests for the encouragement of the best in American drama, and in this respect stands alone, unique in the history of the American stage. Its doors opened with the first production of an opera in English by the late Frederick Grant Gleason, called "Otho Visconti."



ROSE STAHL
Who is playing in "The Chorus Lady"

The Religious World

The New Vigor of the Baptists

The Baptists have held three great meetings during the past month: that of the Northern churches, in Washington, May 15-21; the Southern churches, in Richmond, May 16-20; and the General Convention of the Baptists of North America, Jamestown, May 22-23. Each of these meetings was marked by exceptional enthusiasm, but the most important constructive business was undoubtedly the formation of the Northern Baptist Convention in Washington. The Baptists of the North and West have never had a strictly denominational body. This need will be met by the new organization, provided the convention of next year ratifies the constitution adopted provisionally in Washington. Governor Hughes is president of the new convention, and the new movement will serve to give the Baptists a position more in accord with their accomplishments in education, missions and scholarship.

The Presbyterian General Assembly

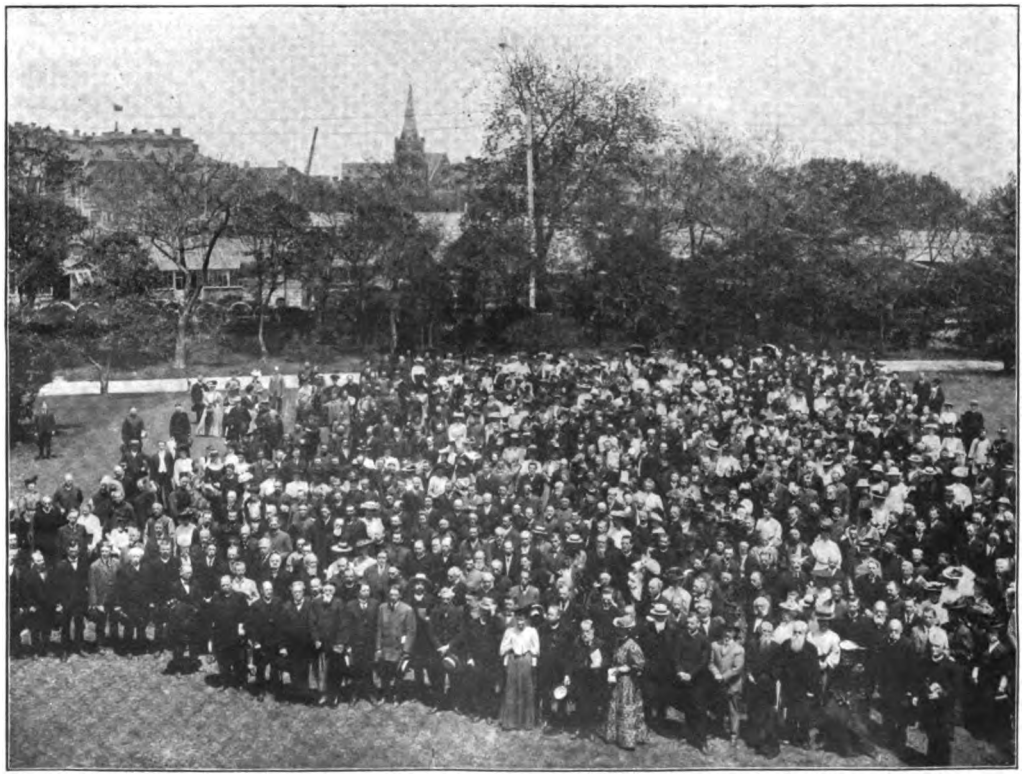
The one hundred and nineteenth general assembly of the Presbyterian Church was held at Columbus, Ohio, in May, and was notable as that which consummated the "union and reunion" with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The aim set before the united body was "the removal of the organized, legalized and therefore popularized iniquities that

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hinder the salvation of souls." A minority of the Cumberland Presbyterians are proposing to form a separate organization. The Reformed Presbyterians have decided in their general synod not to accede to proposals for reunion, although individual churches and ministers have united with this larger body. Other notable action by the Presbyterian general assembly was a decided endorsement of the Anti-Saloon League and its work as "sane, safe and effective," and a pledge of full coöperation with it. For the first time the assembly signified its approval of the use of the revised version of the Bible in Sunday-schools. The marriage of divorced persons by ministers of the Presbyterian Church, except in the case of an innocent party divorced on scriptural grounds, was forbidden. The work done by this church in sympathy with labor was emphasized by a mass meeting on Sunday, May 19, when two thousand members of labor unions marched in a body, with a brass band, to Memorial Hall and joined with an audience of equal size in listening to an address on the common interests of the church and labor.

Vacation Bible Schools

The plan of daily religious teaching of the children in the cities in vacation Bible schools has been so successful in New York city since its inauguration in 1901, that at a recent meeting of the board of the National Federation of Churches, Rev. R. G. Boville was appointed national director of the movement, in order that it might be extended to other cities. Last summer twenty-three churches and other buildings in New York were daily used for children's Bible schools. This year five schools are to be opened in Philadelphia, and plans are on foot for similar work in Chicago. A national committee will assist Mr. Boville in extending the movement that is proving so beneficial for the neglected little ones.



MISSIONARIES AT THE CHINA CENTENARY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE IN SHANGHAI

The picture was taken in the grounds of the British Consulate

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A CONFERENCE OF "ABE" RUEF WITH HIS ATTORNEYS
From left to right: Judge Fairall, Samuel M. Shortridge, Murphy, Ruef, Henry Ach

SAN FRANCISCO'S STRUGGLE WITH GRAFT

BY

W. H. THOMSON

Photographs by R. Stagg, San Francisco

THE word of a criminal, in a city whose industries were paralyzed, whose transportation was at a standstill, whose streets had seen bloodshed, and whose peace was an armed neutrality, was sufficient the other day to banish the thought of industrial warfare and business stagnation. In the city of surprises, San Francisco, the scamp Jupiter of all political bosses, Abraham Ruef, betraying his "friends," and begging mercy of his prosecutors, had in open court pleaded "Guilty!" of extortion.

Ten days later, Saturday, May 25, the great-grandson of Patrick Henry, the grandson of John C. Calhoun, the president of America's foremost street railway system, Patrick Calhoun, arose in court charged with fourteen felonies. His nephew and the vice-president of his road, Thornwell Mullally; his chief attorney, Tirey L. Ford, formerly attorney-general of California; the mayor of San Francisco, Eugene E. Schmitz; the vulture of San Francisco, Abraham Ruef; Louis Glass, a good man gone wrong; Theodore V. Halsey and William M. Abbott, minor actors in the sordid drama, stand charged with bribery.

The situation in San Francisco never has been paralleled in an American mu-

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nicipality and seldom equaled in the complications of fiction. One might as well, in the thick of the French Revolution, have attempted to tell its outcome, as prophesy the working out of San Francisco's turmoil. Two colossal battles are being fought there, the struggle for civic righteousness and the struggle for what? Napoleon, if Calhoun can break that iron rule "from below."

The graft prosecution will see things through. It has made good at every step against almost universal incredulity, and with singleness of purpose has kept to its one aim, viz.: to land in the state's prison the debauchers of government.



MAYOR E. E. SCHMITZ, IN COURT, AT HIS TRIAL

The fight between capital and labor in San Francisco admits of no such summary judgment as the graft investigation. In the carmen's strike now on, and the general strike and lockout and tieup impending, no just person can say either side is in the right, for both are in the wrong.

The situation is complicated by the participation in both struggles of some of the leading actors. Patrick Calhoun as the accused bribegiver stands on the defensive before the whole people. As the head and front of the forces working to overthrow unionism in San Francisco, he is more than bitterly assailed by over half of its citizens, and secretly or openly applauded as a savior by the submerged third of its citizenship, the moneyed class.

The "conservative men" of San Francisco feel that their city is doomed if it can not shake off the yoke of unionism. They are almost willing to hail Calhoun as the strife-weary French public hailed

Hence Rudolph Spreckels' contemptuous refusal to "coöperate" with the "Committee of Seven" wise men of San Francisco, who in the eleventh hour of the graft proceedings came bearing Greek gifts to the prosecution: offers of aid from San Francisco's five moribund commercial organizations, which have lain supine for a quarter of a century under the rule of the Southern Pacific and Herrin and for years under that of the lesser master, Abe Ruef.

To understand even darkly San Francisco's plight and its hope of regeneration, one must appreciate its distrust of its own "leaders," its long lack of real leadership, the civic supineness of its millionaires, the wrongheadedness of its "labor leaders," the venality of its newspapers, its habit of engendering "committees," the strength and animus of the present prosecution, and the everlasting good temper, tolerance, hopefulness, and courage of its people.

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The personality of each of the main actors in San Francisco's drama of a city corrupt and discontented, has been exhibited in many lights, distorted, caricatured, but perhaps not often truthfully depicted. The character of a few men, rightly understood, is the key to the knowledge of the situation.

in gas a while ago, and I believe if Spreckels is putting up any money it is for Spreckels."

The juror's estimate of the public spirit of the "Spreckels family" would be cordially approved by nearly every man in San Francisco. It may be said, however, that Rudolph, the youngest son, is at outs



JUDGE DUNNE, WHO IS TRYING THE SAN FRANCISCO GRAFT CASES

The "angel" of the prosecution, to borrow a stage term, is Rudolph Spreckels. Patrick Calhoun, in sundry "Addresses to the American People," pictures him as the "demon" of the prosecution.

"I charge," said Calhoun on the day he himself was indicted, "the prosecution with having prostituted the great office of the district attorney to further the plans of private malice of Rudolph Spreckels." Calhoun in his address goes on to speak of "the infamy of the methods of the prosecution," "the baseness of the motives of the private prosecutor" (Spreckels), and "the willingness of the prosecution to aid the strikers even if it involved this community in bloodshed."

Mr. Calhoun is undoubtedly prejudiced.

A juror being examined for his qualifications said:

"I believe Spreckels is furnishing the money (the hundred thousand prosecution fund) for selfish purposes. The Spreckels family gave the public a deal

with his father and brothers, and has never been caught fleecing the public.

With ex-Mayor Phelan and others Prosecutor Spreckels did attempt to secure some conduit system street railway franchises before the fire. It is true that Calhoun has privately intimated that he "beat Spreckels to it," referring to the supervisors' large grants to himself, and has openly charged Spreckels' motive to be disappointed ambition. That Spreckels was moved originally to take the warfare on graft in general and the trolley steal in particular by motives more immediately human than an abstract love of justice is probably true. That, moved partly by his personal opposition to Calhoun, he is now performing a great public service in harrowing the weeds of corruption out of the local political field is equally true. Spreckels has put his hand to the plow in a long furrow. He will plow it to the end.

Assistant District-Attorney Heney, with the scalp of a United States senator

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A SAN FRANCISCO COURT SCENE BEFORE JUDGE DUNNE

From left to right: Judge Fairall, E. E. Schmitz, J. Barrett, Frank Drew, J. Campbell. Rudolph Spreckels in the distance at extreme right

in his belt, has a bulldog hold that corruptionists do not like. He has fastened on Ruef, on Schmitz, on Calhoun, and all the influence in the nation will not make him let go. In that coming legal battle before the courts which "One hundred million dollars on its way to the penitentiary" will put up, Heney will have use for his fighting spirit. He will have use too for the legal acumen of Hiram Johnson, who thus far towers above any of the attorneys who have appeared on either side in the Ruef and Schmitz cases.

Until now the really good work of the prosecution has been the weaving of the web which enmeshed, first, the French restaurant keepers, then the supervisors, then Ruef and Schmitz, and lastly, certain "captains of industry."

That work has been Detective William J. Burns'. Through months of jeering by the populace, disbelief by the people, unbacked bluffing by the newspapers, and indifference by San Francisco's five great commercial organizations, Burns delved away. Abe Ruef bestrode San Francisco like a colossus, but the colossus is fallen, and now lies so low that even the supervisors need not do it reverence. The credit is Burns'.

District-Attorney Langdon, at the last gubernatorial election, ran as the Independence League, or Hearst, candidate for governor. He defeated Bell, the Democratic nominee, and put in Gillett, the choice of the Southern Pacific and of the Santa Cruz (Republican) convention. And Langdon still has the confidence of the people.

He has shown honesty, for he rebuffed a bribe of $35,000 to be "earned" by merely keeping the hands of the District-Attorney's office off of the pool-room evil, a matter that concerned primarily the police department and not his own. He has shown magnanimity, for he has permitted his assistant, Heney, to have full scope and eclipse his own office. Through the "good dogs" of the undisplaced supervisors he has been the unseen master of the town, and has shown wisdom at least in that he has not made mistakes. Without special intellectual preëminence, among San Francisco's notables he comes near being a great man.

The month of May, 1907, saw most of

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the men who have debauched San Francisco "smoked out." Their different characters have been well shown, for they have been seen in action, moved by the powerful excitants of terror, anger and remorse. The plain tale of the month's main happenings is here:

On May 3 Calhoun faced his accusers for the first time. Called before the grand jury, he said:

"I am aware that anything I might tell this body might be used against me."

"With that understanding are you willing to become a witness before this grand jury?" asked Prosecutor Heney.

"I am not," said Mr. Calhoun.

"That is all, Mr. Calhoun," said Heney. To the bailiff,

"Call Mr. Mullally."

Mullally's examination was identical with that of his chief. The prosecution announced that neither Calhoun nor Mullally would be summoned again.

Calhoun explained to the reporters his refusal to testify, as follows:

"We relied, in declining to be sworn, upon the broad constitutional right of every American citizen that a defendant can not be called as a witness, and upon the justness, fairness, and common sense of the grand jury, to whom we look for complete vindication without offering one word in our own behalf."

On Sunday and Monday, May 5 and 6, the graft story, which had filled the papers for months, hunted out obscure and broken columns. Not a street car moved in San Francisco, for early Sunday morning the carmen voted to strike, Calhoun refusing them "three dollars and eight hours." Monday, Calhoun announced: "To-morrow I will run cars." The cars ran, five of them, and Wednesday morning's papers reported: "One man dead, three dying, and eighteen seriously wounded." The armed guards on the cars, murderously attacked, had shot to kill, rather indiscriminately.

During the rest of the week strike-breakers, unarmed, but heavily guarded by the police, ran a daily increasing number of cars with little rioting. Before the end of the next week cars filled with passengers made the trip through the brick-bat, burned district to the ferry without attack, and now, near the month's close, 150 cars carry passengers undisturbed on many lines. Many more cars are idle; many lines are unused; many more thousands walk or ride in the carmen union's ten-cent wagons rather than patronize the company's cars; and both sides, seemingly, have just begun to fight.

Twenty thousand men in the unbuilt city are idle; many thousands more will be idle after June 1, for contractors intend to tie things up. The banks have



WILLIAM J. BURNS

To whom is due much of the credit for getting the indictments of Ruef and Schmitz

stopped making loans; even the saloons notice a heavy falling off in receipts; workingmen are leaving the city; the small business men are being ground to powder; a summer of deadlock and a winter of want are probably ahead. The earthquake started the fire, and years of corruption have helped at least to start trouble for San Francisco. The stamping out of that corruption seems about the only work prosperously proceeding in the city at the present time.

Stung by the betrayal of his own board of supervisors, the mayor had, in calling on a committee of fifty-one citizens to aid him keep the peace and, if possible, effect a compromise, charged the board members bitterly with incompetence and dis-

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loyalty. The worm sometimes turns, and at the regular Monday session of the board, held May 13, Supervisor Gallagher, "the acknowledged leader of the board," who is, in truth, its busiest member, retorted. Weeks before, late in March, Gallagher and all the other supervisors had filed before the grand jury confessing their crimes and implicating Ruef and Schmitz. Gallagher was now to charge the mayor openly.

"You," said Gallagher, addressing Tveitmoe, one of the two unbought and undriven members of the board, "ask us to turn over this Geary-street matter to the mayor, who, you acknowledge, has spoken slightingly of the board. I want to say right here and now that this board never has taken any action of importance without the approval and advice of Mayor Schmitz. In all matters we have acted with his knowledge and often by his request. In the trolley franchise matter and in the Home Telephone franchise matter we acted upon the request of Mayor Schmitz, and if he finds anything to criticize in the past actions of this board, he had better recall his own participation in those matters. If the mayor finds anything in the actions of this board worthy of censure, he would do well to look into his own being, and as a result of that introspection, determine to take the beam out of his own eye before he looks for a mote in the eyes of others!"

The day of this outburst saw the jury to try Ruef completed. The second day after saw him stand up in court to plead, "Guilty!" Like a bolt from the blue sky came the "confession" of Ruef, unexpected by his own attorneys. On the morning of Wednesday, May 15, Ruef arose before Judge Dunne and said:

"If your Honor please, with the permission of the court, I wish to make a statement."

Judge Dunne nodded his head. The room became still. Ruef stumbled on:

"I have occupied a somewhat prominent position in this city of my birth, in which I have lived all my life, where are all my ties and interests, whence, when the time shall come, I hope to pass into the eternal sleep. I have borne an honored name. In my private and in my professional life there has been no stain. the assaults of the press and its failure to credit honesty of purpose did after the election of this board of supervisors influence me and the high ideals for which I had theretofore striven. To offer excuses now would be folly. To make an effort at some reparation for the public good, is however, more than possible; to assist in making more difficult, if not impossible, the system which dominates our public men and corrupts our politics will be a welcome task. "As an earnest [of honest purpose] I have determined to make a beginning. I am not guilty of the offense charged in this indictment. I ask now, however, that this jury be dismissed from further consideration of this case. I desire to withdraw my plea of not guilty heretofore entered and to enter the contrary plea, and at the proper time submit to the court further suggestions for its consideration."

That night to the storm of interviewers Ruef talked freely. The humiliation of his plea was over, and Ruef's remorse was not of the kind to rankle. He said:

"I never in my life did a man a wrong. I never pulled a man down. I never asked a favor. I never sought a fee. I never took a dollar from the public!"

Again: "I am not afraid, and I am not a criminal at heart. I may have connived at corruption, but I have never set about to do a man harm."

The week which has followed Ruef's breakdown has seen some more "penitents" knocking at Burns' door. Twice Ruef appeared before the grand jury and emerging told the reporters his lips were sealed.

"You have broken faith with me," was Schmitz' message, and Ruef sent back:

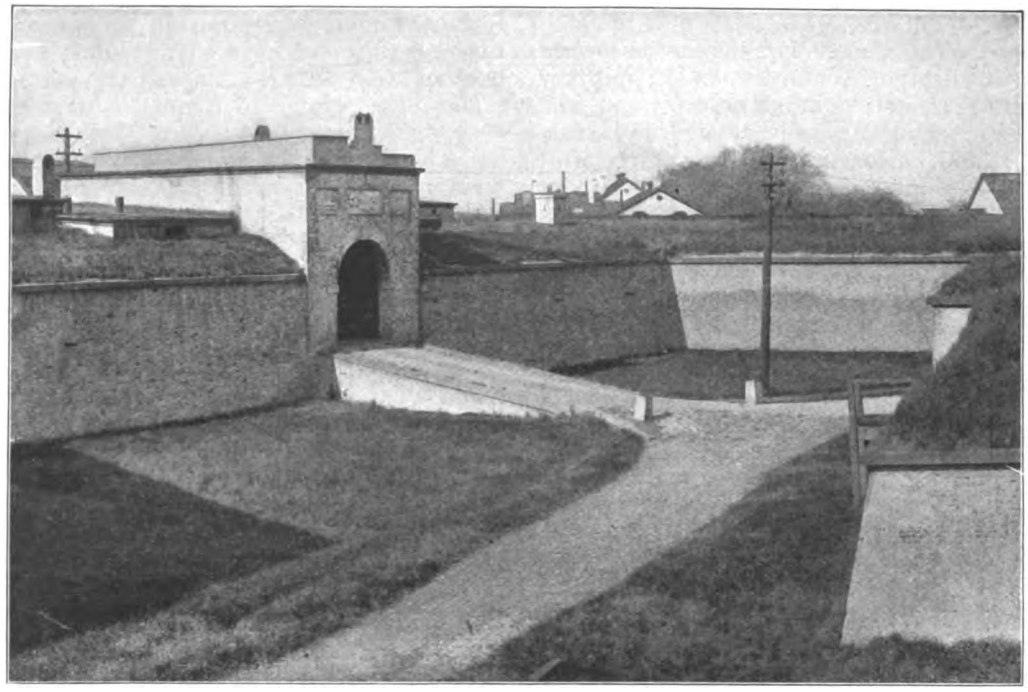
"I know what I am doing and I don't want to talk to you."

"I am going to tell the truth," said Ruef again, and the results of that truth-telling became known May 24 when the grand jury sent in the indictments bringing Calhoun and his associates before the bar of justice.

The first act is about over. Burns, "the man that never fails," has done his work and done it well. The trial of the mayor who sold his city is under way. The charges of the state against those who led in that betrayal have been made.

Now for the trials!

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Fort McHenry, where the song, "The Star Spangled Banner," originated

THE PASSING OF HISTORIC FORTS

BY

F. G. MOORHEAD



"SUCH a desecration of this noble old fort, the inspiration of 'The Star Spangled Banner,' is an outrage. We will no more submit to it than Massachusetts would submit to a hospital for diseased poultry on Plymouth Rock."

So declared a citizen of Baltimore when it was proposed recently to abandon Fort McHenry, so far as military occupation was concerned, and turn that historic post over to the Agricultural Department, to be used as a cattle quarantine station. Such a hue and cry has not been raised since Secretary Bonaparte suggested that the frigate Constitution be destroyed.

The protests have won the day — Fort McHenry has been abandoned as a government post, but neither destroyed nor desecrated. It has been turned over to the State of Maryland, to be used as headquarters for the naval reserves and militia, and as a public park, while at the wharf a gunboat is to be stationed.

Fate has been kinder to McHenry than to many other equally picturesque and famous structures. The centralization policy of the War Department and the disappearance of the frontier has resulted in the abandonment of many forts.

Secretary Taft's recent visit to the West and Southwest was undertaken for a twofold purpose. First, to select sites for a chain of brigade posts, and, second, to determine which of the minor posts can best be dispensed with. As a result of his trip it is announced that there will be established eight or nine brigade posts and that there will be abandoned from

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100 to 150 of the 275 posts now in existence. The tendency of the day is toward centralization, concentration, in military affairs as well as industrial.

Fort McHenry was erected 116 years ago and named in honor of a surgeon of the Revolutionary war who served under the Marquis de Lafayette and eventually became one of Washington's private secretaries, member of congress and secretary of war under Washington and Adams. But Fort McHenry to-day is not famous because of the man for whom it was named, but because it withstood the onslaught of the enemy a quarter of a century after it was erected, and showed to the straining eyes of a gifted young singer the glorious Stars and Stripes flying from its ramparts after a terrible night of bombardment.

The circumstances which ushered "The Star Spangled Banner" into this world are full of patriotic exhilaration. It was during the darkest days of America's second war for independence. An English army had invaded and occupied Washington and had burned the national capitol. An English squadron was in undisputed possession of Chesapeake Bay. Dr. William Beanes, a prominent citizen of Maryland, who had been arrested in his home charged with some offense, real or fancied, was carried off a prisoner.

It was to secure the liberation of his friend and neighbor that Francis Scott Key obtained leave of the President to go to the British Admiral under a flag of truce. He found the British fleet at the mouth of the Potomac. Mr. Key was courteously received by Admiral Cochrane, and it was finally agreed that Dr. Beanes should be released, but as an advance upon Baltimore was about to be made, it was required that the party of Americans should remain under guard on board their own vessel until these operations were concluded. Thus it was that on the night of September 14, 1814, Key witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry.

Some time before day the firing suddenly ceased, but he knew not whether the fort had surrendered or the attack on it had been abandoned. As soon as it was light enough to see, he looked toward the fort and, to his joy, discovered the Stars and Stripes still floating over it. His feeling found expression in completed lines of verse, which he wrote upon the back of a letter. He finished the poem, "The Star Spangled Banner," on the boat that carried him ashore and wrote out a clear copy that same evening at his hotel in Baltimore. Next day he read this to his friend and kinsman, Judge Nicholson, who was so pleased that he carried it to the office of the Baltimore *American*, where it was put into type by a young apprentice, Samuel Sands by name, and thence issued as a broadside. Within an hour it was circulating all over the city, hailed with delight by the excited people. Published in the succeeding issue of the *American* and reprinted elsewhere, it went straight to the public heart. It was quickly seized for musical adaptation. First sung in a tavern adjoining the Holliday Street Theater in Baltimore by Charles Durang, an actor, whose brother, Ferdinand Durang, had set it to an old air, its production on the stage of that theater was the occasion of spontaneous and unbounded enthusiasm. Wherever it was heard its effect was electrical and thenceforward it was universally accepted as the national anthem.

Probably the most picturesque of the forts which are already abandoned is Mackinac. The last soldier was withdrawn five years ago. To-day the quarters are given over to the habitations of tourists in summer and to the rigors of the elements in winter. The flag still floats, but the martial glory of Fort Mackinac has departed forever.

The post, for all this present-day neglect, has played an important part in American history. The first Fort Mackinac was built by the French in 1673, being a palisaded affair on the north side of the Straits of Mackinac, at Pere Marquette's mission of St. Ignace. This was succeeded by a fort on the south shore, the present location of Mackinaw City, a wooden fortification with log bastions. When France yielded her Canadian possessions to England in 1760 the fort was occupied by British troops, and there in 1763 occurred the massacre of the garrison, an incident in the Conspiracy of Pontiac. The survivors crossed over to Mackinac Island, where the present fort, the third of its name, was begun, in 1780. The timbers were brought from the main-

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land, the stone was quarried on the island, and there may still be seen the limekiln used for making the lime.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, Fort Mackinac came by cession into control of the United States, being the last British outpost to be turned over to the Americans. The raising of the United States flag on Fort Mackinac was the last official act of the Revolutionary war.

A quarter of a century later the first act of the second war for independence occurred there. Before the American garrison knew that war had been declared and that the British came to them as enemies instead of friends, the British attacked and captured the fort.



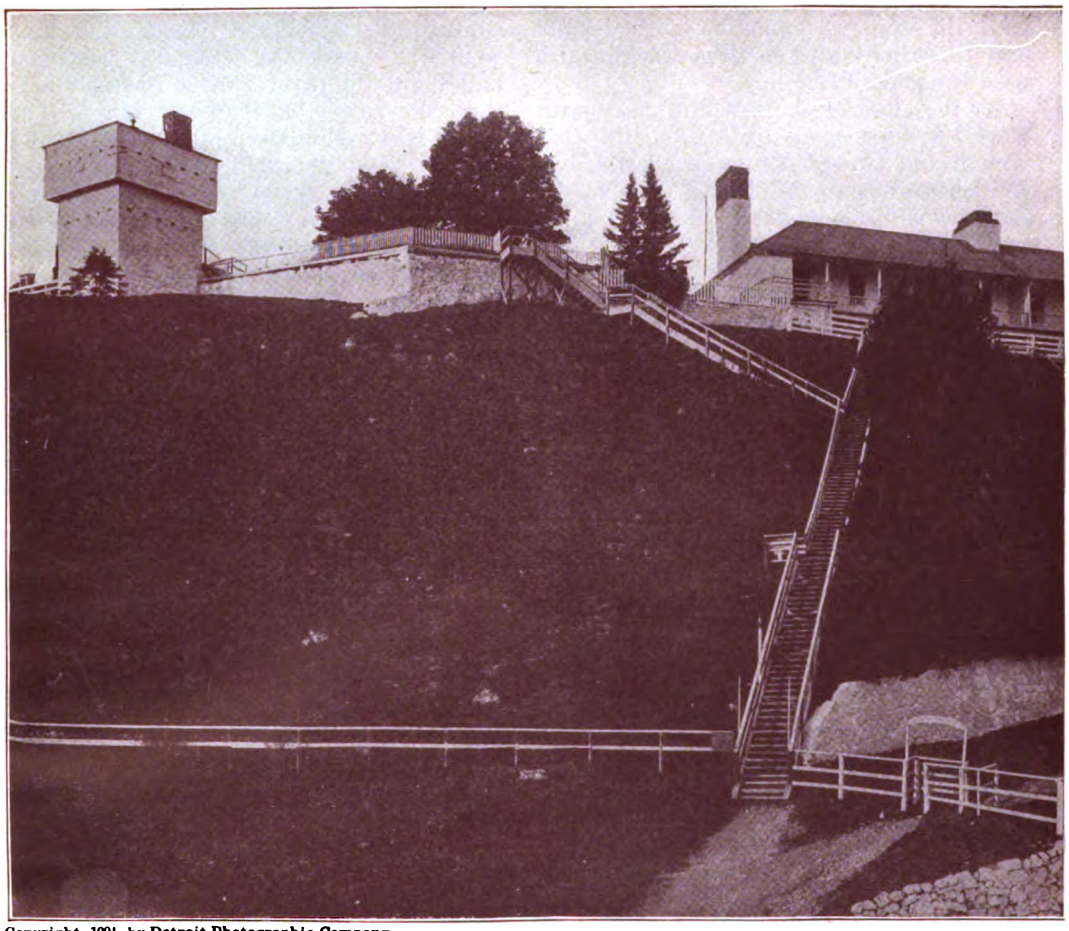
THE DEFENSES AT FORT McHENRY

The successful resistance of this fort to the British bombardment on September 14, 1814, inspired Francis Scott Key to write the famous national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner"

The capture of Fort Mackinac had a depressing effect upon the United States troops in the Northwest and was bitterly resented. In 1814, after Perry's victory on Lake Erie, the Americans planned an expedition to retake their own. A fleet of seven war vessels and a land force of 750 men set sail from Detroit, to destroy British ships on the upper lakes and to capture Fort Mackinac. Among the ships were the Lawrence, Niagara, Scorpion and Tigress, forever famous for their participation in the battle of Lake Erie. The island was well advised of the coming and was prepared to repel the attack. Fort Mackinac was strongly garrisoned; on the height above it had been constructed the new fortification of Fort George; earthworks and batteries lined the bluffs; Canadian militiamen and Indian allies held all the strategic points. Mackinac was an American Malta. After a week's fruitless maneuvering the land battle occurred. The Americans were routed, their loss being thirteen killed, forty-eight wounded and two missing.

Balked of their purpose, the Americans determined on a siege. The Tigress and the Scorpion were left to maintain the blockade, the other vessels of the fleet repairing to Detroit. Then followed the most daring exploit in the annals of Fort Mackinac. With starvation before the garrison if the blockade should remain unbroken, the leading spirits determined

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THE ABANDONED OLD FORT
It has played an important part in American history

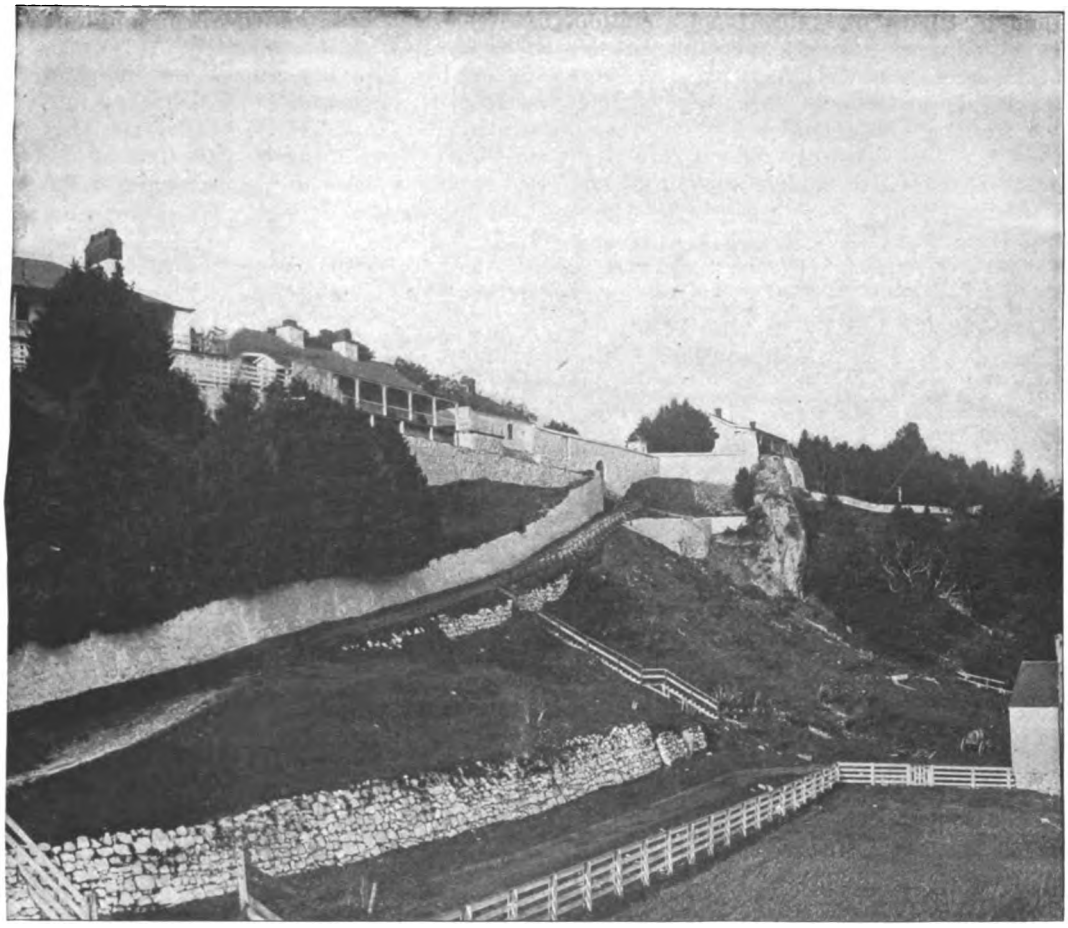
on an enterprise no less desperate than to attempt the capture of the enemy's ships. Under the leadership of Lieutenant Worsley the company of volunteers left Mackinac in open boats and made for Detour, where the Tigress and the Scorpion were reported to be cruising. So timing their progress as to reach their destination in the night, they discovered the Tigress alone and at anchor, rowed silently up to her in the darkness, clambered over the side and in hand-to-hand fight overpowered the crew.

Two days afterward the Scorpion returned to the bay; and at night, wholly ignorant of the events which had converted the Tigress from a companion ship to an enemy, dropped anchor within two miles of her. At daybreak, still in the guise of a sister ship, the Tigress bore down upon the Scorpion and opened fire. Before the dumfounded Americans could realize the situation and rally for resistance, the ship had been taken and the blockade was raised.

The fate of one of the most important posts of the Southwest, Fort Reno, is still undecided. Abandonment may be the order. Secretary Taft is undoubtedly partial to Fort Sill, and that Reno's days are numbered is conceded everywhere except in and around the post itself.

Fort Reno has played a leading part in border annals and there are few who would not be sorry to see it pass. It was established in 1857, upon the recommendation of General Sheridan, immediately following the campaign of General

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AT MACKINAC ISLAND
The last soldier was withdrawn five years ago

Nelson Miles against the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas. Fort Reno at first was a four-company post. Soon afterward its capacity was increased to six companies. The first commandant was Captain Wint, now a brigadier-general. Fort Reno has been visited by General Sheridan, General Crook, General Miles, General Chaffee and other distinguished army officers. Reno is perhaps the best known of the Indian Territory forts. Old army registers describe its location as "164 miles south of Wichita, Kansas." The route of the wagon-trains southward from a railway station to Reno was one of peril, and many trains were captured by Indians.

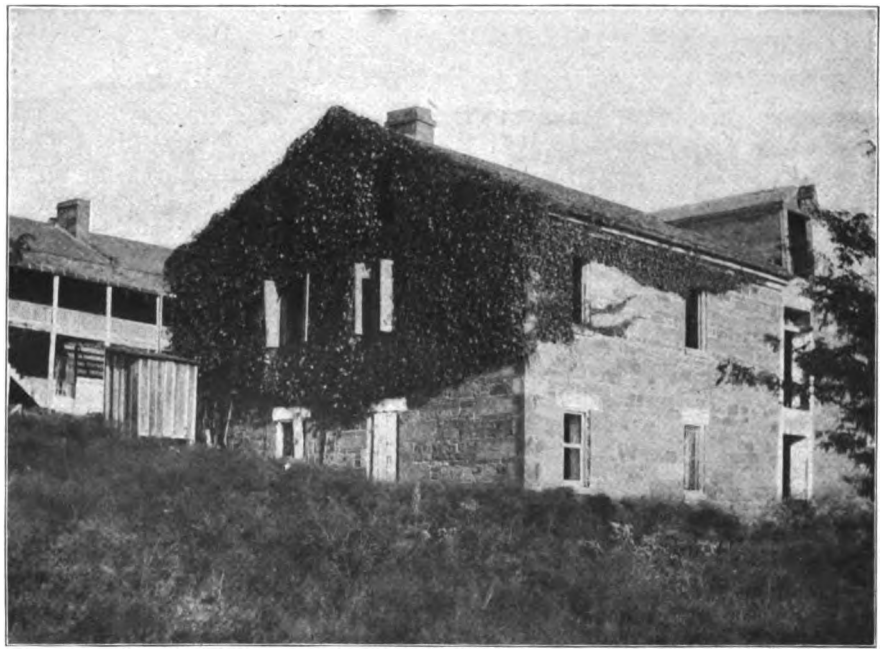
A tragic incident in the history of the fort was the Hennessey massacre. Pat Hennessey, an old frontiersman, was the driver in charge of a train of supplies from Kansas. When about half the distance to Reno he was set upon by Cheyennes. He and his comrades parked their wagons and for three days held the enemy at a distance. When the troops finally arrived from Reno for their relief they found all the men dead and scalped, but that they had sold their lives dearly was attested by the number of dead savages. By the side of each man's body was a pile of empty cartridge shells. Not a single loaded one was found. Only when the last shot was fired had the Indians succeeded in closing in on them.

With the building of the first railroad into the Territory, Reno was brought into closer touch with the rest of the world,

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though still twenty miles from a station. One of the interesting sights to a traveler at Oklahoma, now Oklahoma City, were the Indian messengers and riders who met the trains. They could be followed with the eye for miles as they rode at full speed on their fleet little ponies along the level Canadian Valley.

Fort Hays is the successor of Fort Fletcher, which was erected in 1864-65. Severe floods in 1867 caused the abandonment of this post and Fort Hays came into existence. The history of the fort has been greatly bound up with that of the town which bears the same name. Hays City in the early days was one of the



FORT GIBSON, BUILT EARLY IN THE LAST CENTURY

Men prominent in the Mexican and the Civil wars were stationed here. Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, taught school at this post

The opening of Oklahoma again gave employment, and most active too, to the troops stationed at Reno. Scouting parties were employed for months before the day appointed for the opening in rounding up and driving out the hundreds of "sooners" who were hidden in the woods and draws of this rich promised land, waiting to snatch the choicest prizes from the incoming settlers. The old buglers from the cavalry troops of Reno at noon on April 22, 1889, sounded the signal that started this remarkable race for homes.

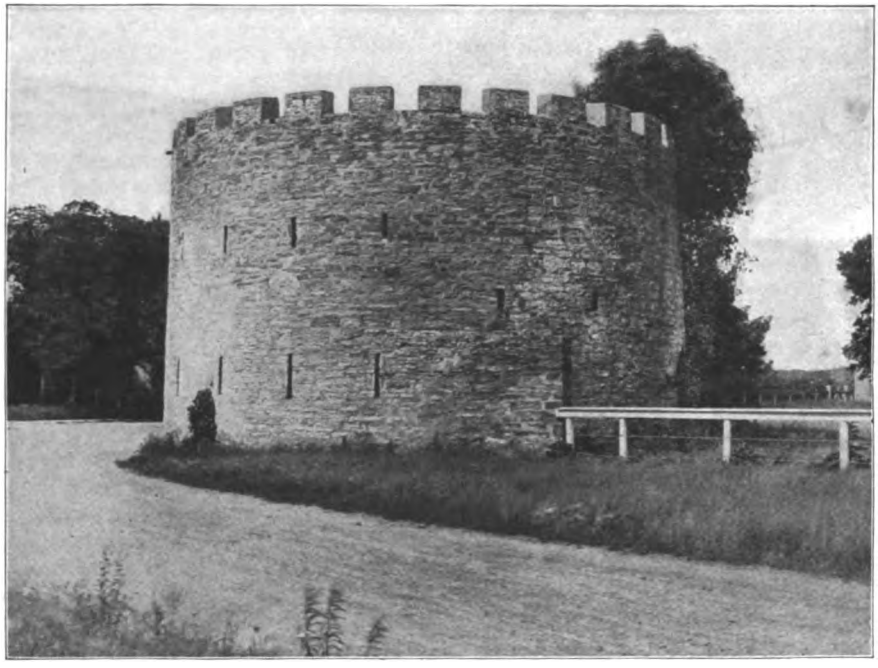
Fort Hays, Kansas, has already been abandoned. For a year the experiment station of the State Agricultural College and a branch of the State Normal School have been in possession of the buildings. A few years ago the settings were far from being so peaceful.

wildest of the frontier settlements and the soldiers did not detract any from its picturesqueness. So numerous were the killings and quarrels in Hays that the authorities established a private cemetery for those who died with their boots on, and out on the edge of the town it may yet be seen. It is known as Boots Hill, and in its narrow confines, with the plains reaching away as far as the eye can reach, lie forty-five ruffians to whom death came while in the midst of street orgies that were at once the terror and disgrace of the town.

It was natural that the soldiers should be mixed up in these troubles more than was good for them, and their participation in one dark event of the town's history formed one of the most tragic chapters in Kansas history. It occurred two years

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after the establishment of Fort Hays at its present location. That year the government had sent more military stores to the post than could be stored in the room prepared for that purpose at the fort, and a large quantity was stacked along the track of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, then just completed. The goods were covered with tarpaulin, and, to prevent their theft, guards were stationed over them, one relieving the other at midnight.



THE ROUND TOWER AT FORT SNELLING

In its eighty-fourth year the historic structure was restored most inartistically, after withstanding Indian arrows through many campaigns

John Hays, one of the guards, was on duty one night and stepped across the street to what was called Tommy Drumm's saloon to see what time it was. Just as he reached the door three colored soldiers coming along the sidewalk met him. They belonged to the fort and were of the Thirty-eighth Infantry, having come to town on leave and become intoxicated. They had attempted to enter a dance hall and were thrown out. Then they went into a barber shop, smashed everything and started to kill the first man they met. It happened to be Hays.

Accompanied by the barber, the sheriff the next morning went to the fort and related what had occurred, demanding that the troops be brought before the barber for identification. All were lined up and the man unhesitatingly picked out the three colored men who had broken his property. The soldiers were taken to Hays City for preliminary examination, but the proceedings dragged and the men were locked up in the cellar for the night. Before morning they were taken out of the cellar, carried to a trestle a quarter of a mile from the depot and dropped between the ties with ropes attached to their necks. In the morning the soldiers from the fort took the bodies down and buried them.

For weeks afterward no soldier was allowed in Hays City after sunset, and the feeling between the town and the fort ran high. The Ninth (colored) Cavalry went over to the town one night to clean it out in revenge for the lynching of the three murderers. The people armed themselves and prepared to resist the cleaning-out process. The town was the victor, for the citizens outnumbered the troops, and every man could handle a gun better than anything else. Six of the soldiers were killed and their bodies thrown into a well,

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which by the next morning was sodded over and apparently had never existed. The missing men were never inquired after. Opposite their names on the fort roster was written the word "Deserted." It was the last conflict between fort and town, and thereafter the better class of citizens was in the ascendancy.

Other forts of the Southwest that have had romantic histories and that were in their day stations for famous Indian fighters, are Arbuckle, Gibson, Townsin and Washita, in Indian Territory, Brown and Ringgold in Texas, Grant in Arizona and Niobrara in Nebraska. They are now among the abandoned posts. Few have had a more interesting career than old Fort Gibson. It was built in the Cherokee Nation, about seventy miles northwest of Fort Smith, in the early part of the last century. Many of the men who played a prominent part in the Civil war were officers here, and from this fort, too, marched out many of the troops that did distinguished service in the Mexican war. General Zachary Taylor, afterward President, and Jefferson Davis were both officers there. Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, once taught school at this post.

It was to Fort Gibson that General Sam Houston followed his Indian love, Tahlihina, a Cherokee girl, and there he lived with her for a long time, adopting the dress and traditions of her tribe. Only a short time ago the body of Tahlihina was removed from its first resting place to the national cemetery, into which the site of the old fort has been converted.

Other forts, in various parts of the country, have recently passed. All have had a more or less picturesque history, but they have been allowed to pass unhonored. Only in a few instances have the authorities gone to the other extreme and "restored" historic structures. Probably the most flagrant example of this policy is found in the original round tower at Fort Snelling, near St. Paul. A part of the original Fort St. Anthony, it occupied the most exposed portion of the bluff commanding the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, withstanding the arrows and bullets of the Indians through many a trying campaign. In its eighty-fourth year, the historic old structure, which had well stood the ravages of time, was mummified by a coat of British cement and "restored" most inartistically.

Fort Hamilton, guarding the approach to New York, is one of the latest eastern forts to find its future as a military post endangered. The proposal to convert the fortress and the surrounding grounds into a water-front park is being vigorously opposed. At a recent meeting of the West End Board of Trade, Congressman George E. Waldo made a stirring speech condemning the project, referring to the value of Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth as guardians of the city's entrance, to the $2,700,000 recently spent in modernizing the fortification, and finally to the historic associations, it being the point whence the first gun was fired at Lord Howe's fleet as it approached New York. The organization went on record favoring the retention of the post.

Jefferson Barracks, at St. Louis, is another historic fortress, the glory of which has departed. Secretary Taft's official report that Jefferson Barracks is "practically abandoned now for all purposes, except as a recruiting station," aroused a storm of protest in St. Louis, but the fact remains, nevertheless. Jefferson Barracks has been the headquarters of many of the most noted men the army has ever numbered. It was here that Black Hawk was taken, following the disastrous termination of his rebellion, in 1832, and kept over winter, before being sent to Fortress Monroe. The site of the fort is picturesque, but no longer practical.

Still other forts deserve mention, but the list is too long. Many have simply crumbled away, such as old Fort Crawford, near Prairie du Chien, once commanded by Colonel Zachary Taylor, through the windows of which the Colonel's daughter and Lieutenant Jefferson Davis stole away southward to be married. Some have been abandoned without apparent reason. Others have fallen victims to the new policy of centralization. But whatever the cause of the passing, the historic old places have deserved a better fate and a more lasting place in the affections of the people they served so well.

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THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

BY

S. J. LARNED

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY

OF the millions of persons who every day make use of the telephone, probably few have any knowledge, or even any curiosity, as to the machinery which they are setting in motion. This is no less true of other tools of the modern world, and it means that we have been obliged to abandon one of the ideals that our forefathers gave us when they taught that a competent workman must understand the tools he used. To-day the understanding of each tool is deputed to a specialist, who keeps it in running order for the workman who uses it. Nevertheless, some degree of knowledge on the part of the workman does make for a better and more efficient use. It may at least save that disturbance of equanimity which we all of us suffer when a machine which we depend upon, but do not understand, misbehaves in an unaccountable way.

To most of its patrons, the telephone exchange is known only by the transmitting instruments on wall or desk. These are fundamental and vital parts, but their relation to the whole exchange system is seldom appreciated. It is nearly the same that a pen or typewriter bears to our postoffice system. The telephone transmitter takes the user's message from his lips and writes it in undulations on an electric current. The greater part of the exchange machinery is concerned in the proper carriage and delivery of the current so freighted with its message.

The Line

The carrier of the current is known as the line, a copper wire, or pair of wires, leading from the instrument to some chosen central location where, with similar lines from other instruments, it is connected with the switchboard. The two wires between the switchboard and any instrument must be unbroken throughout their length, and must be protected by insulating material, such as rubber or paper, from contact with any other wires or with each other. Large cables in which from three hundred to six hundred pairs are hermetically encased in a lead pipe, are drawn into underground conduits laid in the streets, radiating in all directions from the central office. At their outer ends, they are split into smaller and smaller branches, each final branch leading out of the underground conduit and terminating on a pole in the interior of some particular city square. The terminal is a metal or a wooden box in which the lead-covered cable ends, and the individual wires contained in it are separated and numbered so that they can be easily identified and connected.

The planning of these large cables, with their ramifications, and the determination of the number and size of wires to be allotted to each city square, is one of the most important problems of the telephone engineer. It involves an examination in minute detail of the entire city area, the counting of households in each block, the sizing up of their telephone requirements, and the forecasting of the future so far as it relates to the settlement of new telephone subscribers in the immediate neighborhood, for when a prospective subscriber enters the offices of the telephone company and signs an order for telephone service, an idle pair of wires must be waiting for his use in the terminal on the pole behind his house. The company's workmen span the distance between the pole terminal and the house with a pair of wires. At the pole they are connected to

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an idle cable pair and at the house they are joined to the transmitting instruments, and a new pathway for telephonic messages is thus established.

The Switchboard

Supposing a number of such pathways or lines, all leading in to the central office or exchange, it is necessary to provide there means whereby the user, or subscriber as he is called, may be able to signal whenever he desires service, and may then have his line promptly brought into contact with the line of any other subscriber to the system, with whom he wishes to converse. The second subscriber must be signalled by ringing his bell. When the two subscribers have finished their conversation, their wires must be as quickly separated again so that each may be immediately free and available for connection with other subscribers, for these wires or lines may be likened to single-track railway spurs leading into the subscriber's premises, each of considerable length, but capable of admitting and carrying but one car or message at a time. The most watchful care and systematic handling is necessary in order to permit of the handling of a maximum traffic in both directions without collisions and tie-ups.

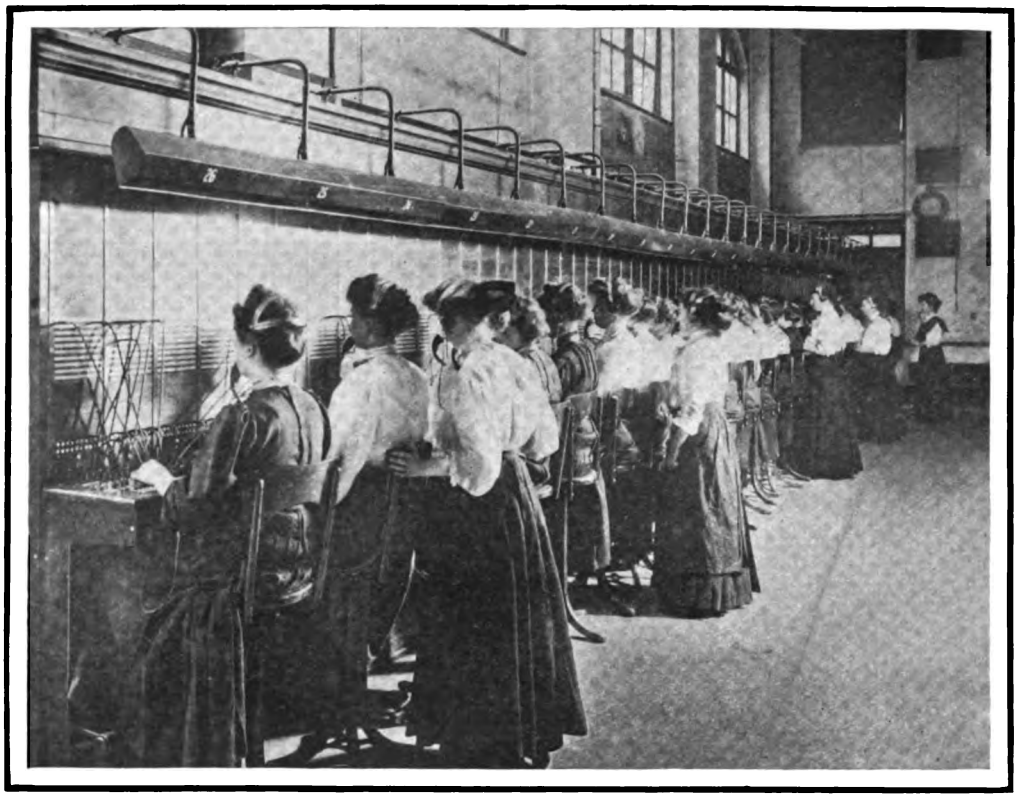
There are connected to the Chicago Exchange more than one hundred and thirty thousand telephones. The system must stand ready at any moment to bring together any two of these for conversation. Leaving out of count possible connections with other towns and cities, this means that the machinery must be capable of making, on an instant's notice, any one of nearly seventeen billion possible combinations. The end of the conversation must be accurately noted and the lines promptly disconnected. Before connection is made it must be ascertained that the line asked for is not already carrying another message or temporarily disabled or unavailable for any other reason.

Many lines to large establishments are operated in groups of from two to eighty lines, all leading to the same location, and on a call for a connection with that subscriber, some one free and available line must be selected from the group. With many of these groups a time schedule is in force, at certain hours the lines being used in common, as above; at other hours each line leading to a particular individual or location.



THE REST ROOM OF THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

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ONE SIDE OF THE OPERATING ROOM

In establishing connections, all the above conditions and many others must be noted and allowed for, and yet the time consumed in each step of the process of connection must be measured as seconds or even fractions of a second.

The switchboard designed to meet these requirements is a highly complicated machine both as to extent and flexibility. The subscribers' line wires which we have traced from the telephone set through the underground cables to the exchange, are at that point again separated and their ends arranged in an orderly manner in rows, or strips, on what is called a terminal or main distributing frame. Each wire is numbered in the order of its appearance on this frame, and a careful record kept of the cables it passes through, the route it takes and the subscriber's telephone which it finally reaches.

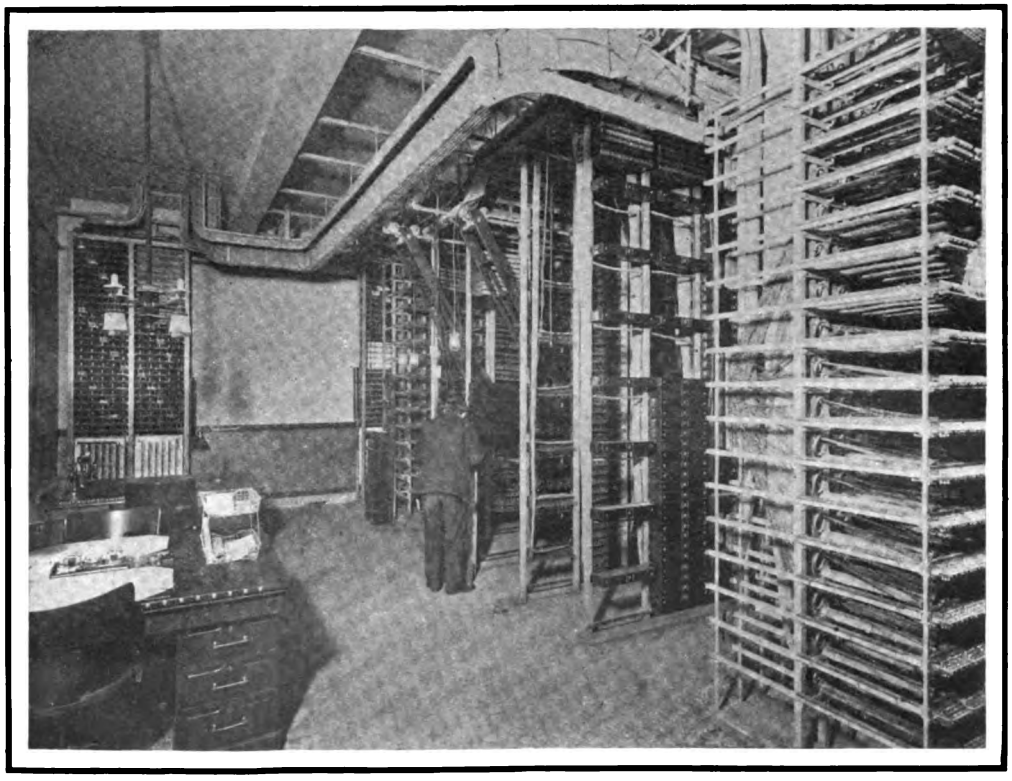
At this frame each wire is connected to a protector, a device through which any current of electricity entering or leaving that wire must pass, and which is designed to exclude any current of greater pressure or volume than is used in the normal operation of the system. A similar protective device is interposed between the subscriber's telephone set and the line wires at or just outside the subscriber's premises. In this way the lines and apparatus are protected against injury from lightning discharges, or high-tension lighting or power currents.

At the main frame or distributing board, above mentioned, are terminated, in a manner similar to the line wires, all the wires from the switchboard. Every line wire must be permanently connected to some one of the switchboard wires; but it is sometimes necessary to change their relation for various reasons, such as the shifting of a given telephone from one underground wire to another, because of the moving of a subscriber's office, etc. For this reason, a short length of easily replaced, flexible wire is used to continue the line wire through the distributing

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frame to the switchboard wire. This connecting link is technically known as a jumper.

We have now traced the line wire well on its way to the switchboard, but it is again interrupted by a second distributing board, known as the intermediate distributing frame, where it is divided into two branches. One branch is for outward traffic, the calls which the subscriber originates himself, and it runs to what is called the answering jack. The other branch is for inward traffic; that is, calls made for the subscriber by others, and it runs to that part of the switchboard called the multiple, which will be described later.



WHERE THE CABLES ARE DISTRIBUTED

The distributing frames are at the right of the picture, and the relay racks in the center

The switchboard itself consists of a long, continuous framework, in which are mounted the answering jacks, the multiple and other parts not yet mentioned, and before which frame sit operators, who connect and disconnect line wires, as ordered by the subscribers.

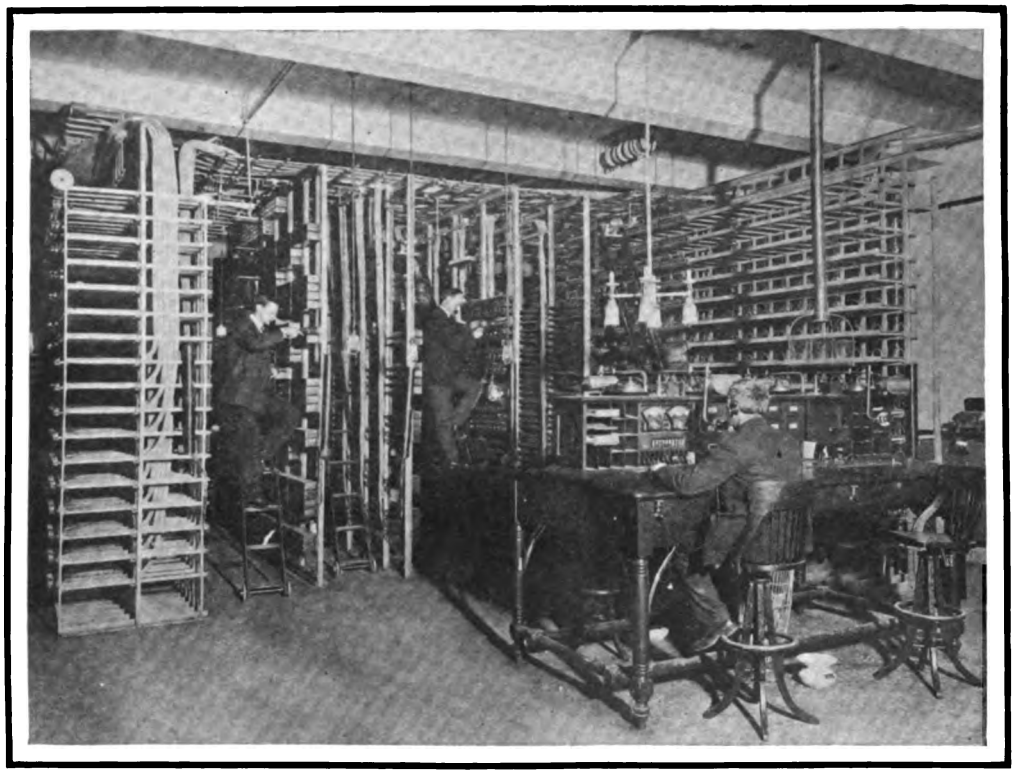
The answering jack is the point at which contact is made with a subscriber's line by an operator, in response to his call. The device with which a connection is established between two lines is called a pair of cords. It consists of a set of flexible wires or conductors, generally of tinsel, incorporated in a braided linen cord. At each end, the cord terminates in a metal plug, which, when pushed into an answering jack, makes a contact between the subscriber's line and the tinsel conductor of the cord. When therefore the two plugs, or pair of cords, are inserted in the spring jacks of two different lines, those lines are connected together and in a condition for conversation.

Operation

Just over every answering jack in the face of the switchboard is mounted a small electric lamp, known as the line lamp. By a rather complicated arrangement of apparatus, this lamp is lighted whenever the telephone receiver at the corresponding subscriber's station is

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picked up. Its glowing is the signal to the operator that the subscriber at that station wishes to make a call. Each telephone line has but one answering jack. They are placed in the lower part of the switchboard, a certain number before each operator, that number depending upon the use of the telephones, as each operator must answer all of the calls made by the subscribers whose answering jacks are placed directly in front of her. Some lines are used so frequently that but five or ten can be placed in a single operator's position, while other lines may be used so infrequently that more than one hundred can be placed in each position.



ONE OF THE GANGLIA OF THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM
Here are the test desk, distributing frames and relay racks

When any line lamp begins to glow, the operator promptly picks up a plug connected with any pair of cords, and inserts it in the answering jack corresponding to the lighted lamp. The flexible wires leading from the plug to its mate are also connected to a small switch called the ringing and listening key, located in a horizontal shelf between the operator and the vertical face of the switchboard. By moving the handle of this ringing and listening key, the operator is able to bring the wires leading from her own telephone set into contact with the wires leading from the plug and consequently into contact with the line wire of the subscriber making the call. The operator is then able to converse with the subscriber and ascertain his wishes.

Having received an order to connect his line with any other subscriber's line, the operator inserts the second plug of the pair into a spring jack connected with the called subscriber's line, and by another movement of the handle of the ringing and listening key, brings the line wire of the called subscriber into contact with wires leading from the ringing generator. The latter is a small dynamo, generating alternating and pulsating electrical currents. The movement of the key just

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mentioned allows the current from this ringing generator to flow out over the called subscriber's line, the effect being to ring the bell associated with his telephone set, and summon him to the telephone.

The connection of the second plug with a spring jack of the called subscriber can not be made with the answering jack of that second subscriber because that answering jack may be in a position a hundred feet away from the position in which the call is made. It is to meet this condition that the already mentioned inward or multiple branch of the subscribers' line is designed. This branch is connected to spring jacks exactly like the answering jacks except that they are arranged to occupy as little space as possible. They are all marked with the call number of the subscribers that they represent, and are arranged in numerical order, and are piled row above row in the vertical face of the board.

It is possible to bring multiple jacks representing about ten thousand lines within the reach of an operator, and such a portion of the switchboard as contains one jack for each line connected with the office is called a section. Not more than three operators can work at a section of switchboard, and it is necessary to repeat the sections as often as the number of operators employed demands. Each section is a duplicate of every other, each subscriber's line being extended from the multiple jack in one section to the corresponding multiple jack in the next section, and so on throughout the entire length of the switchboard. This multiple feature of a telephone switchboard calls for a tremendous amount of material and labor in its assembly, a single switchboard, that of the main office, Chicago, for example, containing over two hundred and seventy thousand jacks and over fourteen million feet of wire.

"Trunks"

Ten thousand lines being the largest number that can usually be connected into one section of a switchboard, it is necessary to divide a system made up of more than ten thousand lines into a number of different offices or switchboards. When a subscriber in one of these offices calls for a connection with the line of a subscriber in another office, a process different from the one just described is gone through. The two subscribers' lines must be joined through a connecting link, or trunk, extending between the two offices. To complete a connection through a trunk, the operator answering the subscriber's call must have the assistance of an operator at the distant office. The work is specialized, and certain operators in each office are assigned to trunk work. Their duty is to find in the multiple the line of any subscriber called for and to connect to that line some one of the trunks before them, at the same time telling the distant operator the number of the trunk used. For brevity, they are generally referred to as "B" operators, while the operator who answers the subscriber's call is known as an "A" operator.

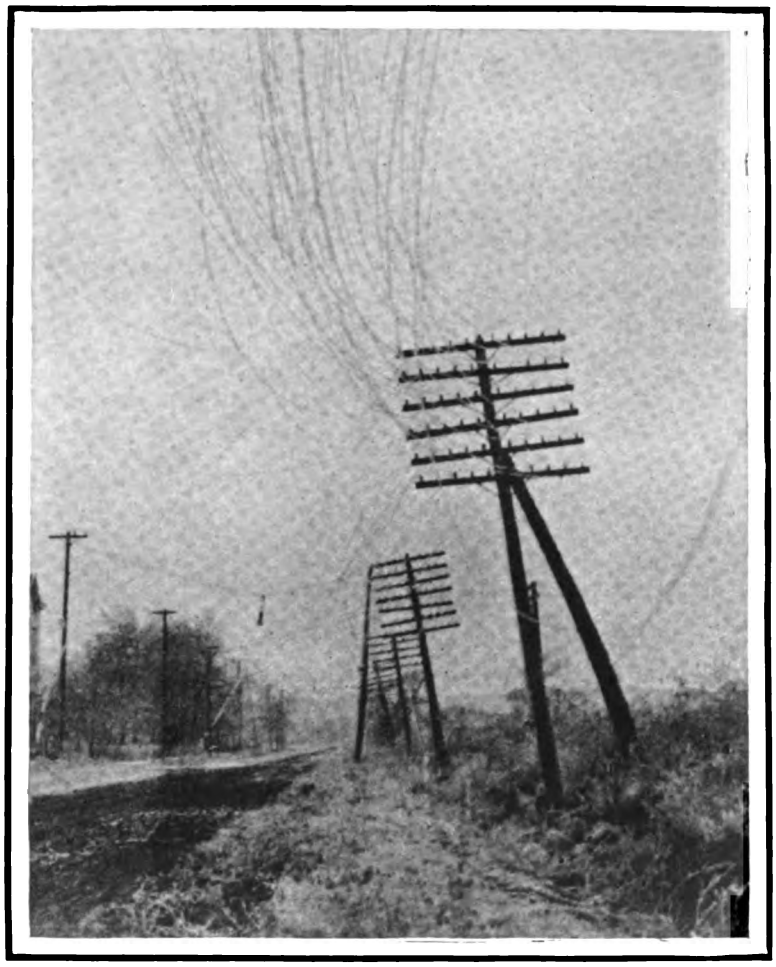
The "A" operator having received an order for a connection which must be trunked, speaks directly over a special wire to a "B" operator in the office she wishes to reach, repeating to her the number desired. The "B" operator selects a trunk and gives the number of that trunk to the "A" operator, at the same time connecting her end of the trunk to the multiple jack of the subscriber called for, while the "A" operator connects her subscriber's line with the other end of the same trunk.

In the office at which the calls originate, the trunk wires are connected to multiple jacks which appear in the face of the switchboard just below the subscriber's multiple jacks already described. The trunk at the other, or incoming end, terminates in the horizontal part of the board before the "B" operator in a similar cord and metal plug, with which is associated a set of relays and signals, constituting what is probably the most complicated arrangement of wires, or circuit as it is called, in the whole telephone exchange. In some of the circuits employed, as many as nine relays are used, the relays controlling the ringing of the called subscriber's bell, the operation of the disconnection signals, and other signals designed to minimize the chances of error.

Automatic Switchboards

The telephone exchange machinery in its present state is the product of a gen-

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WHAT A STORM MEANS TO THE TELEPHONE COMPANY
This picture was taken about one minute before the poles were blown over

eration of brains. It has been developed by the cautious introduction of new features here and there, some of which have proven of value and have survived; others have failed to establish themselves for contrary reasons. The so-called automatic systems are radical departures from the system developed by evolution. It is not improbable that an entire application of the evolutionary process will adapt them more closely to the demands made upon them, but in the opinion of most telephone engineers they do not to-day answer the requirements of a large exchange system as well as does the manual system just described.

The telephone operator is criticized much more than she deserves, and the principal claim of the advocates of the automatic system is her elimination. But in any case the human factor is a large one, the telephone users being almost as important as, and less easily controlled and educated than, the operator. The machinery of the manual system too, though less intricate than in the automatic system, will, like all machines, at times go wrong.

Telephone Operators

Still, the proper selection, training and organization of the operating force is perhaps the most important detail in the management of a telephone exchange. All

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well organized companies now maintain a thoroughly equipped school with trained instructors, special text-books, model apparatus, etc., where accepted applicants are taught to be telephone operators and are paid while they go to school.

When assigned to regular duty, the recruit becomes the unit in an organized, disciplined corps, with definite duties to perform and an appointed leader always at her side. Operators generally have an interest and pride in their work and are seldom guilty of willful disregard of their responsibilities. Apparent cases of inattention or discourtesy are often, though not always, due to causes beyond the operator's control, or to the badgering of irritable users.

In nearly every case where operators have been put to the test by fires, or similar emergencies, they have stuck to their posts and maintained the service until dismissed by the officer in charge.

Costs

The up-keep and repair of a large telephone exchange keeps busy a big force of skilled men, trained to diagnose and remedy the multitudinous break-downs that the complicated, widely distributed machinery suffers.

The telephone business is often cited as an anomaly in that the costs per subscriber increase as the extent of the business increases. The idea is due to a misconception of the unit of cost. As well might we compare the traveling expenses of a New Yorker and the resident of an isolated, rural community. The former has occasion and necessity to travel oftener and farther than the latter, and so spends more, but he is carried each mile for less than it probably costs the other to travel the same distance.

The principal factors in the cost of telephone service are the number of times that the subscribers talk and the length of line required to connect them, and the bigger the exchange the larger each of these factors becomes. While therefore each subscriber to a large exchange system may spend more for telephone service than a corresponding subscriber in a smaller exchange, he generally pays less for each conversation, and still less for each mile that his conversation is carried.

RUSSIA'S SECOND DOUMA

BY

SAMUEL N. HARPER

INSTRUCTOR IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE, THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

RUSSIA'S second douma has been in session since the first of March. Constitutional traditions are becoming established in Russia though traces of a former autocratic régime are still present to disturb and sometimes almost overthrow the new institutions. One thing is certain, however, in spite of frequent pessimistic criticism, of rumors that this "experiment" will never work out — Russia will never return to the old order. The study of a people persistently and courageously taking the first steps toward political democracy is a difficult but fascinating one. The second douma marks a most important step in this reform movement.

It is natural to compare this second douma with the first, with Russia's *first* representative assembly. But before looking into the composition of the douma one must see how it has been elected, one must recall what has taken place during the seven months which intervened between the dissolution of the first and the convoking of the second douma, what methods were adopted to get a douma less unmanageable from the government's point of view.

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The first douma was dissolved last August because it "had not fulfilled the expectations of the Emperor and of the country." It protested and appealed to the people from Viborg, Finland, whither it had gone to hold its illegal gathering, but no steps were taken to realize the principle of passive resistance advocated. A general uprising was expected as a result of the dissolution. The country did not respond to the call of the revolutionaries. Terroristic methods were resorted to; political assassinations began; the country was terrorized. Then Mr. Stolypin, the Prime Minister, struck at revolution with the severest of weapons — he instituted field courts-martial which began an active campaign against the revolutionary workers. The field courts-martial exterminated the extreme terrorists, the Maximalists. But they did not spare private interests; though used in the name of law and justice they completely discredited the government in the eyes of even the liberals.

The Prime Minister then turned his attention to the question of the second douma. He could not change the electoral law — that would have been "unconstitutional," and he was vaguely pledged to constitutionalism. But his steps to secure a more suitable douma were more irritating, more offensive to the opposition than a frank changing of the law would have been. The Senate, the guardian of the law, was asked to put more definite interpretations on certain clauses of the electoral law. All these interpretations were directed toward restricting the suffrage. The qualification of a peasant voter was made more specific; the peasant must be a householder to enjoy the right of a vote. This disenfranchised over nine million peasants, for often the sons, even after marriage, live with the father, and only the father was a householder in the eyes of the law. The peasants were not allowed to elect other than peasants. This kept out those of the Intelligence, village doctors, schoolteachers, etc., whom in the first election the peasants had sent to the douma as their representatives, trusting to their higher education better to represent peasant interests. Thousands of workmen were disenfranchised by an interpretation of the clause, "workman with a vote." Like the peasants, the workmen live together, sometimes three or four in a single room. Only such workmen as occupied a room alone were to be qualified voters.

Other means besides these interpretations were used to keep out undesirable men. There were exclusions, sometimes wholesale exclusions, sometimes individual, sometimes with plausible pretext; often without any ground whatever except that the man was politically "untrustworthy." These exclusions were aimed particularly at the Constitutional-Democratic party, and resulted in the victory of more radical parties. Prominent men were excluded and their places taken by obscure candidates. Was it the avowed policy to make the standard of intelligence and ability in the douma so low that it could be dissolved with less compunction? Incomprehensible as such a policy may be, that seemed to be the object of both Senate interpretations and exclusions.

The 180 members of the first douma who signed the Viborg appeal were excluded as being under indictment for this offense. They were the leaders of the first assembly. What country even if it has had centuries instead of one year of parliamentary responsibility could support such a loss? The leaders of one party were excluded for asking that their party be legalized. None of the liberal, not to speak of the revolutionary parties, were given legal standing. This meant that they could not hold campaign meetings, could not distribute literature, could not even publish a list of their candidates.

The elections to the douma are indirect. The peasants, large land-owners, and urban classes elect electors to a provincial convention, which elects all the deputies assigned to that province. The governor of the province sometimes canceled the names of many liberal electors, often waiting until the last moment before discovering some irregularity, keeping count of the electors and making his exclusions so as to assure a majority of the conservative electors. Liberal electors were often arrested. Sometimes they were hidden by their constituents after the first elections, appearing only at the last moment at the final stage of election. One reactionary deputy, Mr. Krushevan,

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had a constituency made for him. One thousand one hundred names of men who did not exist, who were dead, voted for him. It was the trick worked with such success by the hero of Gogol's wonderful novel "Dead Souls."

These are a few instances of how the elections were controlled. They became a vast but peaceful conspiracy. Candidates were hidden away in order to keep them out of the clutches of the police. Candidates known to be more than liberal took cover under the flag of a conservative party, changing back to their proper place immediately after election. Obscure men were chosen because prominent workers would have been canceled. Professor Martens, the eminent authority on international law, wrote to the London *Times* in April saying that the standard of education and ability in the douma was ridiculously low. This is what could naturally have been expected. But in spite of all these precautions the douma turned out oppositional of course, but capable of work, and ready to proceed to true constructive legislative activity.

There are fewer leaders in the second douma. The "excluded" leaders, however, direct the policy of their respective parties from outside. Mr. Milyoukoff, again excluded on a technical point, is the acknowledged "boss" of the Constitutional-Democrats. Mr. Anikin is the president of the central committee of the Labor group, and this committee's instructions are followed by the parliamentary fraction of the Labor group.

The reform parties as opposed to the revolutionary parties were penalized just as severely as the latter. They were less used to underground activity, however, and suffered more from the restrictions. The revolutionaries are, therefore, more numerous in the second douma, but they are less revolutionary. All the parties have become more moderate, and more than that, they know that they are still more radical than the country. The Viborg fiasco taught everybody a lesson. The Constitutional-Democrats learned not to get so near to revolutionary tactics unless they intended to follow them out consistently. The revolutionaries saw that the people were not going to rise *en masse* to their call for an open fight. Finally the conservative reformers have become more definitely pledged to reform, following the example of their unofficial leader, Mr. Stolypin. The Reactionaries, those who wish to return to the old order, are in an absurd minority, are men of such small political sight that they do not realize the shame of their position and tactics.

With these general indications of the character of the second douma, let us run through the parties represented in the assembly, indicating in a word the program and tactics of each group. On the extreme right of the assembly there are seven Reactionaries. We saw how one, Mr. Krushevan, was elected. Two of them are neurotics; they have no political ideas. Their program, however, is a well-defined one. They wish to make the douma as disorderly and ridiculous as possible, so they take every occasion to provoke a scandal. I take just one instance: Mr. Shulgin got up one day and said he had a question to put to the assembly and asked for a sincere answer. Turning to the Left he shouted out: "Have any of you bombs in your pockets?" He was suspended for the day by the president. These seven men are the only deputies who share the views of Professor Martens, demanding the dissolution of the douma and a *coup d'etat*.

The true Right of the assembly are the Octoberists, and the Moderates and Nonparty who are allied to them. These three groups number about one hundred. They are conservatives, but conservative-reformers. They wish to keep the douma, they wish the douma to accomplish something. They are conservative as compared with the Constitutional-Democrats because they have not the taint of socialism in their agrarian program which the Constitutional-Democrats still are accused of having. They are opposed to forcible expropriation of land even with just compensation. And finally their idea of ministerial responsibility is the right of impeachment and yet not at the same time choosing of ministers designated by the douma.

The Poles, forty-six in number, are all National-Democrats. They hold a very interesting position. In view of the even distribution of parties between the Right and the Left, they can decide the vote; and though conservative they will not

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hesitate to vote with the radicals if it is to their advantage. They want autonomy for Poland. All general questions, therefore, are considered by them only in their bearing on the question of Polish autonomy. Led by Mr. Dmowski, perhaps the most able man in the douma, the Poles are a most important factor.

The Constitutional-Democrats have only 115 representatives compared with 180 in the first douma. They are much more moderate than they were last year. The demand of ministerial responsibility has not yet been raised, though it is still held to as the necessary guarantee of other reforms. The agrarian bill of the Constitutional-Democrats is much more reasonable, having lost the distinct taint of socialism which it had last year. By reason of their superiority in men the Constitutional-Democrats, though less so than last year, are able to conduct the course of the assembly. Mr. Maklakoff, Professor Kissevetter, Mr. B. Kutler, former assistant minister of finance, Mr. Teslenko, Mr. Hessen, Mr. Struhve are Constitutional-Democrats. The program of this party is to avoid a dissolution on some unimportant technical point, to keep the douma as long as possible in order to establish the tradition more firmly and to bring up at the first favorable opportunity the demands which for the moment they are not putting forward, but which they have not forgotten.

In the first douma the "resting place" for all oppositional tendencies was the Constitutional-Democratic party. This year this function is held by the Labor group one hundred strong. Though it contains former Socialist Revolutionaries, the Labor group is pledged to parliamentary work. It has no platform yet, only a program, and this program is "Keep the douma." The Labor group has become moderate just as the Constitutional-Democrats have. It votes with the latter on most of the important questions. Closely allied to it are the fourteen Popular-Socialists, and the thirty-two Socialist Revolutionaries. These parties also are more moderate. The Socialist Revolutionaries in the douma are no longer "bombists" but parliamentary workers. The Social-Democrats with sixty-seven representatives are the extreme Left of the assembly, less moderate than those just to their right, less anxious to compromise in order to avoid the possibility of a dissolution, provoking scandals now and then. They are led by Mr. Alexinsky, the Aladdin of the second douma, a better speaker than his predecessor, and a much more capable politician.

The watchword of the whole douma, with the exception of the seven Reactionaries, has been, therefore, "Keep the douma." The budget was accordingly accepted. The contingent of new recruits demanded by the minister of war was sanctioned. The bills proposed by Mr. Stolypin were turned over to commissions, and the number of open sittings greatly reduced in order to give more time for work in the commissions. There has not been literally hundreds of interpellations as there were last year, which the government interpreted as "revolutionary propaganda" and not "constructive legislative" work.

But several difficult problems have come up which for the moment seemed to threaten the existence of the douma. Mr. Stolypin declared that the douma commissions could not invite experts to their sittings. For a few days the Tauride palace was closed to all outsiders. The line of soldiers, which this year always guards the entrances, was strengthened and only deputies admitted. Mr. Stolypin soon realized the mistake, both legal and tactical, he had made, and withdrew his order.

For the discussion of the question of new recruits, the minister demanded a closed session, the first closed session of the douma. During the debate a Social-Democrat allowed himself to say that the army had never been victorious except against internal enemies of the government. This provoked a protest. The president did not show sufficient firmness, and the session had to be adjourned on account of the uproar. The incident was given an exaggerated importance, however, and led to no unpleasant consequences.

A most important debate took place on the question of abolishing the field courts-martial. The douma protested against this kind of "terrorism" practiced in the name of the state, and this gave the seven Reactionaries the opportunity to say,

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"Look at the other side of the medal and condemn political assassinations—terrorism for revolutionary purposes." This challenge was addressed to the Constitutional-Democrats. They have not taken it up yet, claiming that it is not a subject to be discussed in a legislative assembly. Also they do not disapprove of terrorism under certain circumstances, and they are afraid of estranging completely the radicals if they condemn political assassination. To the outsider this seems to be the most vulnerable point in the program of the Constitutional-Democrats. It is hurting their prestige both in Russia and abroad. Many who would support them, can not on account of their equivocal attitude toward this question. Foreign public opinion is an important consideration both for the douma and for the government on account of the question of foreign loans. Would not foreign public opinion "accept" the dissolution of the douma if the excuse given were that it refused to condemn terrorism? The Poles propose that a resolution be passed to the effect that "Terrorism is incompatible with parliamentary work." The Constitutional-Democrats could accept this, for their idea would seem to be that terrorism is admissible in time of reaction and can not be condemned absolutely because the danger of an attempt to return to the old order is still present.

The douma is being kept to establish the tradition. But may it not lose its prestige if it sacrifices too much to this one idea of avoiding a conflict? The second douma can not last long. The existence of the great liberal party, the Constitutional-Democrats, is of more import than that of the second douma. But this party which is trying to follow the middle path between reaction and revolution must, for the very reason that it is a middle term, be more definite in its principles, more uncompromising.

The rumors of dissolution are always afloat. There are indications which point to a possible predominance of the reactionary influences at the court. The dissolution would not be followed by a general uprising, as the revolutionaries prophesy, but which the more responsible of them recognize as impossible. A break in the progress of the reform movement would make the people only the more insistent in their demands. An attempt to stop the movement and to go back would provoke violence and serious trouble. For Russia has started on the road toward political democracy.

THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

BY

IDA HUSTED HARPER

THE widely extended influence and the great value of this largest of all organizations of women become more apparent with every year's reports. At its beginning in Washington, in 1888, under the auspices of the National Woman Suffrage Association, it was predicted that women separated by continents and speaking totally different languages could not possibly unite in a permanent and successful federation, but now after nearly twenty years of experiment, the council seems to be a fixed institution and a strong and enduring bond uniting the women of the world.

The International is at present composed of twenty National Councils. These really comprise but seventeen countries, as New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria and South Australia now count for four, but hereafter they will be combined into one. It is expected, however, that Japan, Greece and Portugal will come in, so the

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number will be maintained. The National Councils are made up of affiliated organizations of all kinds, so that the International now represents about eight million women, as nearly as can be estimated, from the United States, Canada, Argentina, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Hungary, Italy, New Zealand and Australia. Three official languages are recognized—English, German and French—and it is really wonderful how intelligently and harmoniously the meetings are conducted.

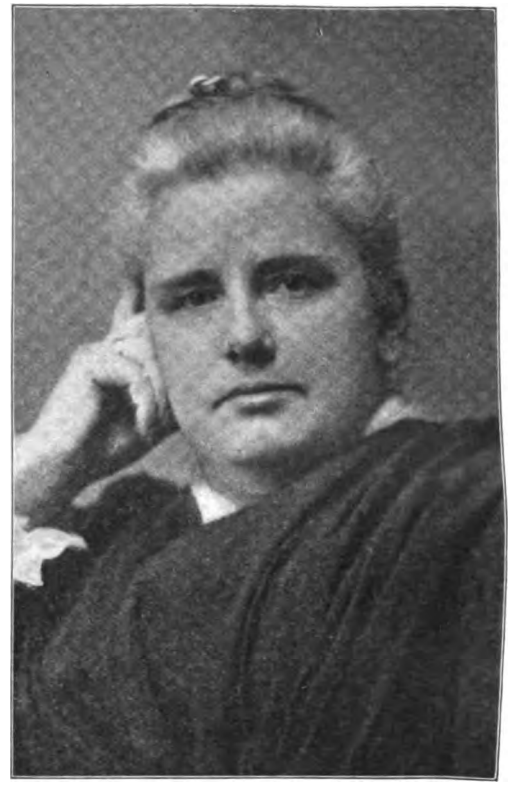
Under the four standing committees of peace and arbitration, legal position of women, social purity and woman suffrage, these women of the entire globe are working for the improvement of the human race, and a review of their efforts is an effective antidote for pessimism. A very good beginning has been made toward a compilation of the laws in all countries relating to women. Last year Baroness von Beschwitz, chairman of the Committee on Legal Position of Women, sent out four questions to be answered by the National Councils:

I. "Does an alien (a woman) acquire the nationality of your country by marrying one of its citizens?" Every council but one answered "yes." Australia in 1904 passed an act giving the wife the right to choose.

II. "Does a woman lose her own nationality by marrying an alien?" She does so everywhere except that in Australia "British-born women retain full rights irrespective of the husband's nationality."

III. "In case of divorce or death of husband can the married woman regain her nationality?" In the United States and Denmark she can not. In Canada, Great Britain, Australia, Switzerland and Holland, if a natural-born subject, she can do so by making application; in Sweden she can do this in case of divorce only; in Italy, France, Hungary and Norway she must agree to reside in her native country if her nationality is restored; in Austria she must first live there ten years.

IV. "Can a woman during the lifetime of her husband apply for naturalization?" In all countries "no," except that in Sweden, if both are aliens, the wife may under some circumstances be naturalized; in Denmark, if both are aliens, she can still retain her own nationality if the husband applies to be naturalized there; in Austria only the divorced wife has this privilege; in Australia all wives have the full right to do so.



ANNA HOWARD SHAW
Under whose auspices the International Council of Women was organized

The report from Australia was accompanied by a note saying that when the Naturalization Act was being framed a few years ago, a committee of women went to Parliament and protested against a woman's nationality being in any way dependent on her husband. As they represented a vast body of voters their protest was heeded, and Australia is the only country where the wife is not compelled to become of the same nationality as her husband. The women of the United States have for years petitioned Congress to change this unjust law but have received only scant consideration.

The chairman of the International Committee on Social Purity is Mme. Avril de Sainte-Croix, founder of the Liberator

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MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL
Late president of the International Council of Women

Institution in Paris for the rescue and care of fallen women. When the recent International Congress to consider the white slave traffic was being arranged she went before the French committee and demanded that they should place upon their program a discussion of the question, "Has the state regulation of vice helped or impeded this traffic?" This is a burning question there, where government inspection has prevailed for a century and immorality has steadily increased. The controversy over this point waxed furious, but the president of the committee, M. Béranger, a powerful man, finally succeeded in keeping it off the program, although all the delegates, even the general secretary, M. Ferdinand Dreyfus, declared that the discussion of so serious a subject could not be altogether avoided. Mme. Avril now appeals to the National Council of Women to use its influence toward having this practice of state regulation thoroughly investigated.

A brief résumé of the work being done by these National Councils will illustrate its value and scope. That of the United States is sufficiently understood. In Canada the council is establishing children's aid societies, vacation schools, nurses' associations, girls' industrial schools, public libraries and tuberculosis sanitariums; looking after young immigrants; trying to secure custodial care for feeble-minded women of child-bearing age and separate instruction in the schools for defective children; a law giving mothers the guardianship of their children after as well as before the age of seven, and one to include "offices where women are employed" in the act providing sanitary regulations for shops and factories.

It is difficult to know where to begin or end in speaking of the work of the Council of France. It demands the suffrage for women on the same terms as men. It



MRS. MARY WOOD SWIFT
President of the National Council of Women of the United States

condemned the Russo-Japanese war and is very active in all efforts for peace and arbitration. It is unanimously in favor of coeducation, which at present exists

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only in the infant schools and the universities. It is trying to secure women inspectors of schools and women on many public boards, also as guardians of children and of property. It demands that the marriage laws shall be reformed and that women shall not lose their civil rights through marriage. It asks that women shall sit on the new Commission for Reform of the Civil Code, and also that for Marriage Reform, the latter of which has been granted. The Labor Management of the Board of Trade (for which women have a vote) being about to prepare a code of the laws on labor, the council has thoroughly organized a section with a program which includes all possible matters connected with working women, and these will be fully mastered and presented for consideration in this code. Many minor concessions have already been gained and the work of the council has a number of strong supporters in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, while its coöperation has been requested by several government commissions.

The Council of Germany is working to abolish the law which forbids political meetings of women, those for suffrage being included under this head; to further the development of undenominational schools, and to secure the admission of girls into the middle and higher grade of boys' schools; to prevent the employing of bar-maids as an attraction for customers; to remove the words "extenuating circumstances" from the code relating to indecent offenses against children; to make women eligible for positions in public insurance offices, and to obtain laws for the better protection of working women.

In Sweden the council is taking an interest in the care of the children of working women, the conditions under which the latter carry on their labor and the housing of the poorer classes; raising the salary of women teachers and securing the appointment of women on public boards. It is especially active in working for the parliamentary suffrage (women already possessing all other forms of the franchise), and over sixty societies for this purpose have collected more than one hundred thousand names to petitions.

In Norway the work of the council is very similar to that of Sweden. In 1905 women were made eligible to sit on juries, and in the larger cities a number of them have already done so. They are also serving as city councilors or aldermen. Although women have the municipal franchise it was decided that they were not qualified to vote on the dissolution of the union with Sweden. They were, however, so anxious to register their opinions in



FRAU MARIE STRITT

President of the Council of Germany and vice-president-at large of the International Council of Women

favor of it that two hundred and ninety-five thousand signatures of women were sent to the Storthing. The total number of votes cast by the men was 368,311. An address to the government was adopted by 565 associations of women including all classes and numbering many thousands.

To describe even briefly the things achieved by the National Council of Great Britain would require an entire article. It is composed of 180 affiliated societies and there is not a line of work connected with the interests of women and children which does not receive its attention and

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assistance. It is a recognized force throughout the United Kingdom.

In Denmark the council is giving most of its effort to the securing of the suffrage for women, a measure which is receiving much government support. The Council of Holland also is working for woman suffrage, which is endorsed by the Liberal-Democratic and the Social-Democratic parties. In this small country the council has twenty-eight thousand members, divided into five working groups, those of philanthropy, trade unions, politics, moral standard, and education.

The Italian Council is concentrating its efforts largely in securing the right to the municipal vote, "reserving the claim later on to the parliamentary vote," its program says. It is also asking for the appointment of women to boards of charities, etc., trying to extend the knowledge of women in legal matters, and raising a maternity fund for working women.

The Swiss Council is trying to get for women the right to insure themselves under the same conditions as men, and also for mothers a "confinement" insurance to cover a period of six weeks. Its representatives presented these propositions to a trades-union meeting of 444 delegates and they were unanimously endorsed. The council has also taken up the questions of consumers' leagues, women factory inspectors, conditions under which women work and the sale of poisonous drinks such as absinthe.

The Council of Austria has held large meetings in Vienna and presented to the prime minister and both houses of parliament petitions demanding for women the same right of suffrage as granted to men. It also demands the abolition of the law which forbids women to take part in political meetings, and insists on a reform of the marriage laws. Here also the council is looking into the wages and conditions of women workers.

In New Zealand the work of the council shows the broadening effects of woman suffrage. It declares that "under state ownership, with a rational system of leasing, there would be no temptation for a man to hold more land than he could work to advantage"; that "measures should at once be taken to prevent any further sale of crown lands, and all legitimate opportunities be used to reinvest in the crown the lands in possession of private individuals"; that "the 999 years' lease should be in the future abandoned and one with periodic revaluation substituted"; and that "the revenue from lands still remaining to the crown should be used to extend and improve the education system of the colony." The council urges the adoption of an elective executive system. In place of allowing one man to appoint the cabinet, or ministry, the head of each department should be balloted for by the members of the two houses of the legislature in joint session, and there should be a fixed term of office. The council also declares that it "disapproves of the state teaching of religion in the public schools, and upholds the present free, secular and compulsory system of education." It urges a Juvenile Court, demands for women equal pay for equal work, and better conditions for them in shops and offices.

The distances in Australia are so great and the means of transportation so limited that the coöperation which exists in New Zealand is not possible, but in each state the council is working for Juvenile courts, free kindergartens, protection of children, better housing of the poor and kindred objects.

The National Council of Argentina is an active, working force, which has founded a library, established schools for domestic economy and instructed the mothers of the poorer classes in the care of their children. It has petitioned for an official representation at the South American Exposition to be held in 1910 to celebrate the centenary of Argentine independence. A few years ago when a rebellion arose in the neighboring country of Uruguay, the Argentinian government appointed a committee of mediation to visit the leaders in the interest of peace, and it also officially invited the council to name a delegation of its members to accompany the men on this friendly mission, which was done.

This brief résumé gives but an inadequate idea of the work accomplished and now in process by the National Councils of Women, eighteen of which reported through delegates to the recent Executive of the International in Paris. When we read in the society papers and the yellow journals of the foolish doings, the waste-

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ISHBEL MARIA, COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN
President of the International Council of Women

ful extravagance and the reprehensible conduct of many women of the present day until we grow heartsick and discouraged, may we not turn to this other picture and have our faith in womankind revived and strengthened? The other sort are exploited by the press to satisfy the love of sensationalism. They are the froth and form on the surface, much more in evidence than this vast, deep current of womanhood which sweeps steadily and resistlessly forward, carrying with it the progress of the race, and their number is infinitesimal compared to these other useful millions.

Women have only just now learned the strength which lies in the organization of their forces and begun to use it. If they had possessed this power all these past years, as men have had it, would these evils and wrongs which they are now combating exist in their present magnitude? But since they do exist, if men really wish to see a reign of justice and right, why do they make it so hard for these women to do their noble work? Everywhere men are in authority and able to grant all the women ask. Why then are the concessions so small, so long-delayed, so reluctantly yielded?

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The Cottonwood of the Bad Lands

THE PATIENT COTTONWOOD

BY

PHILIP EASTMAN

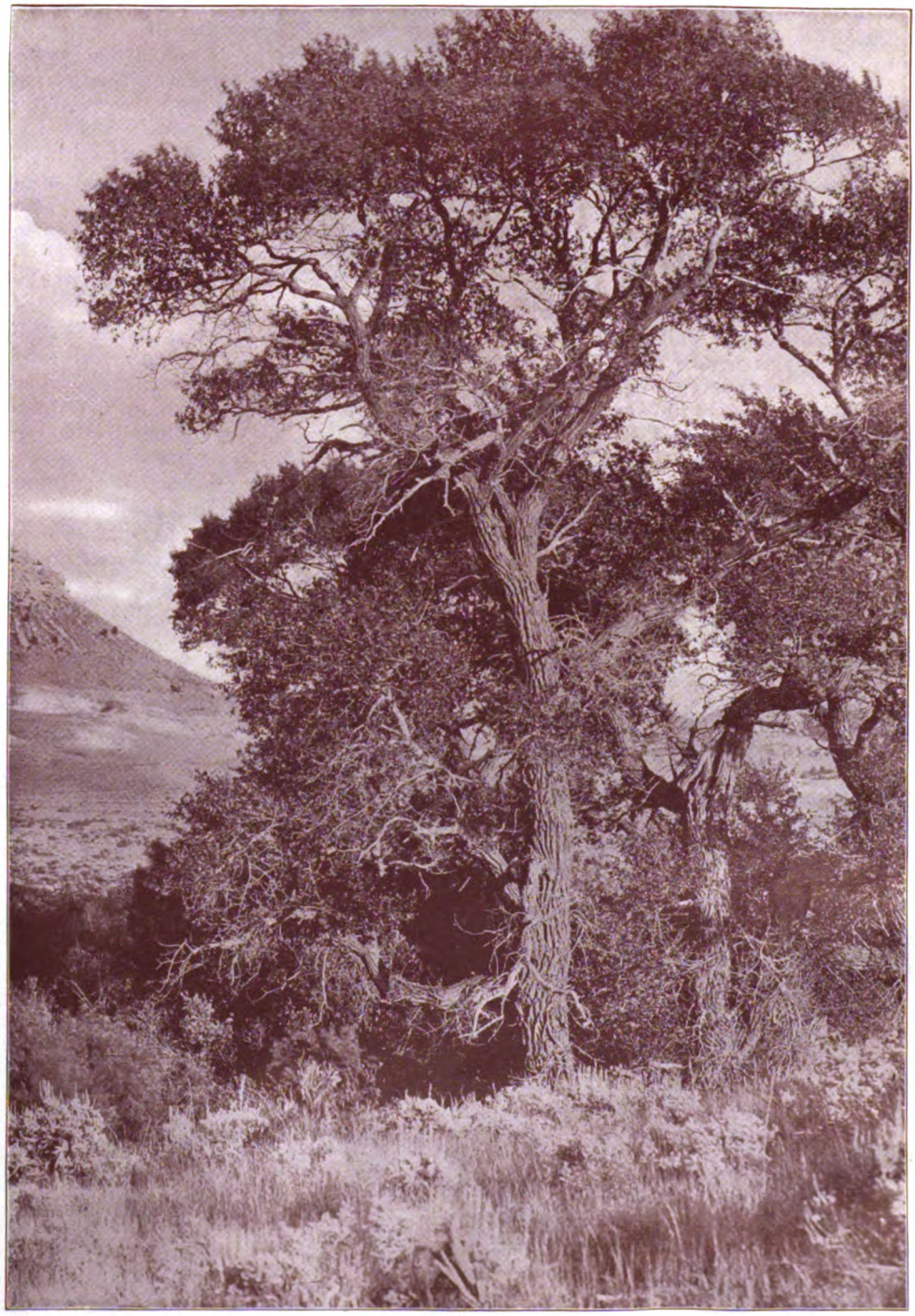


INTERWOVEN in the history and tradition of our country is the story of the trees. The annals of the East have told the stories of the stately elms, the sturdy oaks and the spreading chestnut trees. In the legends of the Indians, the journals of the pathfinders and the accounts of the pioneer settlers, which chronicle the history of the West lying between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, is found the story of the cottonwoods.

The first who traversed that vast unexplored region of prairie country marked on the earlier maps as The Great American Desert, found no forests through which to blaze a trail. But, here and there, around a water hole, in ravines and valleys and fringing the edges of the streams they found clumps and groves of sturdy cottonwoods which sent forth their tiny, cotton-tufted seeds to be carried great distances by the wind and finally perhaps to find lodgment and to struggle and grow and mark an oasis in the desert.

When the first wagon train, starting from Independence, Missouri, and bound for the Golden Gate, wound its way across

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A TYPICAL COTTONWOOD, THE PIONEER TREE OF THE PRAIRIES

It is a fast-growing tree and has been of great service in the West in affording shade and shelter on the broad prairies where no other tree could exist

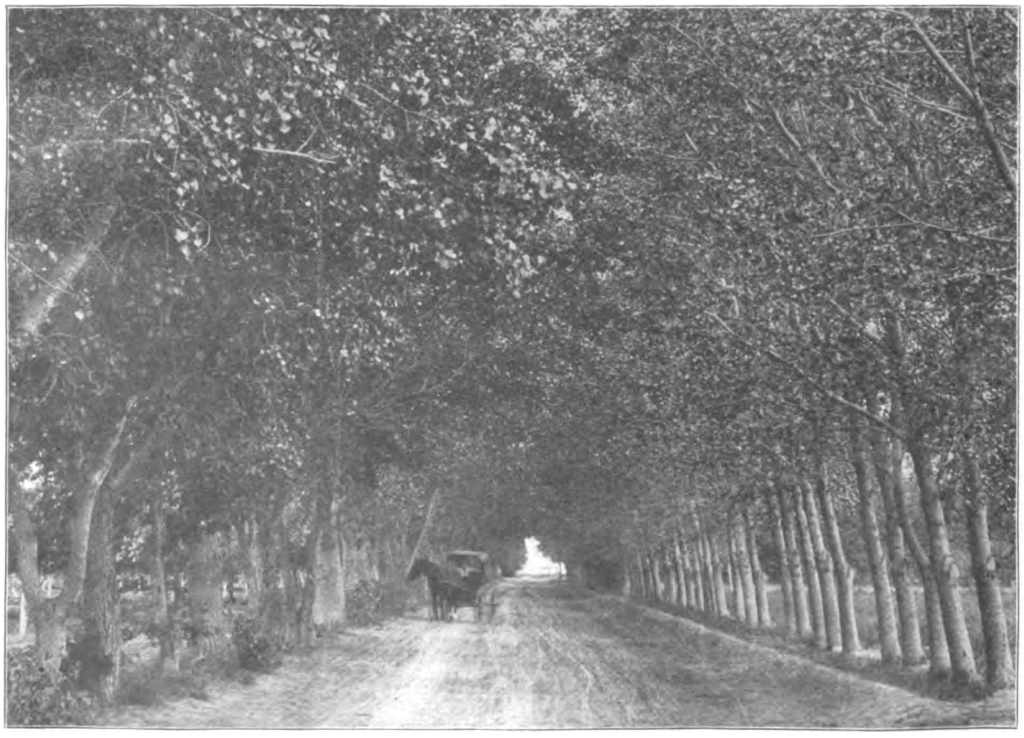
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the prairies in 1824, the ruts left by the wheels and the prints of the feet of the plodding oxen marked the first great highway to the Pacific, the Santa Fe trail. In the valleys and by the precious water holes, where the wheels may have left a deeper indentation in the prairie sod, the cottonwood seeds were drifted by the wind. They found lodgment and grew so rapidly that long before the rush of the goldseekers in '49 small groves had sprung up which offered shade and shelter to the overland travelers. Then came the Oregon trail, to the northwest, and the Arkansas trail to the southward, and in a short time the cottonwoods along these three great thoroughfares had grown and broken the monotonous broad expanse of illimitable prairie.

Later came the settlers who were to transform what had been considered an uninhabitable desert into a farming and stock-raising country and drive before them the savages and the buffalo. They took the cottonwood seedlings from where they had sprouted along the streams and planted them around their dugouts and sod houses. They planted them in thick rows, running east and west, to serve as windbreaks and to furnish protection from the scorching sun in summer and from the blasts of winter. The cottonwoods, the pioneer trees of the prairies, withstood the drouths and the winds and the heat and the blizzards, and lived where no other tree could exist. They grew rapidly and soon furnished fuel and building material for the settlers. Other trees were planted close by and the cottonwoods became the "nurse trees."

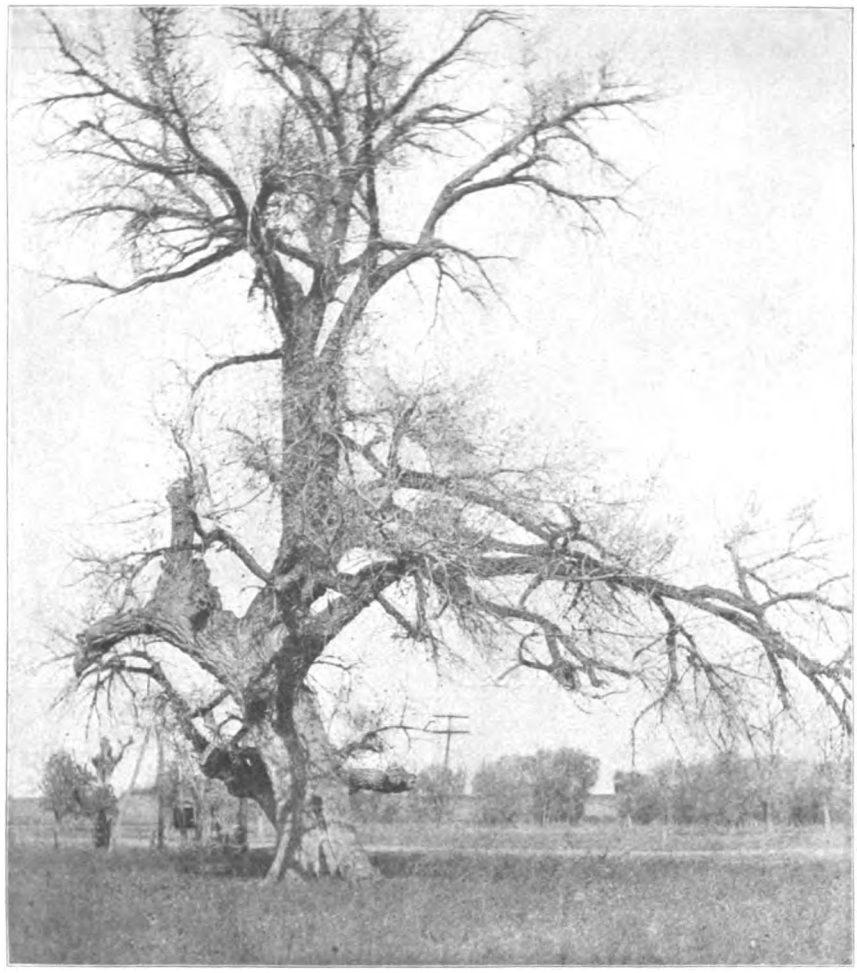
The East has Washington's elm at Cambridge, the Charter oak and Longfellow's spreading chestnut tree. The West has "the big tree," a mammoth cottonwood in Woods County, Oklahoma, measuring thirty-three feet in circumference at the base, which is in the midst of the "Big Timbers" of Eagle Chief, for years a favorite camping ground for Indians, trappers and military expeditions, and now given over to the more peaceful and quiet uses of Grand Army encampments, public meetings and picnic parties.

On the Solomon River, near Waconda Springs, in Kansas, until recently stood a very tall cottonwood, three and a half feet



A LOVERS' LANE OF COTTONWOOD TREES

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THE UTE MAIDEN TREE AT GREELEY, COLORADO
A landmark of war and romance

in diameter, which was once used by Indians as an observatory. The tree marked a favorite camping ground for the Red Men as recently as forty years ago. The tree died and was felled and cut into firewood. Steps were disclosed that were made probably fifty years ago, for there were more than forty circles or layers covering the steps, which were eighteen inches apart.

At Greeley, Colorado, stands the Ute Maiden Tree, a landmark of war and romance. The story of the romance and of the war is this: Strong Sunlight was the daughter of Chief Ouray, Ute sage and statesman. She was captured and her tribe put to flight by Chief Happy Hawk and his Cheyenne warriors. Condemned to be burned at the stake for refusing the hand of Happy Hawk in marriage, an offer made after she was captured, she was bound to a cottonwood tree, and the fires were started around her. She was heroically rescued by her lover, Antlered Antelope, a young Ute chief who, after his tribe had been defeated in battle and his sweetheart captured, rode to Fort Collins for aid. He led a band of government cavalry back to the scene of the conflict and rescued his sweetheart.

More than once a cottonwood has figured in the gruesome proceedings of a lynching, and clumps of these trees have helped in the excitement of a stage hold-up by furnishing a hiding place for the bandits.

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A STREAM IN WYOMING BORDERED WITH COTTONWOODS
The natural nurseries of the cottonwoods are along the sandbars of the western rivers

One of the largest cottonwoods in the West was cut down not long ago in Ray County, Missouri. It measured sixty-five feet from the ground to the first knot, and made more than five thousand feet of lumber. One of the largest and finest specimens is in the capitol grounds at Topeka. It was a seedling which started in 1869, when the first wing of the statehouse was being erected. It was spared from the scythe and in twenty-five years attained a growth which gave its top a spread of over one hundred feet. This tree was a great favorite with the late senators from Kansas, John J. Ingalls and Preston B. Plumb, and it is as dear to the hearts of the "Jayhawkers" as is the Washington elm to the people of Cambridge, for the Twentieth Kansas regiment of volunteers not only assembled under this tree, but, after making a record in the Philippines, the regiment and its intrepid commander bade farewell under its branches.

The cottonwood endures great extremes of temperature and when the roots can reach a good supply of moisture, it successfully withstands severe drouths. It is a fast-growing tree and demands plenty of light. On irrigated lands cottonwoods have been known to attain a diameter of fourteen inches in eight years.

The cottonwood is extremely easy to cultivate from seed, cuttings, layers or grafts. The commonest way of securing them is from the natural nurseries which spring up along the sandbars of the west-

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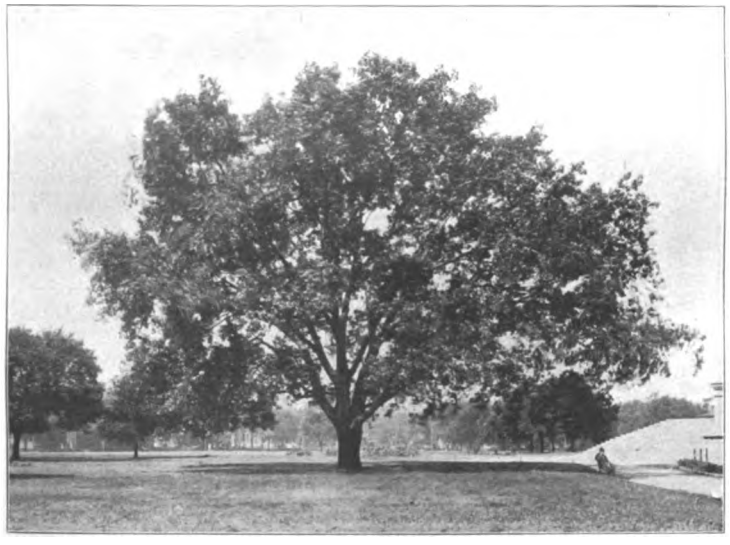


A SAWMILL WHERE COTTONWOOD IS MADE INTO LUMBER

Of late years the cottonwood has been extensively used for the making of boxes, barrels, fruit crates, excelsior, clapboards, wagon boxes, nail kegs, cheap interior finish, and wood pulp

ern rivers. These nurseries are killed each year by inundation from the high waters, but they are also renewed annually by the seed floating on the water. A thousand with roots intact can be pulled out of the sandbars, in the fall, in an hour. These seedlings are often planted closely together in furrows and in this manner several thousand can be planted in a day by two men using a team and plow. Another way of planting is to plow under branches filled with the seed pods.

The leaf-stem of the cottonwood is long and slender and flattened sidewise. The faintest breeze causes the leaves to move and produce a rustling noise. The wood is very light and soft and does not last well when it comes in contact with the soil.



A COTTONWOOD TREE IN THE GROUNDS OF THE STATE CAPITOL AT TOPEKA, KANSAS

It sprang from a seed sown in 1869 and is now eighty-five feet high, with a spread of over one hundred feet. The circumference of the trunk is twelve feet

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Cottonwood telegraph poles set in moist soil, in Colorado, have been known to root and grow. The common cottonwood timber is apt to warp badly when made into boards but can be used for some purposes. The yellow cottonwood, which grows in the lower Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri river flood plains, has no botanical characteristics to distinguish it from the common type, but produces lumber which is esteemed very highly. Seedlings of the cottonwood are not desirable, especially for shade trees, as the cottonseeds cause great annoyance by blowing about the yards. The sexes, however, are on different trees, and as the staminate bear pollen only, they make clean and excellent quick-growing shade trees.

Of recent years the cottonwood has come into use quite extensively for the making of boxes, barrels, fruit crates, berry boxes, table tops, wagon boxes, excelsior, nailkegs, clapboards, cheap interior finish and wood pulp. In several of the large packing-houses, at Kansas City, the boxes and crates used are made of cottonwood. In New Mexico the tops of the trees are cut away above the forks and used for firewood, and new tops are grown to produce more fuel. In the Argentine Republic Mr. Frank W. Bicknell, of the United States Department of Agriculture, found cottonwoods cultivated along the rivers in moist or inundated situations, and made into lumber in eight or nine years.



A "FOREST" IN WESTERN NEBRASKA
Even the shade of a single cottonwood tree is grateful on the open prairie

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Besnard and his model

ANDERS ZORN

SCULPTOR, PAINTER AND ETCHER

BY

LOUIS G. NORTHLAND

USUALLY one of the interesting features of the career of prominent artists is the story of their early struggles, their fight for recognition and their ultimate success toward the end of a life saddened by a failure to win appreciation.

Of Anders Zorn, the eminent Swedish artist, this can not be recorded. From its very first day his artistic career has been one of continuous triumph.

Many of Zorn's critics, apparently from misapprehending the vigor, the idealism, the sincerity of his work,* have been pleased to refer to him as a *sauvage* — an artist of peasant extraction. They further disapprove of his unconventional methods and his entire disregard of all the usual, or what may be called the legitimate, stage settings and mannerisms which are generally to be expected from a member of the artistic profession.

It is true that Zorn is a disappointment

* The reproductions accompanying this article are made from etchings loaned the author by Mr. Albert Roullier.

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Anders Zorn

to that portion of the public that expects and seems to appreciate a freakish and unconventional appearance and manner on the part of an artist. Zorn looks the well-groomed business man and club man. He is punctilious, courteous in manner, of a rather retiring disposition, somewhat serious, a close observer, much like an American or Englishman of culture and travel.

That the art-loving public appreciates the artistic work of Zorn, is amply evident from the great social and artistic success attending his reëntrance as an exhibitor after more than eight years' absence from the American galleries. Zorn's first collected work in painting, etching and sculpture for almost fifteen years was shown in Paris last year during May and June at the Durand-Ruel galleries under the direction of a committee presided over by the great art amateur, M. Alfred Beardsley, and numbering among its members such eminent men as MM. Besnard, Larsson, Bracquemond, Marcel and Arthur Curtis of New York.

Equally successful was the exhibition of Zorn's etchings, recently closed, at the Keppel galleries in New York. In his preface to the catalogue of this exhibition Roy Carrington writes: "In looking at the work of Zorn, it is the consummate art, not the mere baldness of his method, that arrests us. From the very beginning Zorn has been an individualist. That which interested him he would paint or etch — that only, and in his own way. To do this it was necessary to create a technic of his own. This he has done — a technic entirely personal to himself, but admirably fitted to convey everything which he wishes to express."



Ernest Renan

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"At the Piano"— Miss Anna Burnett

Zorn is a versatile artist; we do not know which to admire most, his sculpture, painting or etchings; he is a master of all. As a painter, particularly as a painter of portraits, he is without a superior; he is one of the acknowledged master-etchers of the world; while his sculpture is also that of a master. As a painter and etcher of rustic life, Zorn shows his artistic talents in a manner quite delightful. With him there is no rendering, no preparation of nature. Just as nature appears to his eye, so he transcribes it, literally, instinctively. His mind is like a camera, with phenomenal ability to reproduce in tone and color the whole scene, even away from the object.

Zorn's portraits give one the impression that they must have been painted at a stroke. He is essentially a colorist. In every subject he finds a pretext for bringing out some fine tone; his art is "live," sincere and modeled on reality itself.

Zorn is better known in England and America than any other Swedish artist. As early as 1882 he was one of the well-

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Mr. Edward Bacon

known artists of the London art world. In 1893 he first came to the United States as one of the Royal Swedish Commissioners to the World's Fair in Chicago. He at once became a celebrity, and the exhibition of his paintings was a veritable triumph for the artist. His wonderful "Interior of a Brewery in Stockholm," lent by Mrs. Potter Palmer; "Interior of a Parisian Omnibus," lent by Mrs. John Gardner of Boston; "Wood Study" and "Sunset" from the Yerkes Gallery, were by critics considered the masterpieces of the extraordinary "loan collection."

The story of Zorn's career is one of intelligent study, of constant improvement, and, from the start, of appreciation on the part of the art-loving public. But unlike many other artists, Zorn has shown an enterprise, a courage that brought its own reward. Leaving the Swedish Royal Academy of Art in Stockholm, which he entered as a student in 1874, he came to London in 1881. Engaging a studio in the most fashionable part of London, it was not long before the young Swedish artist became one of the favorites of London society. During his three years in London — a period broken by frequent trips to Spain, Morocco and his native province, Dalarna in Sweden — Zorn was an exhibitor at the Royal Institute, the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors, and the Royal Academy. Some of the noted pictures from this period were the portrait of the Duchess of Alba, painted in Madrid; Princess de Suna, and "Cousins," an aquarelle, exhibited in the Paris Salon, 1882. Prior to 1887 he painted in water-

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colors only; since then he has used oils exclusively. His first oil painting, "A Fisherman," exhibited at the Paris Salon of 1888, was bought by the French government, and now hangs in the Luxembourg Gallery.

One of the pictures that made Zorn famous was the large water-color called "The Ripple of the Waves." It represents a quiet lake, the clear mirror of which ripples lightly underneath the soft evening wind. Two summer visitors are sitting upon a jetty and in front a washerwoman is gossiping with a boatman who is passing by. The wonderful and absolute correctness of the appearance of the water in this picture shows the remarkable and quick eye and sure hand of the master.

The following quotations from two distinguished writers on art, one French and one German, representing two widely different schools and ideas of art, illustrate how Zorn is considered from an artistic point of view in these countries.

Richard Muther, the noted German art historian, in his work "Geschichte der Malerei im XIX Jahrhundert," writes:



"A Woman Tenderfoot"— Mrs. Thompson-Seton

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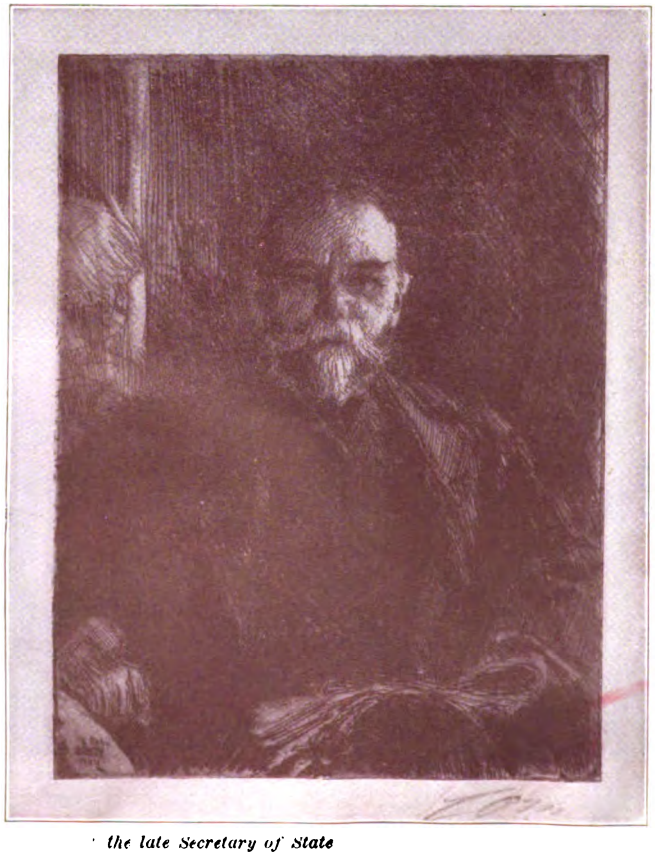
"Zorn exhibited in Münich in 1891. Among the pictures was a sketch now in possession of Edelfelt. It made such a bright and light effect, it was so simple and entirely natural, that one quite forgot what sovereign mastery was requisite to produce such an impression. Zorn is the most dexterous of the dexterous, a conjuror whose hand follows every glance of his marvelously organized eye, as if by some logical law of reflex action — a man who can do everything he wishes, who rejoices in experiment for its own sake; one who never ceases conquering new difficulties in mere play, in every new work."

M. Henry Marcel, author of "La Peinture Francaise au XIX Siecle," in his admirable preface to the catalogue of the Zorn exhibition at the Durand-Ruel galleries, Paris, 1906, writes:

"Zorn is ever a peasant, with brawny arms fit to grasp sheer reality. He created for himself, almost immediately, a method extraordinary in its spontaneity and *crânerie;* he attacks his canvas right away with the brush, without previous preparation with the chalk, the merest painted sketch giving him at most his tones and values. Should he happen to draw a complex movement, a difficult piece of foreshortening, the sketch, once grasped, is thrown aside, the pose being from that moment fixed in his brain, and away he goes, with furious dash, hacking out his forms in great rough stripes, yet with such accuracy of tone, with such absolute exactness, that at a proper distance everything adapts itself, agrees and melts into a delicious delicacy, into safe, light-kissed, quivering curves. His nudes are admirable in their completeness. The vigorous limbs move beneath the flexible satin of the skin."

Of the etching of Renan, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer writes:

"One should not admire Zorn's 'Renan' because the facts it gives were so swiftly set down and so vigorously emphasized, but because, with this bold



the late Secretary of State

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Rosita Mauri — A famous etching

brevity of speech, he has managed to tell us so much in so clear and convincing a way. His portrait of Renan is not a sketch, simple though its language is. It is a thorough study. It portrays the man, in soul and body, as fully and forcibly as any portrait without body could."

An equally famous picture is that of the dancer, Mlle. Rosita Mauri. The portraits of Edward Bacon, the partner of Pierpont Morgan; Mrs. Grover Cleveland; Miss Anna Burnett, "At the Piano"; Mrs. Thompson-Seton in "A Woman Tenderfoot" and the late John Hay, Secretary of State, are strong examples of Zorn's mastery of etching. The sketch of Besnard and his model created a great interest at the Durand-Ruel exhibition of last year.

Zorn visited Mexico during the spring and returned to Sweden in the latter part of May. As he has many orders waiting his acceptance from admirers in the United States, he may soon be expected to return. He is one of the few artists whose work is constantly in demand by

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governments and owners of private picture galleries. At every exhibition his pictures are awarded first prizes, and the governments of Europe have created him a Knight Commander of their most exclusive orders.

Zorn, take him all in all, is in a class by himself. His conscientious work — the work of a master, his independence, his aversion to every form of interview about himself or his fellow artists, leave a chronicler of his art only facts to relate, and one of these is that the "Master of Mora," as one of his admirers has called him, is one of the few of the world of art of whom nothing but praise can be justly written.



Mrs. Grover Cleveland

In conclusion let me relate an incident showing the proverbial independence of Zorn. I can not vouch for the truth of the story, but it is common gossip in the clubs of Europe.

Among the famous paintings of Zorn is a recent one of King Oscar, the aged monarch of Sweden. The King is represented reclining in an arm chair, attired in evening dress, the only decorations shown being the broad blue ribbon across the breast, of the Order of the Seraphim, a Swedish order and one of the most ancient in the world. From the left lapel of the dress coat is suspended a string of pearls carrying a number of diminutive crosses and insignia of various European knightly orders, as is the custom in Europe. As the story is told, King Oscar had also on the right-hand side of the dress coat several large jeweled stars, being the insignia of the highest ranks of the various orders. Zorn, on the plea that it would detract from the artistic merit of the painting, most respectfully but in a decisive manner objected to these decorations if his Majesty contemplated having Zorn execute the painting. The King, as a wise man, gave in to the artist.

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BUILDING A FARMERS' MONOPOLY

HOW THE AGRICULTURISTS OF THE COUNTRY ARE ORGANIZING TO CONTROL THE MARKETING OF THEIR PRODUCTS

BY

JAMES LINN NASH

WITH the avowed purpose of absolutely controlling all the necessities of life required by eighty millions of people as well as effecting tremendous political and economic changes, an organization unique in its character has sprung into existence and is rapidly spreading over the country. Without a cent of capital stock it may eventually become the most powerful monopoly ever known. Its membership already includes half a million capitalists and laborers, and its leaders plan to augment this vast host until several million are enrolled. The name of this potential organization is "The American Society of Equity" and its members are nearly all farmers.

The day of individualism in the industrial world is passing. The age is one of coöperation and combination. On the one side capitalists have arrayed themselves in mammoth corporations and trusts for the control of manufactures and the arteries of commerce; on the other side laboring men have banded themselves together for mutual protection and betterment. Thus two great powers have dominated the industrial world. Now a third mighty power composed of the men who own and till the soil which furnishes the products required by both capital and labor has entered the field.

Like all great movements this one had its inception in the brain of a single man, J. A. Everitt, an Indianapolis seed merchant. Spending the first twenty-five years of his life on a farm, Everitt gained by thorough and practical experience the knowledge which he is now using in promoting and directing the new organization. More than twenty years ago he went to Indianapolis and entered the field of trade. But he was not content simply to sell goods. He was a botanist as well as a merchant. He was also a student of industrial conditions. His business brought him into close and continual contact with the men of the soil and he took a deep interest in the farmers' many complicated problems, particularly those connected with the business side of farming.

What impressed him most was the fact that the farmers, though far more numerous than the men of any other occupation and producing the greater portion of the nation's wealth, were entirely under the domination of the non-producing classes. The price of farm products was determined not by the natural law of supply and demand but by the actions of a handful of speculators in the great market centers of the country.

Feeling that there must be a remedy for this condition, Everitt set out to find it. He made a study of the question in all its phases and came finally to the conclusion that the farmer should fight fire with fire, combination with combination. Individually the farmer was weaker than either the laborer or the capitalist because he was a member of the largest industrial class and consequently suffered more from competition by his fellow workers; combined, the farmers, because of their numbers, would be stronger than any other organization in the industrial world. Holding this belief he formulated the plan upon which the organization of the American Society of Equity is based and became the leader of the farmers in their struggle for industrial freedom.

His plan was simple. It was merely to apply to farming the same methods which have been successfully applied in other

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lines of trade and industry. The farmers should unite for self-protection and with the object of securing greater returns for their investment and labor. With this in view he proposed to organize a national society composed of farmers in all parts of the country. The first and chief object of this organization should be to establish and maintain profitable prices on all products of the farm, orchard and garden.

Two years Everitt devoted to working out the details of this plan. Then he laid it before several other men who had been thinking along similar lines and they urged him to take steps at once to put it into operation. The fruit of their advice was the formation in the little town of Plainfield, Indiana, fourteen miles from Indianapolis, of the first local union of the A. S. E. From this primal unit which came into existence February 1, 1903, the spread of the organization has been rapid.

Almost immediately the new society took strong root in Illinois, and the first forty thousand members were secured before a single organizer had been sent out. C. O. Drayton, of Greenfield, Illinois, who is now at the head of an important department of the A. S. E., was among the first to become interested and it was in the vicinity of his home that the society had its largest early growth. At about the same time, H. B. Sherman, the present national organizer, who was a veteran of the Civil War, had been both a farmer and a lawyer and was then representing Decatur County in the Indiana Legislature, began to take an interest in the movement. He soon became enthusiastic over Everitt's idea and he has been very active in superintending and directing the work of organization. The remarkable progress made by the new society has been largely due to his efforts supplementing those of its founder.

The result of the labors of these men and other enthusiasts is seen in the rapid dissemination of the "Equity idea." The American Society of Equity now has county organizations in every state in the union except four. There are state organizations in Virginia, New York, Kentucky, North Carolina, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. Several months ago the total membership of the society had passed the five hundred thousand mark and many new members have since been added.

At first glance it would seem that a business organization so vast as to include several million partners, each controlling absolutely a portion of the product, would be impracticable, or at least very complicated. But it is both simple and practical, and every individual in the great society has a voice in its government. First there is the local union composed of individual farmers. Above this is the county union comprising three or more local unions. When there are five county unions in a state, a state union may be formed. Then there are section unions, each including several state unions, and all the section unions combined form the great national union. These are the fundamental parts of the big machine.

Every year at the national convention which meets in October a board of directors is chosen. This board fixes the price to be asked for all farm products during the ensuing twelve months. Its decisions are not, however, iron-clad and may be either approved or amended by a vote of the delegates attending the national convention. In fixing prices the board does not act blindly nor rely on the judgment of its members. The price determined upon is regulated on the safe and sane basis of supply and demand, care being taken to see that a profit is assured the producer.

Each member of the society reports to the headquarters of the local union just what crops and how much of each he will have ready to market at a given date. From this information the officers of the local unions are enabled to compile figures showing the produce which is for sale in particular districts. The result of their work is reported to the county union headquarters. From reports received from the different local unions the county union officers determine the total amount of produce which the farmers of the county are ready to sell and this information is forwarded to the section union headquarters. Each section union in like manner compiles a report and forwards it to the headquarters of the national union.

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In a similar way will the demand for farm products be estimated when the system has been perfected. Representatives of the A. S. E. will be stationed in the principal market cities throughout the country, and it will be the duty of each representative to discover what products and how much of each is wanted at each point. The agent will make his report directly to the section union headquarters and the reports of all the agents will be sent to the national headquarters.

Thus the board of directors at the national headquarters will have daily before it figures showing exactly what the farmers have on hand and what the consumers need. Statistics obtained so directly should prove much more reliable and accurate than those furnished in government reports or based on the estimates of so-called crop experts, and with their aid the board should be able to fix an equitable price which at the same time would be favorable to the farmers.

Granaries, warehouses, elevators and cold storage plants are to be established on the farms, in the principal market cities and wherever necessary, so that the farmer may be enabled to hold his products for an indefinite period in order to obtain the price fixed by the A. S. E.

These society storehouses are also to serve as banks and loaning agencies. In case the farmer finds himself in financial straits and obliged to dispose of his crop as soon as it is harvested instead of holding it for the price fixed by the society, he can bring his produce to the receiving station where he will be paid whatever may be its market value at the time. The produce will then be held at the receiving station until the market advances to the minimum figure set by the society, when it will be sold and the profits turned over to the original owner.

This is the ideal plan outlined by Everitt and his coworkers and it is one which has proved successful when put into operation on a limited scale. Whether it will work smoothly when applied on so huge a scale as will be necessary to extend it throughout the country and enable the farmers of America to control the marketing and dictate the price of their own crop, is a question which can only be definitely answered after it has been given a fair trial.

It is not necessary for the A. S. E. to control the entire visible supply of a product in order to fix the price. If it controls the surplus of each crop it can regulate the price, and the surplus is a comparatively small portion of the crop.

In the past few years, since the society has been naming prices on farm products, it is claimed that but three of the principal crops have failed to sell up to the stipulated price: the potato crop of 1904, and the wheat crops of 1905 and 1906.

To obtain control of the wheat crop is now the chief aim of the leaders of the movement. With this in view they are bending all their energies to effect strong organizations among the farmers of the great winter wheat-growing region of the Northwest, "The World's Bread-basket," as it has been aptly called. Their efforts are meeting with considerable success. In Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota strong state organizations have existed for some time and a few months ago one was formed in North Dakota.

A vigorous campaign is being conducted all through the northwestern states and Canada, and those who are engaged in the canvass predict that before harvest the society will have enough members in the wheat-growing region to control the price of the great cereal. Dollar wheat is the slogan which is attracting the farmers of the Northwest to the A. S. E. banner and it is proving a popular rallying cry. The board of directors of the organization has fixed that figure as the minimum at which the 1907 wheat crop is to be sold.

In speaking of this, H. B. Sherman said:

"On the general level of farming it is impossible to raise wheat profitably for less than 80 cents a bushel and that is what the farmer of the Northwest actually gets for dollar wheat after the freight and reasonable charges for handling have been deducted. Each year the world needs twelve million bushels more of wheat than it required the year before, so it should not be difficult for the farmers to name their own figures once they are effectually organized in all parts of the country."

Should it be found necessary, members of the society stand ready to curtail the production of wheat in order to obtain

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the desired price. They will plant a smaller acreage and the consequent short crop will bring an advance in price. They insist that there must be no overproduction.

"It is not the big crops that make money for the farmers. The largest crops we have ever raised have brought the smallest returns, while our short crops have been money-makers," said a farmer of long experience at a recent state convention, and he voiced the opinion of the majority of practical agriculturists.

So while the professors of agricultural colleges, officials of the agricultural department and government experts are busy instructing the farmers in the best methods to be employed in increasing the productivity of the soil, the shrewd and hardheaded among the farmers are planning to adopt the same method employed by the manufacturer, that of deliberately reducing the production when the market falls below a certain price.

But though the primary purpose of the American Society of Equity is to protect the farmer, this is not its sole object. The organized farmers are not merely to fight their own battles. They are to help the great mass of the American people to secure more general equitable conditions. In seeking to obtain better returns for their investment of capital and labor they are not to force the poor to pay more for the necessities of life. Rather they are to assist them in securing food and clothing at lower rates by squeezing out the middleman with his fat profits. Products are to go directly from the consumer to the producer, so far as possible. The A. S. E. has formed an alliance with the American Federation of Labor and the two are coöperating in the establishment of distributing stations where farm products may be sold by the farmer to the consumer without the intervention of a third party. Such stations are already in operation in Chicago and other places.

According to the plans outlined, the activities of the society are to have a still wider scope, extending beyond the mere control of the marketing of the fruits of the soil and touching many phases of the nation's political and economic life. Once thoroughly organized the farmers of the state with ten million votes would be a political power irresistible, a power before which the politicians at Washington and at the many little Washingtons throughout the country would bow. When the farmers wanted laws enacted Congress and the legislatures would be quick to respond, for it would not be the confused and faint cry of individuals scattered on isolated farms over the lonely prairie but the full-voiced and united chorus of a body of men who know what they want and are not slow in demanding it.

A SONG OF THE TOWER OF BABEL

A SILHOUETTE OF LIFE

BY

WILLIAM HARD

"WHERE are all the Irishmen?" I said to Father Stephen, and pointed toward the great mills which lie on the north bank of the Calumet River in South Chicago.

"Oh," said Father Stephen, "they have gone up. They are foremen and policemen and undertakers and they work in the stores."

"Where are the Americans?"

"I don't know," said Father Stephen. Father Stephen knows so much that he does not mind confessing when he does not know. He is in charge of St. John's parish. He is a baron. He calls himself a priest but he is a baron. South of the Calumet River he is the equivalent of three charity societies and sixty policemen.

"My people do the work now," said

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Father Stephen. "It is the Slovenians that they hire for the laborers now. Slovenians. Nothing but Slovenians coming in. All from Austria and down in the way of Turkey. You can see them when they come in here, with the little caps on their heads and the long knives in their belts. But they do not use the knives if you treat them right."

We passed a man on the street. He was clearly a laborer, returning from the steel-works with his dinner-pail in his hand. Father Stephen waved his finger at the man. The man stopped.

"Belong to the Pope?" said Father Stephen.

The man shook his head.

"Holy Orthodox Church?" said Father Stephen.

The man nodded.

"Go along," said Father Stephen. "You don't belong to me."

The man raised his hand to his head and passed by.

"Servian," said Father Stephen. "Belongs to the Holy Orthodox Church. You know the church they have in Russia? Just like that. It is not the right religion but it is a good one. I would not bother him."

"Is he a Slovenian?" I said.

"Sure," said Father Stephen. "He is Slovenian. But he is also Servian. The Servians, they do not recognize the Pope. The other Slovenians, they belong to the Pope. Most of them. The ones from Carniola and Styria and Carinthia and Dalmatia and Istria and Montenegro, and from all those provinces down in the way of Turkey as you go from Vienna to the south and to the east when you are traveling through the peninsula of the Balkans on the way to ——"

Here Father Stephen interrupted himself. He had caught sight of another man on the street, another laborer.

"You belong to the Pope?" said Father Stephen.

The man stopped and nodded. He seemed to be slightly embarrassed.

"Yes?" said Father Stephen.

The man nodded again.

Father Stephen turned toward the steeple of St. John's.

"To-morrow morning," he said, "you go there. Your church. Eight o'clock."

He said this in some Slovenian dialect (which is pronounced as if it were spelled Slovanian) and told me about it afterward.

"He belongs to the Pope," said Father Stephen. "He is Roman Catholic. He will be at my church to-morrow morning. But there are some fellows around here that are bad. They do not belong to the Pope and they do not belong to the Holy Orthodox Church of the Russians. They are not Christians at all."

Father Stephen looked at me with the expression of a man who has a deep secret in his mind.

"Every now in the while," said Father Stephen, "I find a fellow on the street. I say to him: 'Belong to the Pope?' He say 'No.' I say to him: 'Holy Orthodox Church?' He say 'No.' I say to him: 'What are you?' He say 'Mussulman.' What you think of that?"

"That's right," I said. "I've found them around here. Real Mohammedans. Right here in South Chicago. From Bosnia and Turkey. Right here in the United States. Pray on a carpet looking toward Mecca or Medina. I've seen them. You're right."

Father Stephen came close to me and laid his finger on my sleeve.

"They are the last," he said. "We have had English, and Irish, and Germans, and Norwegians, and Swedes and Italians, and Poles and Slovenians, but these Mohammedans, these Turks, here in South Chicago, what will you do with them?"

"Oh, they will forget it," I said. "I have seen them around here. You can't tell them from anybody else unless you ask them. They will learn English."

"Ah!" said Father Stephen. "You are like all Americans. You do not care who comes here. You think you can take them all. But I tell you these fellows are not Christians. They are Mohammedans, Mussulmans. Three or four hundred of them in South Chicago. What will you do with them? They do not believe on Christ."

Father Stephen looked at me with his whole soul in his eyes.

"Well," I said. "Perhaps you're right. You'd better convert them."

"I will," said Father Stephen. "I will." He had the fire of the missionary in his eyes now, the fire that sent Saint Boniface into the forests of eastern

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Europe twelve hundred years ago. It was a strange thing to see in South Chicago.

"I will," said Father Stephen. "When I see a man that belongs to the Holy Orthodox Church, I say, 'All right.' But when I see a Mussulman from Bosnia or from Turkey I try to convert him? Is that all right?"

Before I could reply we had arrived in front of a fruit store kept by G. Sanapoulos.

"He is a Greek, the man in that place," said Father Stephen.

We went in.

"Try a lemonade," I said.

G. Sanapoulos brought our lemonades and set them down on a table just in front of a piano that he kept for the pleasure of his customers.

As we began to drink there came in a clean-built, clean-dressed young man with a smooth-shaven jaw. He sat down at the piano. The room was filled with Croatians, Servians, Montenegrians, Dalmatians, Styrians and all other sects and species of Slovenians.

"Play something," I said to the young man at the piano.

He smiled accommodatingly and ran his fingers over the keys with the touch of one who was accustomed to the task. Two or three times he cleared his throat. And then he began to sing. It was an echo of Ireland sounding over the mountains of Slovenia on Ninety-seventh Street.

The harp that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls
As if that soul were fled.
So sleeps the pride of former days;
So glory's thrill is o'er;
And hearts that once beat high for praise
Now feel that pulse no more!

I rose from my seat and walked over to the young Irishman who had exorcised the soul of Ireland from the Greek piano in the Slovenian section of the Tower of Babel. I gave him my name and requested a similar confidence in return, pointing to Father Stephen as my letter of introduction.

"My name is Bragomovitch," said the young man.

I took hold of the piano.

"What did you say?" I said.

"My name is Bragomovitch," said the young man.

"What are you?" I said.

"American," said he.

"So am I," I said. "What was your father?"

"Croatian."

"Glad to meet you," I said.

"My old foreman taught me that song," said the young man. "It's a fine song. I teach it to my boy. These fellows around here, just come over from Austria, they don't know nothing about it. But my old foreman, Pat Rohan, he taught it to me. Lots of the fellows on my street, they sing it now."

"Thank you," I said. "We're much obliged to you for your song. Won't you come and have a lemonade with us?"

Bragomovitch sipped his lemonade and talked.

"Those old songs," he said, "take you back to the old country. Pat Rohan told me all about that song about the harp of Tara's halls. It was written in the old country a long time ago."

"There you are," said Father Stephen. "It's the language. I will give you the idea for what you will write. If when they had the Tower of Babel — you know the Tower of Babel? In the Bible? — if when they had the Tower of Babel, they also had songs and poetry and books, then would the Lord—would he have been able to scatter them all over by giving them all the different languages? Of course the Lord, he can do anything."

Father Stephen's face wore a resigned expression.

"But would He have been able to do that?" he said.

"It would have been more difficult," I said judicially.

"Yes," said Father Stephen. "In twenty years this fellow's children, the children of this fellow here at the piano, they will think they used to own that harp on the walls of that town called Toro."

"Tara," I said reverently.

"It makes no difference," said Father Stephen. "In twenty years all these fellows will be what the papers call Americanized. They will all be Irish. They will be what their foremen are now."

"Who will take their places?" I said.

"I don't know," said Father Stephen. "Perhaps these Mussulmans. There is nobody else farther down in the Balkan Mountains on the way south in Slovenia.

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I will convert them and Bragomovitch will teach them about Tora's harp."

Father Stephen smiled happily and benignly.

"It's lucky," I said, "that the Irish learned to talk the English language before they came over here."

"Yes," said Father Stephen, "if the Irish talked a language of their own it would take two or three hundred years longer to make Ameriea."

Bragomovitch left the table and went over to the piano. He was inspired by our appreciation.

No more to chiefs and ladies bright
The harp of Tara swells;
The chord alone that breaks at night
Its tale of ruin tells.
Thus Freedom now so seldom wakes,
The only throb she gives
Is when some heart indignant breaks
To show that still she lives.

Bragomovitch's indignant heart seemed breaking as he sang.

OUR INTERSTATE RIVERS

BY

CHARLES MOREAU HARGER

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided against Kansas the suit brought by that state against Colorado, involving rights to the water of the Arkansas River. Kansas claimed that it has been injured through the action of Colorado irrigationists in taking water from the stream, leaving too little for the farmers on the Kansas side of the line. It asked an injunction against Colorado. This the court denied and dismissed the suit with this ruling:

That the appropriation of the waters of the Arkansas by Colorado for purposes of irrigation has diminished the flow of water into the State of Kansas; that the result of that appropriation has been the reclamation of large areas in Colorado, transforming thousands of acres into fertile fields and rendering profitable their occupation and cultivation when otherwise they would have continued barren and unoccupied; that while the influence of such diminution has been of perceptible injury to portions closest to the Colorado line, yet to the great body of the valley it has worked little if any detriment, and regarding the interests of both states and the right of each to receive benefits through irrigation and in any other manner from the waters of this stream, we are not satisfied that Kansas has made out a case entitling it to a decree. At the same time it is obvious that if the depletion of the waters of the river by Colorado continues to increase there will come a time when Kansas may justly say that there is no longer an equitable division of benefits and may rightly call for relief against the action of Colorado, its corporations and citizens, in appropriating the waters of the Arkansas for irrigation purposes.

This suit, though looked upon by many as a lawyers' useless battle and without reasonable cause, affected a great problem in western water rights, bearing on the control of interstate rivers and influencing the industries and population of vast areas of irrigable land, as well as the future of investments reaching into millions of dollars.

The Arkansas River, "the American Nile," rises in the Rocky Mountains, breaks through the range in southeastern Colorado, then rolls its long way down the foothills out on the plains; it crosses into Kansas seventy miles north of the state's southern boundary, continues eastward for 150 miles, makes a great bend to the north, then dips south and takes its way into Oklahoma, finally to reach the Mississippi and the sea.

Who owns the river? Colorado's contention is that, sitting at the crown of the continent, it is entitled to all the water flowing out of the State of Colorado into the lower states, such as Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas and New Mexico; that is, that she may use, store and dispose of the waters of these rivers, regardless of the needs or undertakings of the people farther down stream. This Kansas de-

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nies, and in 1899 instituted the suit to determine its rights; and incidentally the rights of other commonwealths similarly situated.

About ten thousand pages of typewritten testimony were taken in the case, comprising the evidence of over four hundred witnesses, and the suit cost the two states about $100,000.

The decision affects the flow and disposition of the water of the North Platte and South Platte, the Arkansas, the Rio Grande, and twelve or fifteen smaller streams. The government intervened in the case with the claim that it should have the control of these interstate rivers that it may distribute equitably the flow between the upper and lower states. Had the court so decided, it was expected that the reclamation department would proceed to improve these rivers by establishing vast reservoirs to segregate their storm waters, releasing them during the growing months when these rivers are low, and thus utilizing every drop of water that falls in the mountains of Colorado. But will the government spend its money on these streams if Colorado has the right to all this water if it desires to use it? Can the fund derived from the sale of public lands in all the states be used for the benefit of Colorado alone?

It will be seen that the issues are of vast importance to the future of the lower plains region. Kansas's situation is especially interesting. Seven great irrigating ditches have been constructed in Kansas along the Arkansas River, capable of irrigating two hundred thousand acres, but now dry most of the year, all of which antedate in time the big ditches in Colorado. Colorado, on the other hand, declares that it is an act of usurpation on the part of Kansas; that vast industries, such as sugar beet factories, alfalfa farms and garden truck ranches, have been established in Colorado along the irrigation ditches fed by the Arkansas, all of which might be ruined if the supply of water going through the ditch-gates is curtailed. It also argues that the porous, sandy soil of the Arkansas Valley absorbs all the water not lost in evaporation and restores it to the river below by means of the "underflow," an underground sheet-water lying beneath the surface and resting on an inclined plane of impervious strata uptilted from the prairies to the mountains. In consequence, says Colorado, the water is not stolen from Kansas, but merely makes its passage as it goes, raising crops in the upper levels before reaching the fields below. The court, however, specifically declared this upper and lower river theory of no force in the case.

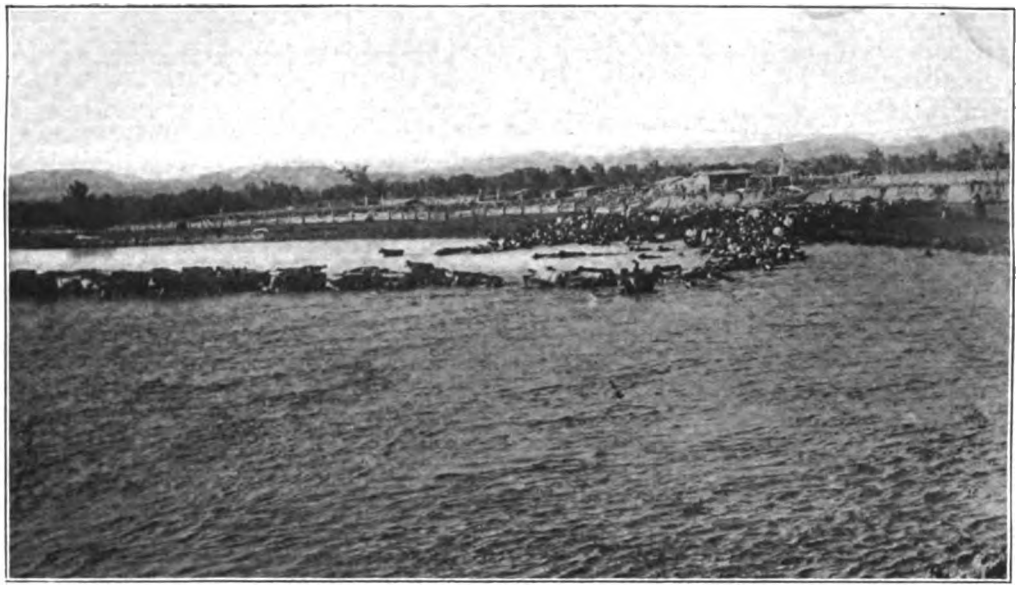
The Arkansas River has been described as a half-mile wide and six inches deep. During much of the year the daintiest lady may cross its bed without soiling her white canvas shoes; then, when the snows melt in the mountains, a wall of muddy water four or five feet high comes rolling down the sands and the river is a rushing flood over its entire length.

In the early days of western settlement this supply of water was more frequent and continued longer than now. Irrigation promoters thought they saw an opportunity for vast enterprises in southwestern Kansas, and a number of ditches were built in the latter eighties and early nineties. Canals were financed with eastern money and their approximate cost and the extent of their benefits were:

	Original cost.	No. of acres.
South Dodge	$ 50,000	15,000
Eureka	700,000	30,000
Garden City	15,000	15,000
Kansas	35,000	20,000
South Side	200,000	50,000
Great Eastern	60,000	50,000
Amazon	325,000	35,000
Alamo	35,000	15,000
Totals	$1,420,000	230,000

The speculators who inaugurated these enterprises had no difficulty in selling stocks and bonds to eastern capitalists. The theory upon which the irrigation scheme was to be conducted looked so very plausible that investors stood in line to obtain some of the promising securities. Ditches that cost $100,000 were stocked and bonded for half a million; canals capable of irrigating ten thousand acres were used for less than two thousand. The ditches filled up with sand, the river was taken out by the Colorado enterprises one hundred miles farther west at the very time when it was most needed below. As a result the farms under ditch failed to produce, the ditch companies failed to pay interest, and the stockholders grumbled.

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THE ARKANSAS RIVER AT ITS FLOOD

During much of the year one may cross this river without soiling one's shoes, but when the snows melt in the mountains, it becomes a rushing flood over its entire length

Experiments of all sorts were made to remedy the deficiency of water. One suggestion was that the underflow could be tapped through a system of dry ditches. Canals were cut, running westward up the grade, coming to the surface at the eastern end, but ten or fifteen feet deep at the western end, the theory being that enough water would seep in from the "underflow" to make a continuous discharge into the ditch below. These feeders in some instances contained considerable water so long as the ditches remained open, but the sand filled up the depression and it took constant watching to maintain the efficiency. All these extensive interests were financial failures. Most of them went through the hands of receivers, and eastern investors obtained practically nothing.

From the receivers some of the ditches passed into the hands of coöperative companies of farmers. Water rights were given with a deed to the land, and the work of maintaining the ditches was apportioned among the farmers who received benefits from the water supply. Some parts of the old canals had to be completely reëxcavated. The winds had filled the ditches with sand, and cattle had tramped it hard. One of the irrigating canals is nearly one hundred miles long with seventy-five miles of laterals. It is twenty-four feet wide at the bottom and four feet deep, has a flow capacity of four hundred cubic feet a second and cost $325,000. While it commands an area of thirty-five thousand acres, less than one-fourth of this is irrigated.

In the middle nineties, Colorado commenced building ditches. A settlement on the upper Arkansas valley became one of the most prominent features of western development. It accompanied the building of large beet sugar factories at La Junta, Rocky Ford, and other Colorado points. Irrigation ditches were extended over all the available territory surrounding these factories, and depressions several miles from the river were transformed into lakes to be used as reservoirs. Water was conducted from the river to fill these, and during much of the flood-tide period the stream was practically drained dry.

It should not be understood that the absorption of water in Colorado has in any sense devastated the lower valley. The homesteaders drifted out in the drouthy days of the middle nineties, but the population has increased with the tide of western prosperity during the past eight years. In the five counties most affected there were in 1891, 12,550 peo-

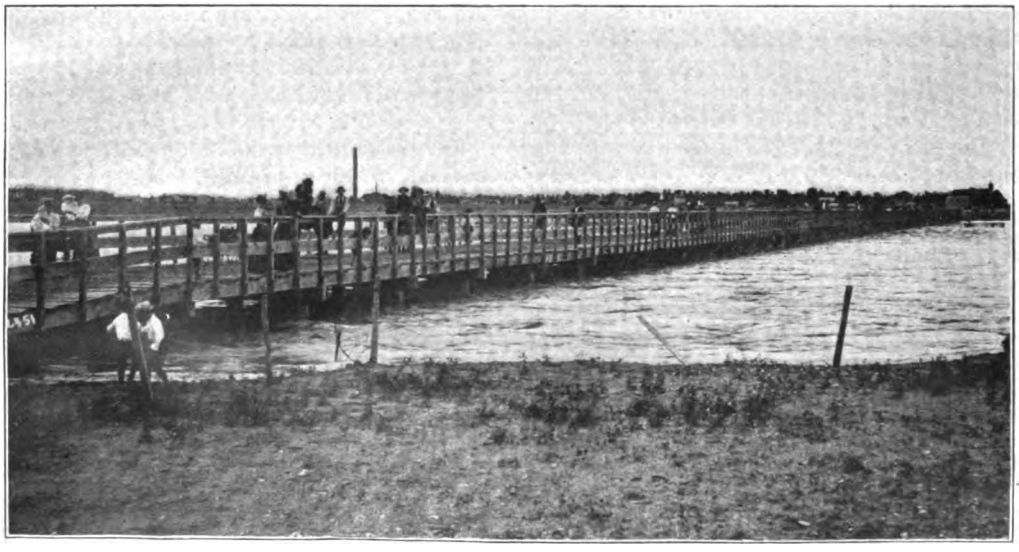
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ple; now there are 18,334 and new settlers are coming by the hundreds. The farmers have learned that the roots of alfalfa go down to the underflow and great fields of this wonderful forage crop yield three and four cuttings a year. They are also raising kaffir corn and durum wheat — crops that thrive even when moisture is not abundant — and are prospering. The towns are becoming beauty spots through the rapid growth of great cottonwood trees which shade the streets.

Farmers are pumping the underflow into reservoirs and ditches. The gasoline engine has become a working factor in the settlement of the valley. A cement engine-house, where the machinery is attached to a half-dozen pumps, is the center of a stream a foot in diameter, that flows day and night, watering beets and alfalfa. The government has nearly completed a pumping plant that operates in fifty wells reaching in a line across the valley. The wells on one side the river are to discharge their water into an aqueduct which will cross the river, so that all the water may be poured into one ditch and irrigate thirty thousand acres. This plant will be a thorough test of the underflow. It costs $250,000 and is a part of the reclamation service. A beet sugar factory has been built at a cost of $1,000,000; another is projected. The sugar company has, at a cost of $100,000, built a reservoir five miles long and two miles wide which, when filled by the waters of the Arkansas at its flood, will be the largest lake in Kansas.

Colorado is likewise flourishing. It has built two more sugar factories in the valley and is opening new areas of farming land that unmoistened is worth $5 to $15 an acre, but when brought under ditch brings from $200 to $400 an acre.

The West is greatly interested in the work of the government reclamation service. As the funds thus appropriated increase, the accomplishments of the national irrigation managers become more momentous in conquering the semi-arid lands for the benefit of homeseekers. It means a transformation of vast areas and a great addition to the agricultural and industrial wealth of the plains region. The more complete the government's control of the rivers the greater will be the possibilities of the service; hence the importance of fixing the status of riparian ownership. It will not be long until private and government irrigation will utilize practically all the water of all the rivers that flow from the crown of the continent toward the four seas.



THE BRIDGE OVER THE ARKANSAS RIVER AT GARDEN CITY

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The Parliament Building at Ottawa

CANADA'S EXCUSE FOR EXISTENCE

BY

DOUGLAS HALL

AUTHOR OF "THE CANADIAN INVASION OF LATIN AMERICA"; "THE PREMIERS OF EUROPE", ETC.

THE ultimate ground for the continued separate existence of the English-speaking nations which halve this continent is that progress will be better served by two experiments in democracy than by one. Were Canada to consent to scrapheap the heritage of her past and merge her destiny in that of the republic, America would be poorer rather than richer in the forces that make for civilization. With both nations facing much the same problems, but working them out on different lines, the chances of successful solution are doubled.

This is the theory: what is the practice? To take the less familiar side only, has Canada anything to contribute to the joint stock of American democratic experiment — anything to teach her bigger neighbor? Her own modest but unanimous opinion is that she has. For years her statesmen, while deploring the comparative slowness of her material development, have insisted complacently on the superiority of her political organization, the greater flexibility and economy of her banking methods, the greater security of her judicial system.

Eight or ten years ago Canadians became tired of waiting for something to turn up, and began to turn up some things themselves. Their success was magical, and the proverbial outside assistance to those who help themselves has followed. The rise of the new imperialism focused British attention; the filling up of the free American West gave the prairies of Saskatchewan new value in the eyes of American farmers. For the past five or ten years Canada has been congratulating herself on an industrial and commercial expansion relatively unparalleled. Prosperity has brought the self-confidence and the initiative that were lacking during the long lean years. It has brought, too, the problems for the new spirit to tackle.

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Governmental Control of Railways

Take the eternal transportation problem, for instance. To meet it the government has adopted a threefold commission policy. First comes the Transportation Commission, a board of experts, whose task it is to lay down a broad and comprehensive policy for the future, after a careful study of all the water and rail routes, sea and lake port possibilities, and similar data. Such important questions as the practicability of the Hudson Bay route, the improvement of the St. Lawrence channel, the advisability of making the chief sea and lake ports national harbors, free of all dues, have been considered by this commission, which has recently completed its report.

The more thorny task of controlling the existing roads is entrusted to a board of railway commissioners, which consists of three highly salaried members appointed for life. The board at present consists of Mr. Justice Killam, formerly of the Supreme court, Professor Mills of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Hon. M. E. Bernier, formerly minister of inland revenue. The board has its headquarters in Ottawa, but holds sessions throughout the whole country, to hear complaints and give judgment.

The powers of the commission are wide. It controls construction, rates and operation. The location and construction of new lines and stations, bridges and tunnels must meet with its approval. All freight schedules are filed with the commission, and it has power to change any rate on proof of discrimination in favor of large shippers or between different localities. The classification of commodities is also subject to its control. As to operation, it may regulate speed and control the allotment of cars to different districts. The commission is given practically a free hand, and so fair and common-sense have been its decisions that it has not been necessary for any litigant to invoke the appeal to the privy council provided as last resort. Thanks to a constitution which does not make a fetich of the separation of judicial, executive, and legislative powers on a basis of equality, the commission is little troubled by fear of "judicial review."

The success of the commission led the government in its last session to give it the same control over telephone construction and rates, and thus meet the complaints of excessive charges and refusal to connect with local independent companies, brought against the Bell companies which control the long-distance lines.

The third organization is the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, a board of a more temporary nature, charged with the construction of that half of the new Atlantic-to-Pacific road which lies between Moncton, New Brunswick, and Winnipeg, and which the government is to build and own, but to lease to the Grand Trunk Pacific for fifty years. The commission has already let the contracts for about $30,000,000 worth of work.

Government Ownership of Railways

Akin to the problem of government regulation is that of government ownership of railways. The latter policy has until recently been in bad odor in Canada. For thirty years the government has operated the one thousand five hundred-mile Intercolonial, and for thirty years the fruits have been deficit upon deficit, and political corruption. Much of the trouble was honestly chargeable to the political management; useless employees were foisted on the pay-rolls in return for political service, shipping rates were lowered below cost or unnecessary stations built to influence doubtful constituencies; the pass evil was rampant. But more was really chargeable to other considerations.

The road was built for national and strategic rather than for commercial purposes, to bind the maritime provinces to Ontario and Quebec. So it was laid out along two sides of the triangle caused by Maine jutting up into Canadian territory, instead of being run straight across. For hundreds of miles the country is such that it originates no traffic, and for through traffic the railway must meet the competition not only of the Canadian Pacific running along the base of the triangle, but of the water route afforded by the St. Lawrence. And again, thanks to too little government ownership rather than too much, the road was long left stranded in Quebec, and is still kept from its natural outlet on the Great Lakes by the influence of the private competing roads.

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In spite of these handicaps, the Intercolonial has at last begun to pay its way. The credit is largely due to Mr. Emmerson, the late minister of railways, and his very efficient deputy, Mr. Butler. Under their management political evils have been reduced to a minimum and economies introduced all along the line. The country was agreeably disappointed this year by the announcement of a surplus.

At the same time that the Intercolonial is ceasing to be regarded as a white elephant, the cause of national ownership has received a powerful fillip from the success of a newer experiment, the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario. Built two years ago, by the Ontario government, largely as a colonization road, it has justified the faith of its promoters by making money from the start. The road is being pushed north to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific, and probably will be eventually extended to James Bay. Both the building and the operation of the road have been entrusted to a commission of three well-known business men, whose management, save for one charge of nepotism in a lease, has been warmly praised on all hands for independence and efficiency.

The Dominion government has not had a monopoly of progressiveness. The new Whitney provincial administration in Ontario has just adopted two radical extensions of state activity. The Province of Ontario, Limited, is going into silver mining at Cobalt, and into transmission and sale of electric power from Niagara.

Cobalt, the scene of the government's projected mining activities, is now well known as a camp remarkably rich both in silver and cobalt, in the Lake Temiskaming district of New Ontario. Early last year it was found that some of the richest deposits existed on what is known as the Gillies limit, a block of land a hundred square miles in extent adjoining the camp, and it was expected that the government would either throw the limit open to prospectors or auction it off. But Mr. Whitney decided on a bolder policy. The government will retain the deposits and work them for the benefit of the province. Present indications are that the experiment will be as successful as it is novel — novel on this continent at least.

Provincial Control of Water Power

The other project, the development and transmission of hydraulic power by the province, is the outcome of the demand of the municipalities of western Ontario for cheaper power for industrial and traction purposes. Coal is high-priced and exposed to all the contingencies of strikes and tariffs, while the hydraulic power hitherto developed in Canada has been retailed at almost prohibitive figures.



JAMES P. WHITNEY
The Premier of Ontario, whose bold policy has led his government to undertake silver mining for its own benefit

After a thorough investigation into the hydraulic resources of the province, the government decided to appoint a power commission of three members to act as a joint agent for the municipalities desiring electric power. The commission was given power to negotiate with the existing development companies at Niagara and elsewhere for the amount of power required, and if reasonable prices were not offered, to expropriate an existing plant or erect a new one. With the big stick of expropriation in its armory, the commission has just

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W. L. MACKENZIE KING

The Deputy Minister of Labor, who is largely responsible for radical anti-strike legislation passed this spring

succeeded in making a very favorable contract with the Ontario Power Company — an American corporation by the way — for twenty-four-hour power at $10 per horse-power at Niagara. It will provide for the transmission of this power and its transfer to the municipalities, which will retail it to local industries at cost price. As a guarantee that the cheap power thus secured will reach the consumer and not stick in middle-men's pockets, the commission will have power to regulate electric light, power and heat rates made by local companies.

The plan, which is due in great part to the enthusiastic advocacy of Hon. Adam Beck, the young "Minister of Power," and the head of the commission, will apply not only to Niagara, but to the vast water powers in the eastern and especially in the northern part of the province. With water-power resources unmatched in the world, and with careful provision made for their freest unmonopolized development, Canada's hopes for future industrial primacy may be conceded to have very strong foundation.

Solving the Labor Problem

Labor problems, from which the country has hitherto been comparatively free, are now coming in prosperity's train. A serious strike last year in the coal mines of Alberta which caused widespread suffering brought home the necessity for more stringent legislation than the existing voluntary arbitration laws. Accordingly a bill was passed this spring which, though stopping short of New Zealand's compulsory arbitration measure, is the most radical piece of labor legislation on this continent. The act provides that no strike or lockout can be declared in any mining industry or public service utility prior to or pending investigation by a Board of Conciliation, on penalty of a fine of from $10 to $50 a day for employees and $50 to $1,000 for employers. At the request of either party to a dispute the Minister of Labor appoints a Board composed of one member chosen by each side and a third coöpted or named by the Minister. They will investigate, with full court powers, and issue a report. Their finding, however — and here the measure differs from New Zealand's law — is not binding on either party; they are at liberty to reject it and, if they desire, to declare a strike or lockout to enforce their demands. It is felt, however, that in ninety-nine out of one hundred cases, the cooling of passion by the compulsory delay and the force of intelligently directed public opinion will lead to the acceptance of the award. The act has already been invoked in several instances, but it is too early yet to decide whether it will be possible to enforce its anti-strike clauses in face of a widespread and determined strike. It is at least a courageous experiment, well worth watching. The credit for the bill is largely due to the Deputy Minister of Labor, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, a trained economist gifted with tact, energy and enthusiasm. On him will fall the chief responsibility for the bill's success or failure.

Religious Unity

In industrial combination Canada is comparatively backward, though recent investigations have shown an unexpectedly

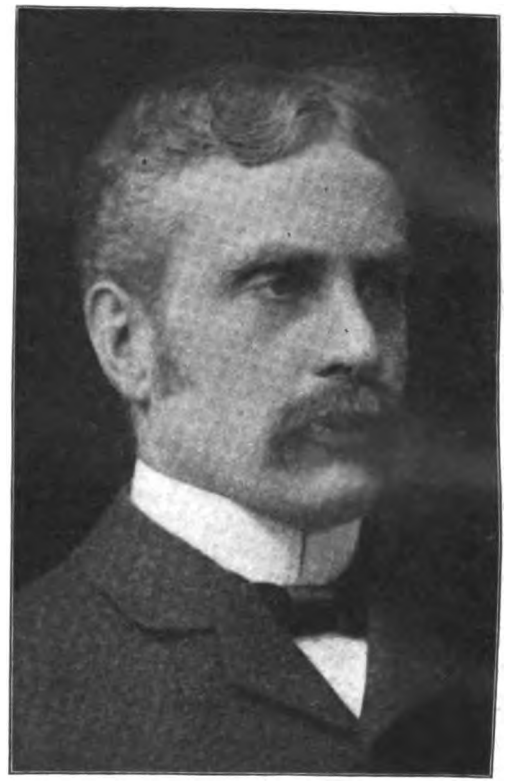
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wide extent of trade arrangements for control of business. But in combination in another field, the religious, the Dominion bids fair to lead the world. The competitive waste of denominationalism has been brought home to Canadian churches in accentuated form by two consequences of the industrial growth: the difficulty of securing enough suitable men to man the existing pulpits in face of the attractions of business life, and the need of greatly extending operations to cope with the flood of immigration pouring into the West.

About two years ago negotiations were begun between representatives of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational churches looking to a union of forces. Conference after conference has been held; committees on doctrine, administration, polity, ministers, and church law have been formed, and the governing bodies of each body have deliberated on the interim reports. A tentative plan has been sketched for the formation of an organic — not a federal — union under the title of the United Church of Canada, with a mild Presbyterian confession as doctrinal basis, and on the administrative side a combination of the Methodist general conference, the Congregational council, and the Presbyterian presbytery. The matter is now to be thrashed out in the local governing units of each denomination. So far as can be judged at present, the tide of opinion, both lay and pulpit, runs strongly in favor of the new movement, and makes its ultimate success highly probable.

A Salaried Opposition Leader

Turning to the political field we find that an interesting step in constitutional development has been made in giving a legal status to the leader of the opposition, with a grant of $7,000 a year salary in addition to the usual sessional indemnity. The position of the opposition leader has long been an anomalous one in all parliament-governed countries. An indispensable cog in the machinery of party government, loaded down with work, almost as responsible as the premier himself for economical and effective administration, he has hitherto had no recognized standing and no reward but a fleeting hope and an inverted honor.



R. L. BORDEN
The leader of the Canadian opposition who has been given a legal status and a salary—the only instance of the kind in the world

Some fears were expressed that a salaried opposition leader might feel hampered in his criticism, but so far as Mr. Borden, the present leader of the Canadian opposition, is concerned, the fear seems groundless. During the past two sessions he has been gaining steadily in parliamentary dexterity and in control of his party, and has given the government many an uneasy hour.

The New Basis of Imperial Unity

But perhaps Canada's greatest problem is the working out a new form of imperial organization. Can a plan be devised whereby the great haphazard British empire may endure, now that the younger nations are arriving at years of discretion? It is a problem never yet successfully solved. Colonial empires there have been, but either the colonies grew strong and broke from leading strings, or else were weak and stagnated in burdensome dependence. Alliances,

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federations, there have been, but of states contiguous in territory and bound by common interests. The world has never yet seen an enduring empire or federation composed of states at all the earth's ends and divided by all the seven seas. To-day the bubble of imperial federation has burst. That solution at least is hopeless, in the face of the colonies' reluctance to surrender a jot of their present rights of self-government.

To Canada belongs the credit for the proposal and the steady upholding of the new basis of unity, and in Canada chiefly to Sir Wilfred Laurier and the late Principal Grant. Slowly there has dawned the conception of an Empire British, but not Britain's, a "galaxy of independent nations," in Sir Wilfred's phrase, a league of equal independent states, owing common allegiance to the one king but not to the one parliament. Complete autonomy in home affairs with coöperation in matters of common imperial concern is the new idea.

And in both parts of the program the Dominion has set the pace for the empire. On the coöperation side, it was Canada which led the way in cheap interimperial postage, Canada which proposed and carried through against opposition the all-British Pacific cable, Canada which initiated the preferential tariff movement. On the side of autonomy her example has been as consistent. She declined to concur in the British proposal of a colonial contribution to an imperial-managed navy. She declined to assent to the British war office suggestions of a uniform military system and foreign service for colonial troops. She recently ended the arrangement, fertile in discord, by which an imperial officer commanded the Canadian militia. A few months ago she took over the complete control of Halifax and Esquimault, and the last British soldier on the continent sailed from her shores. And after the Alaskan boundary settlement she announced her intention to demand treaty-making powers, the only shred of independence yet ungrasped. Finally, at the recent Colonial Conference it was Canada, in the person of shrewd, eloquent, picturesque Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which dominated the proceedings and held the Conference steady to the principle of all-around autonomy. Piquantly enough Sir Wilfrid was even forced to champion the mother country against the zealous interference of the narrower-gauged premiers of Australia and the Cape, who sought to bulldoze Britain into granting a colonial tariff preference against her will. For in his new conception of the British Empire even Britain is to have some rights of self-government.

A free alliance of equal rights—this is Canada's solution. It may not work; independence within the empire may eventually prove less attractive to the colonies than independence without it, but at least it is the only solution which seems to have a possibility of success.

It follows from the new attitude taken up by Canada that her relations with the continent to which she belongs will henceforth be more in her own hands. The circumlocutory mode of negotiating which now exists, from Ottawa via London to Washington and from Washington via London back to Ottawa, seems fated to give way to more direct communication. With a high commissioner at Washington as now at London, Canada will be able to take part in the American concert.

The Monroe Doctrine

Significant in this connection is the changing attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine. Years ago, especially during the Venezuelan estrangement, it was railed at as a piece of American arrogance. To-day it is coming to be looked on as a guarantee of continental protection. The Canadian minister of militia recently assigned that guarantee as one reason why Canada need not contribute to the imperial navy. A distinguished Canadian publicist, Professor Adam Shortt, draws a still further deduction: "Plainly we must accept the policy of the Monroe Doctrine as an integral part of our national inheritance. But in so doing, we must adopt the equally necessary position, that, as a self-governing nation representing the British empire on this continent, we have a vital interest and a sound right to assist in shaping the future of that policy." Soon that most vague and flexible of policies, the Monroe Doctrine, will not be recognized if met in broad daylight by its own father — whoever was its father.

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THE MAKING OF TO-MORROW

HOW THE WORLD OF TO-DAY IS PREPARING
FOR THE WORLD OF TO-MORROW

Harnessing the Magnet's Power

By Emmett Campbell Hall

NO one has ever been able to say *why* a magnet should draw to itself and hold iron and steel, but every schoolboy has owned and dangled from a string at one time or another a little horseshoe, with which he picked up pins, nails, needles, and other similar small objects, to his infinite delight and mystification. It is more than probable that long before Edison put into operation his magnetic ore extractor, the same thing, in all essential features, was done by barefoot boys. For this ore extractor is simplicity itself. Lay an ordinary magnet with the poles projecting beyond the edge of a table, and slowly pour past them a mixture of sand and iron filings, and you have it. The filings will jump from the falling stream and cling to the magnet, while the sand falls to the floor.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has also seized upon this boyhood plaything as a means of saving thousands of dollars in labor, wear and tear. But instead of needles, nails and knifeblades, now it is heavy steel rails, scrap iron, car-wheels, pig iron, and every other form in which iron and steel appear, that the mysterious force, a million times multiplied, is called upon to seize, lift and deposit where the operator wills.

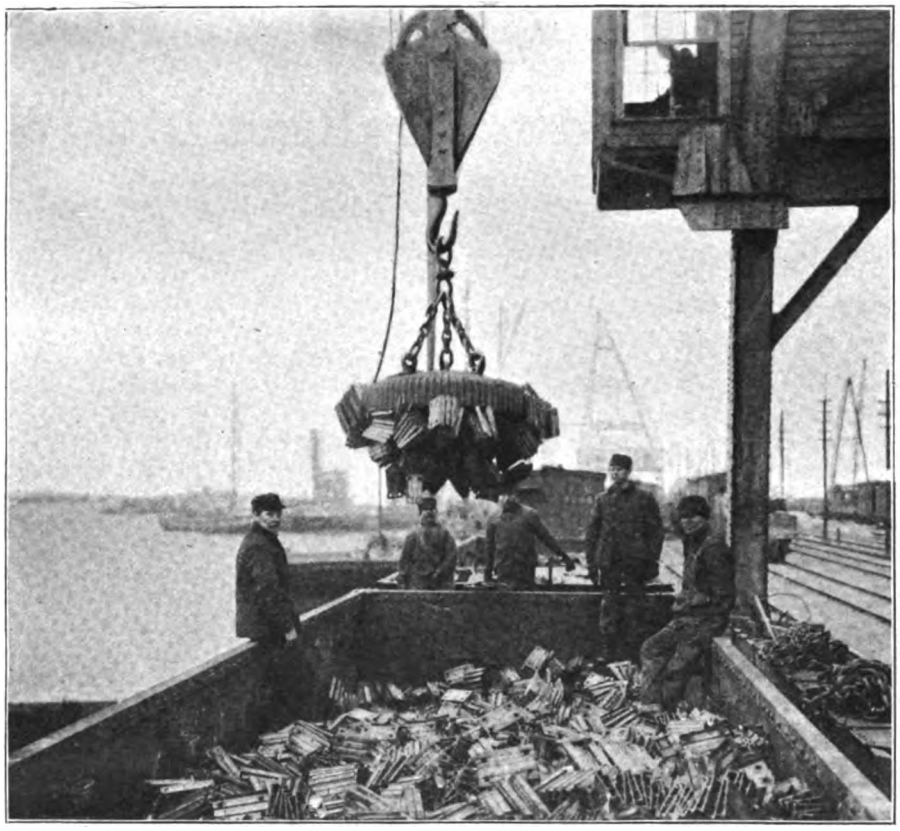
For years the unloading or loading of freight cars filled particularly with iron or steel was one of the most inconvenient, tedious and comparatively expensive operations of railroad work. It always required large gangs of men, who were forced to handle each piece of the material separately. If cranes were used for the larger pieces, there were chains to be adjusted, weights to be balanced and loads to be swung, and all of this took time, a great deal of time, and the absolutely essential feature of successful railroading to-day is practically to annihilate time.



UNLOADING RAILS WITH AN ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CRANE

The magnet descends, touches the load, a button is pressed, and ten tons are lifted and deposited on the ground

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A GIANT'S HANDFUL

If the load is of small material, scrap-iron, fish-plates, or bolts, the magnet seizes it in big handfuls and rapidly empties the car

Moreover, time means money, made or lost.

When the Pennsylvania Railroad decided to rebuild its terminal freight yards at Greenville, Jersey City, the engineers were confronted with the old problem of how to handle the iron — thousands of tons — which would be required in the construction work. The old man-labor method seemed antique, not in keeping with the progress and achievements of modern industry, and the word went forth that some better method must be found. The answer to this demand was the magnetic crane, invented by A. C. Eastwood, a device which in its very simplicity had escaped the discovery of all other men engaged in similar work.

The device when put into actual operation was an electro-magnet, having a double crown of corrugated iron and steel, its two poles strongly marked with its armatures concealed, and all suspended from the chains of a heavy crane. Around this crane is wrapped the current wire, which gives the thing life, or takes it away.

To see this simple thing in operation is to witness something that can be described in no way but as marvelous. In old days when a car loaded with rails reached its objective point, there was straining of muscles and panting of lungs, or the awkward clank of cranes, as the rails were transferred to the ground, a score of men sweating in grimy toil. Now a big steel car piled high with rails, or pig iron, or scrap iron, as the case may be, is shifted within reach of the crane, and the man in charge swings the magnet over it. The magnet descends and touches the load, a button is pressed, and the masses of steel appear to spring into vibrant life, clinging eagerly.

The crane swings upward, lifting, almost without a sound, ten tons of the car's

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load, and deposits the lot gently and just as silently upon the ground, in a waiting barge, or other place appointed. When the load is of small material, scrap-iron, fish-plates, bolts, or the like, it seems as though some giant were seizing great handfuls, so rapidly is the car emptied or filled, for the device is quite as useful in loading as unloading.

Recently it happened that two cars, both loaded with wheels, were being unloaded, one by the old method, one by the new. Six men were doing the handwork, while four men were operating a magnet. The loads were identical, but in one hour the magnet's car was empty, while the six men toiled on for half a day before their job was accomplished.

But this thing, which is a mystery and a marvel, extracts nothing more than a grunt of approval from the men who *do;* it is no great concern of theirs to know *why* the ten tons of rails nestle closely in orderly array as they swing through the air unbraced and unchained, for merely "It is their care that the gear engages; it is their care that the switches lock."

Railway Accidents and Railway Employees

By D. L. Crease

A WRECK in which the casualty list numbers a half hundred demands greater attention than one in which the list is much smaller. The reading and riding public has become so accustomed to these disastrous affairs of transportation that little attention is given them except by those who are in them, or have friends in them. After the first shock, little further thought is given the subject until the mind is again shocked by another accident.

To what extent will the railroads be allowed to kill and maim the population of this country before something is done? The answer will be long forthcoming for the reason that the American public demands rapid transportation, plenty of it, and will go to the railway that will guarantee to carry it faster than any other line. It will crawl from under one wreck and ask when the limited on a parallel line will be along. In consequence all of the lines aim to establish a standard time between given points. Some of the railways are in better natural position to make the time, and therefore assume less risk; but what is safe for one road is not safe for another that is not like advantageously situated.

It is safe to assert that the maximum safety speed has been reached on every line in the United States, and it is not unfair to say that it has been exceeded on a few of them. This is not an unwarranted attack on the railroads but the simple truth, as any one realizes who knows anything of train running and who rides on the fast trains on some of the roads where grades are heavy and curves are frequent.

It is not unfair to say that railway lines demand too much of their equipment and right of way. Their tracks and road-bed may be of the best, but there are engines of tonnage sufficient to pull them "out by the roots," so to speak, when they start the heavy drags that are common on almost every road in this country. The "battle-ship" weakens the track and the limited comes along and finishes the job by landing in the ditch; when the wreck is over, the cause is "unknown and unpreventable."

The action of one of the western lines in demanding a safe speed under all circumstances is an acknowledgment of the dangers of too high speeds, and one of these days there will be a reduction in train tonnage that will be a like admission of the too heavy locomotive haul.

There are wrecks, as we are accustomed to say, that can not be helped. There is a limit to human intelligence and mechanical excellence, and when they fail disaster sometimes follows. Rigid inspection, standard rules, careful running, safety appliances, and every other condition known to safe operation go a long way to insure safety but do not guarantee it. And so we have wrecks from a multiplicity of causes; some of them preventable and others otherwise, but in almost every instance there seems to be a something missing that should have existed and undoubtedly would have given its assistance to prevent the disaster.

In the list of casualties made public there is that element of self-interest to every traveler that makes him apprehensive for his own safety. The public re-

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gards the question of railroad disaster as something affecting it peculiarly and goes no further in the matter. It counts its dead and wounded, collects damages, and goes on its way with the question of the sacrifice of life and limb set at rest, forgetting that there is another part of the public that is maimed and killed in the performance of railroad duty, of which the public hears little and cares less.

The railway employees are killed and injured to the number of almost eighty thousand every year, and outside of the Interstate Commerce Commission reports little is ever heard of the matter. It is regarded by those who hear of it as one of the results incident to train operation, the professional risk and the usual dangers that are assumed by the employee when he accepts service, and therefore not to be taken as a serious matter. While the traveler takes his chances with all of the mental and mechanical failures incident to railway operation, the employee accepts all of them and in addition assumes the far greater risk of handling the engines and cars.

If the sum of the injuries and deaths of employees was incurred at one time and one place there would be an outcry at its immensity that would insure remedial legislation for the better protection of train and yard men. There would be nothing else considered by the public and there would be no dodging the question by either Congress or the railroads. As it is, the casualty list is made of single accidents, covering the entire country, and the general effect is not apparent because all the casualties are not at one time and place.

To illustrate the terrible sacrifice demanded by railway operation, a brief reference to what it means to the insurance department of one of the railroad organizations will suffice. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen includes in its membership men employed in train and yard service. It has an insurance department in which every member who can pass the physical examination is required to participate. The records of this insurance department show that one out of every fifty-eight members carrying insurance receives the full payment of his policy for death or total disability. These insurance claims are not paid for injuries that do not cause death or total disability, which latter means incapability to perform the duties of the service which had been performed prior to the injury.

There are thousands of injuries that do not come under the insurance department for the reason that they are not regarded as totally incapacitating the employee from further service. He may be so injured that his employer will not permit him to reënter the service at his former employment, although the injury is not of such character as will prevent his filling the position. The reasons for the employer denying him his former employment are many, but usually have their basis in an impaired physical condition that makes further injury more liable and suit for damages equally liable.

If one passenger were killed or totally injured for every fifty-eight passengers carried, instead of but one killed for each 2,984,832 carried and but one injured for every 213,651 carried, there would not be much hesitation in demanding legislative protection, even to the extent of regulating speeds, tonnage, demands on bridges, tracks, switches, etc., a standard system of train operation and shorter hours of employment for men in train and yard service.

Of this latter proposition there is much to be said. Legislation is now proposed but it is opposed by railroad managers, and they have induced many of their employees to protest against a law forbidding a railroad employee to work more than sixteen consecutive hours, unless engaged in clearing wrecks, or from a like unavoidable cause.

If the reader believes that it is safe for a railway employee to work more than sixteen hours at a time, he is advised to remain actively engaged out of doors for twelve hours, then sit by the fire for a couple of hours and count the people who pass his window. This will be far from the duties of the train and engine men who work and watch constantly, but if the reader does not drop asleep inside of the first hour or let them pass unnoticed, it will be surprising.

Of all the causes explained and reme-

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dies offered for safer train operation, it will be noted that few, if any of them, come from the railway managers. It is true, there are spasmodic efforts to explain certain results by declaring for more effective discipline. The fact of the matter is that where discipline is lax, it is through the lack of discipline of the official operating force rather than through lack of discipline of the men. There is enough of that always.



THE NEWSBOYS' BAND

The original band has now developed into three, one of which assists in the "Happy Hour" exercises on Sunday afternoons

But is there not something tragic, pathetic and imperative in the demand of the railway men for improved safety appliances, shorter hours, experienced fellow servants and legal protection for their families and themselves, when it is known that in one class alone the casualty list of dead and totally incapacitated employees counts one for each fifty-eight men employed?

The Press and Its Newsboys

By John Ihlder

DURING the seventeen years of its existence the *Evening Press* of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has been doing among the newsboys a work which deserves to be more widely known than it is. When the *Press* inherited the effects of the *Daily Eagle* it found among them a set of band instruments newly bought and unpaid for. That gave the owner a cue which he has followed consistently ever since, until to-day the Newsboys' band is but one of a series of institutions that have grown out of the management's care for the little fellows who cry the editions and the extras on the downtown streets, and trudge every weekday afternoon over the long routes in the residence districts.

Some of these institutions were short-lived, useful perhaps, but not useful enough to prove their right to existence. Others were not put upon the firm foundation which latter-day prosperity makes possible. For during its first years the *Press* was only a four-page paper, and the dream of its circulation manager was to print twenty-five thousand copies. To-day the *Press* frequently contains sixteen or twenty pages and its circulation is above fifty thousand. All of which makes a difference in the state of the exchequer.

One of the short-lived institutions was a gymnasium. That was in the early days.

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The paper then occupied a little old brick building on the bank of Grand River, the pressroom of which was frequently invaded with water during the spring floods. Back of this building was a small yard opening on an alley. There the gymnasium was erected, a rough barnlike structure with a tanbark floor — there was not money enough to put in boards. The boys got a great deal of exercise in this gymnasium for a time, then they began to do stunts in the way of high-climbing, and as a result there came a series of accidents which led the owner to change its purpose.

So in place of the gymnasium came "The Happy Hour," a gathering of newsboys on Sunday afternoons to listen to music and to addresses by celebrities, local and foreign, which to-day is more popular than ever. But the first "Happy Hours" were held under very different conditions from the present. Press Hall to-day occupies the greater part of the top floor of the new Press building, one of the finest newspaper buildings in America. It is lighted by a row of windows down each side, it has a theater stage, and it has seats for eight hundred persons. The first Press hall was the old tanbark gymnasium, the stage was a platform hastily built up each Sunday, the seats for the audience were boards laid across saw-horses.

Between the old gymnasium and the present hall there came an intermediary building. As the *Press* grew in size and in prosperity it usurped the gymnasium for business purposes, remodeling the old building so that it could form a shelter for its machinery. And then it built an addition along the river bank in the form of an auditorium with wooden seats and a permanent stage. For a decade or so Newsboys' Hall was an institution. Its platform held at various times nearly all the noted people who have visited Grand Rapids: Mme. Modjeska, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, General Shafter, Governor John B. Long, Ossip Gabrilowitch, General John B. Gordon, and Senator William Alden Smith, who was himself once a newsboy in Grand Rapids.

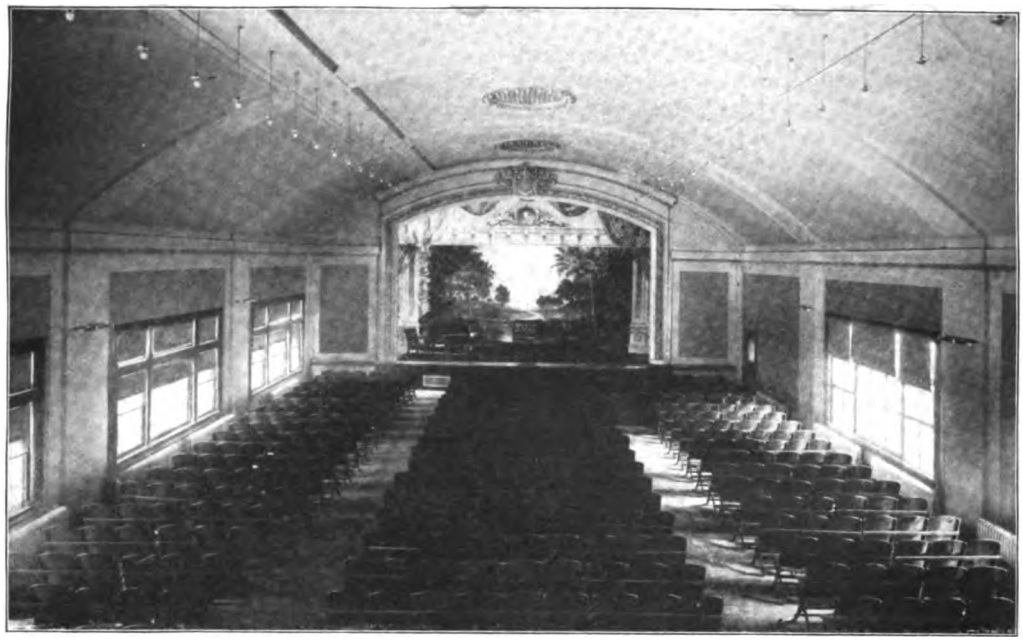
With the betterment in its staging, the ceremonies of "The Happy Hour" were made more impressive for the purpose of arousing in the boy audience some of their deeper feelings. The opening exercises now consist in the singing, in chorus, of a patriotic song to the accompaniment of one of the three bands to which the original newsboys' band has now expanded. As the song nears its close two boys bearing silk American flags enter the hall on either side and advance toward the center of the stage, where they cross their staves during the last words. In the speaking which follows, an attempt is always made to include something which will have an educative value.

It was during the days of the Newsboys' Hall that the houseboat ran its brief career. Grand River before it empties into Lake Michigan widens out into a tranquil expanse of water known as Spring Lake, which lies quietly behind the shelter of the great dunes that line the big lake's shore. The houseboat was built at Grand Rapids and towed down to this peaceful resting place, where for four years it was the haven of desire to which one hundred and twenty newsboys might annually aspire. But the houseboat involved too much and too long-continued responsibility, so at the end of its fourth season it was dismantled, and now not one hundred and twenty, but the entire one thousand newsboys are given an annual picnic at one of the beaches.

With the completion of the new building last fall additional facilities were provided for reaching the boys. Not only was the old auditorium replaced by the best hall of its size in the city, but the old schoolroom in which from twenty to thirty boys are given the same course of instruction as that provided in the city schools — some of these boys would be in the truant school were they not here — was replaced by a room which is perfect in its lighting and equipment. And down in the basement is added a manual training room in which it is planned to give the boys instruction that will fit them to take part in the city's chief industry, furnituremaking. In addition to these there are a large plunge bath and eight showers, and a lunch-counter where a glass of milk and pie cost three cents instead of five.

These are the every-day relations of the *Press* to its newsboys. Somewhat different yet quite as useful in civilizing them, as experience has proved, is the

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PRESS HALL, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Where the newsboys of the *Evening Press* have their "Happy Hour" on Sunday afternoons and a dancing class one evening a week

dancing class which meets one evening a week in Press Hall, and to which each boy is given a season ticket for a sister or cousin. This class ends its season in April with a fancy dress ball that is one of the events of the town, attended by many of the prominent residents who assist in awarding prizes for the best costume and most graceful dancing.

The conduct of this dancing class is one of the greatest cares of the management, as such gatherings are always attended with some danger, to ward off which constant watchfulness is necessary. So far at least the *Press* has escaped trouble from this source, due in large measure to the fact that its interest extends to the individual and follows him even when he is out of the building. Within the past month the management has aided one of its boys who was stricken with consumption and has acted as advisor to another whose transgressions took him into the courts. For it is only by having an intimacy based upon acquaintance which extends beyond business hours that a hold may be kept on a thousand youngsters who gain a knowledge of the difference between good and evil before their time.

The War College at Washington

By Frank N. Bauskett

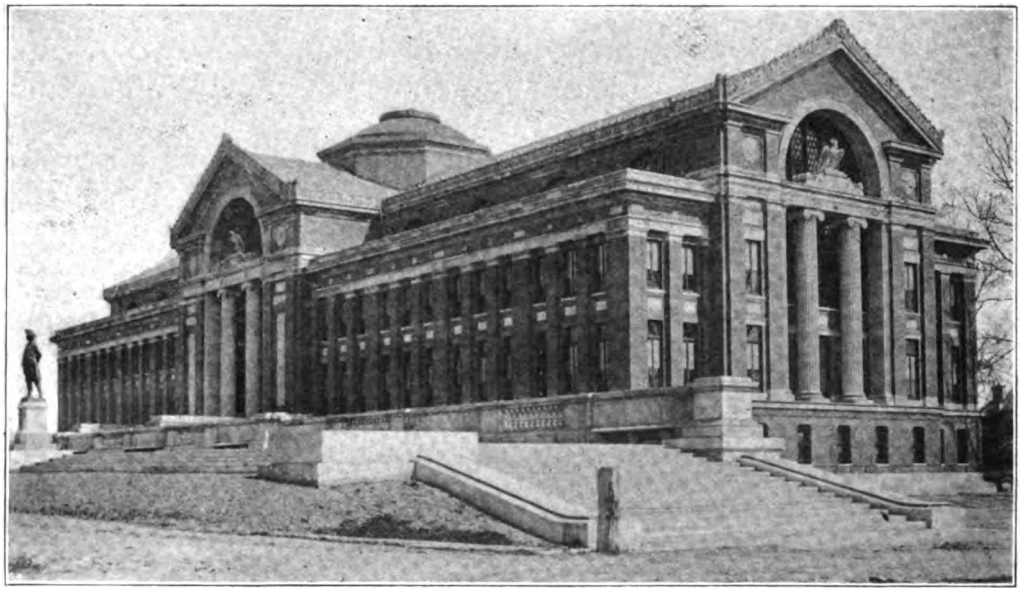
THE new War College at Washington Barracks has just received the finishing touches and is now ready for occupancy. This structure was completed at a cost of $700,000, and in the opinion of many architects who have viewed the building, it stands as one of the best designs of the firm of well-known architects, McKim, Mead & White, under whose supervision the work was carried on.

The War College is built of modern material, but is purely classic in design, suggestive of the Roman basilica style. It is massive, well proportioned and impressive. Viewed from the parade grounds, it is a picture of realism. In size the building is 250 feet long and 125 feet deep. The materials used in the construction of the exterior are red Pompeiian pressed brick, laid in Flemish bond, with ornamentation of limestone. The roof is of dark slate.

In the center of the front façade is the main entrance pavilion, which is the principal feature of the exterior design. It is in the style known as the "distyle in antis," which was much used in the old

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classic temples. The pavilion consists of a pedimental gable with massive piers on either side and beautifully proportioned Ionic columns in the center, supporting an entablature above which is a semi-circular opening. In the center of the opening is an emblematic American eagle, thrown out in bold relief by the shadows. The design of the entrance pavilion is duplicated at either end of the building. The portions of the structure flanking the pavilion are in the pilaster style of treatment, the pilasters being several feet lower than the two Ionic columns in the center.



THE NEW WAR COLLEGE AT WASHINGTON

The bronze statue of Frederick the Great, presented by the Emperor of Germany, stands at the left of the main entrance

Great dignity is lent to the exterior design by the approaches. Low granite steps lead to a wide platform which is paved in red brick laid in an ornamental style. The roof of the college is in the shape of a cross, with a low octagonal dome at the intersections.

Eight different shades of brick were used in the construction of the interior and laid in such a skillful design that the façades are made much more attractive than they would have appeared had the brick been all one shade. The work is conceded to be one of the best of its kind in America.

The large hall of the interior, which is intended for the War College sessions, is similar in construction and design to the modern university halls. The seating capacity of the hall is about 250. Passing under the pavilion, through a large open vestibule embellished with massive oaken doors, one enters the rotunda of the college, which is the central feature of the interior. This is square in design, supported at each corner by large, square columns built of light brown brick and dull terra cotta. A chandelier formed of three circles of brass held by massive chains bears several hundred electric lights.

In front of the college building at the left of the main entrance, stands the bronze statue of Frederick the Great, which was presented to the United States by the Emperor of Germany to adorn the grounds of the building. Two years ago, just after it had been erected, a "crank" attempted to destroy this statue by means of a dynamite bomb, but he was thwarted in his design by one of the negro laborers who, realizing what was being done, rushed up and stamped out the lighted fuse. For this act of bravery he was rewarded with a valuable watch and chain, accompanied by an autograph letter of thanks and appreciation from the German Emperor.

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The Young Men's Christian Association Convention in Tokyo

By John L. Dearing

THE first week in April witnessed a most remarkable gathering assembled in Tokyo, Japan. The first world's convention of any kind to meet in Asia was the World's Student Federation Conference. It is significant that the first world's convention to meet in the East is a Christian body. The conference was made up chiefly of Asiatics. Out of over six hundred delegates, some one hundred were Americans and Europeans and the remainder were Orientals. Twenty-five countries were represented and the difference in dress and features as well as language was marked, but the unity of the conference was well indicated by the large silk motto stretched across the stage, *"Unum in Christo."* The hymnbooks were printed in six languages but the volume of six hundred voices sounded as one. In the prayer services the variety was most clearly brought out, as the delegates prayed in Chinese, French, Indian, Japanese, English, Korean, German and other languages, and yet the spirit was as united as if one language had been spoken. Addresses were made usually in the language of the speaker and then translated into Japanese, but as a matter of fact, English and Japanese were the two languages most used. Frequently a speaker would speak in one, and then having finished repeat his speech in the other of the two languages.

The faces of the delegates were good to look upon. Picked men from the different nations, as they appeared to be, they gave evidence of the high class of men in the student world who are ardent in their devotion to Christianity.

The addresses were of high order. There was an absence of discussion or debate upon questions theological and academic. References to political and international topics which might arouse discussion were omitted, and the one note of the conference was loyalty to Christ and the endeavor to advance his kingdom. And the unity of purpose in this regard in all lands was impressively manifest.

A few of the well-known scholars and leaders present were: Sir Alexander Simpson of Edinburgh University; Frank Lenwood of Oxford; Garfield Williams of London; Dr. Karl Fries of Sweden; Captain Alfred Bertrand, African explorer; Colonel Charles Fermaud, Switzerland; Baron Paul Nicolai, St. Petersburg; Professor Henry Bois of France; from the United States: Mr. John R. Mott, President J. F. Goucher, Baltimore; Professor H. P. Beach, Yale University; S. W. Woodward of Washington; S. Earl Taylor and many others, while a long list of the brightest and most alert minds of India, China, Korea and Japan made up a very notable gathering.

Not only did the conference receive especial attention from the Japanese government through special messages from the Minister of Education, Marquis Ito, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and others, but sundry receptions were given the delegates by high officials. The American Ambassador received the delegates at a formal reception and in many other ways their presence was recognized. Messages of congratulation were received from the President of the United States, the King of England, the King of Norway and other persons of authority in other parts of the world.

The conference through its international character made a profound impression upon the Japanese. The daily press commented most favorably upon the character of the gathering and upon its purpose. Dr. Nitobe, the author of the well-known work "Bushido," in speaking of the conference calls attention to the fact that while in the religious field there is often narrowness, sectarianism and pride, yet true religion alone has the broadest and deepest humanitarianism and human interests. Had the conference been one on the science of philosophy or some kindred topic, Japan would not have been chosen. There is a pride of thought and of race which would have prevented. Christianity knows no distinction in peoples or country. And the deep human unity which is an integral part of it has made it possible to hold this world conference in Japan with such remarkable success. There is little doubt that as a result of the influence of this gathering Christianity will be very greatly advanced in Japan and the Orient.

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BOOKS AND READING

History and Biography

A Birdseye View of American History. By Leon C. Prince. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. vi, 364. $1.25.

Professor Prince, of Dickinson college, a member of the Pennsylvania bar, has accomplished a commendable piece of work in a single volume of history which indicates what has been done in America since the time of Christopher Columbus. In such a limited volume only the essentials have found place. But the facts are given with a regard to proper balance and with such a typographical setting as to make the book a valuable one for a large constituency which may desire something different from the ordinary text-book or the larger works of famous historians. The twenty-three chapters which cover the familiar topics of United States history are well proportioned, and the author's point of view conservative.

The Passing of Korea. By Homer B. Hulbert. Doubleday, Page & Co. Pp. 470. $3.80 net. Illustrated.

Wretched, ill-fated, long-suffering Korea has at length a worthy champion. The real Korea, with all her failings, her virtues and her miseries, is here portrayed in an accurate, efficient manner and a most entertaining style. The volume opens with an impartial account of the early history of the country and of the recent intrigues there for control by the Chinese, the Russians and the Japanese. The part played by the leading states in the passing of Korean independence does not redound highly to the honor or integrity of any of the powers concerned. Even the minor share of Great Britain is not above criticism. The Korean government was not above suspicion on grounds of weakness and corruption, yet there was a patriotic party striving faithfully and energetically for reform and independence, whose devotion, high ideals and integrity entitle them to our interest and sympathy, and whose members deserved a better fate than death and exile. The Koreans, helpless now under the iron hand of Japan and beholding their property, their trade, and the natural resources of their country exploited by and for the Japanese, are among the most unhappy peoples on the earth to-day. Their unfortunate position is as undeserved as it is unjust.

The whole fabric of Korean institutions, customs, religions and life is accurately portrayed by the author. There are excellent chapters on "Architecture," "Transportation," "Industries," "Domestic and Foreign Trade," "Currency," and "Modern Improvements." The intellectual side is discussed under the headings of "Language," "Literature," "Folk-lore," "Music and Poetry," "Art." And the social side is described under the titles, "Woman's Position," "Burial Customs," "Religion and Superstition," and "Slavery." Historically speaking there are some things to be desired in the book. There is no list of authorities given, nor references to the sources; and the writer is sometimes too general in his summary of events. However, Mr. Hulbert, editor of the *Korean Review*, has spent many years in Korea and is probably the greatest living American authority upon the land and its people. The volume is finely printed and contains a large number of full-page pictures in tint, taken from photographs made by the author.

Cambridge Modern History: The Thirty Years' War. New York: The Macmillan Company. Vol. iv. Pp. xxix, 1004. $4.00.

In no one of the volumes of this remarkable series does its method of independent monograph made by different scholars give better results. The period of the Thirty Years' War is most confused and any historian is compelled to treat it more or less topically. In the present volume probably the most important work is done by Dr. A. W. Ward, Master of Peterborough, Cambridge; and his treatment is so well analyzed and altogether so lucid that it is possible to follow the main course of the history of the period. Grouped about Professor Ward's chapters are a series of excellent studies on the important characters and aspects of the time. Merely to read the list of chapters will give a student a key to the period. As might be expected, English affairs are put in better perspective than in many histories of the period and for this reason one appreciates the fact that the series of barbarous wars in Germany was simply an expression of the general spirit of rather uncivilized reconstruction to be observed throughout western Europe. As the volumes of the Cambridge series accumulate, the historical student is made to feel increasingly the real service which Lord Acton rendered to the world of letters in its conception.

The Life of Chief Justice Ellis Lewis, 1798-1871. By Burton Alva Konkle. Philadelphia: John W. Campion & Co. Pp. iv, 285.

This work by Mr. Konkle is an excellent example of what may be done in bookmaking in connection with the exploitation of the careers of men whose lives were largely spent within the borders of a single state but who attained such prominence among the men of the commonwealth as richly to deserve to have their memory perpetuated. Without any very clear idea of the outcome, Mr. Konkle undertook a study of the history of the Pennsylvania constitution of 1776,

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using Thomas Smith as the man around whose life to build the story. So many interesting matters came to light that Thomas Williams was chosen as a suitable representative of the conditions under which the Whig and Republican party movements developed within the state. The thought of presenting the counterpart of this, namely the rise and growth of the Democratic party, was a natural sequence. Chief-Justice Ellis Lewis, a warm friend of James Buchanan and a long-time adviser, was selected as a central figure. The present volume, therefore, taken with the two volumes published some months ago regarding Thomas Williams, comprises the political history of Pennsylvania. The story is a remarkably romantic one entirely apart from its importance politically. As an illustration of what has been possible in American life it is extremely interesting.

We have come to expect vigorous writing from Ralph D. Paine. His "Greater America" (Outing Publishing Company, $1.50 net) does not disappoint expectation. It is a study of the great America that lies off to the northwest, west and southwest of Chicago, the land where forests are cut, prairies are settled, and deserts are irrigated. It is to be hoped that the New York provincials will read the book, for it will help them to understand why the country no longer trembles when Wall Street shivers. The book is full of red-blood Americanism and contagious enthusiasm for our national future.

Better than any novel, in that it breathes the spirit of truth and has more interesting incident than is permitted romance, is the inaptly named, "As The Hague Ordains" (Holt, $1.50 net), the journal of a Russian prisoner's wife in Japan. Vladimir von Thiell was a man of distinction in the Russian service. Captured almost at the beginning of hostilities, his wife hastens to him by way of the United States and remains until peace is declared. She was an admirer of Japan before the war, and her convincing narrative will leave the reader equally in love with the spirit of its people. There is open criticism of the Russian government both at first hand and from the prisoners, and the book is shrewd, common-sensible, and literary withal.

A new addition to the "English Men of Letters" series appears in George Edward Woodberry's "Ralph Waldo Emerson" (Macmillan, 75 cents net). It is not a large book, but it abounds in excellent literary criticism. Professor Woodbury knows literature, and he also knows Emerson. As a result we have in this volume not a biography, but an illuminating critical study of the poet-philosopher.

A very full account of our national ensign and of all the other flags which have been used in the past by the members of what is now the American Union, is given by Peleg D. Harrison in "The Stars and Stripes and Other American Flags" (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., $3 net), with a subtitle which amounts in itself to a review of the work, as follows: "Including Their Origin and History, Army and Navy Regulations concerning the National Standard and Ensign, Flag Making, Salutes, Improvised, Unique and Combination Flags, and Many Associations of American Flags, including the Origin of the Name 'Old Glory,' with Songs and Their Stories." It leaves the reader somewhat breathless, but it is justified by the contents. Curiously enough in a work so inclusive, there is no mention of state flags, though several of the American commonwealths, especially in the South, have ensigns of their own in addition to that of the nation. There are eight illustrations in color, and a full index.

Those who go to Mrs. E. Aria's "Costume: Fanciful, Historical and Theatrical" (Macmillan, $2.50 net) for the accurate details of the garments worn by people of given status at some specific place and time will be disappointed in many instances. One can not, for example, learn what a Hungarian nobleman had in his wardrobe in the middle of the seventeenth century. But within the limits of a single thin volume it is possible to obtain a general idea of the style and cut of the habiliments of nearly all ranks of people, beginning with the Greeks and Romans, skipping somewhat suddenly to the middle ages, landing in China, Japan and India, and ending in the clothing likely to win distinction at a fancy dress ball. Throughout the footsteps of the author are faithfully followed by Percy Anderson, who has made an extensive series of delightful drawings for the purpose, many of them in color.

Panama and the Colonies

"Panama, the Isthmus and Canal" (J. C. Winston Company, Philadelphia. $1.00 net), by C. H. Forbes-Lindsay, author of "India, Past and Present," is a short popular history of the canal from the days of the early explorations to the present time. It contains a brief description of Colon, Panama, and the Isthmus country with an account of the revolution in Panama. The eighty-five-foot level plan upon which the canal is to be constructed is described in detail, with an account of the methods of work and the expenses of building and maintenance. The work is illustrated, contains excellent maps and appendices describing the great canals of the world and the visit of the President to Panama.

"Problems of the Panama Canal" (Macmillan Company), by Brigadier-General Henry L. Abbot, is an able study of the physical and health conditions, and of the natural difficulties to be overcome in the construction of the canal. The physics, hydraulics and regulation of the flow and freshets of the Chagres River are discussed in detail. A careful examination of the rainfall is made with reference to the ground water flow and drainage. The volume includes a history of the New Panama Canal Company, the reorganization by the United States Government, and of the series of engineering projects for canal construction. Illustrated.

Willis Fletcher Johnson in "Four Centuries of the Panama Canal" (Henry Holt & Co., $3.00 net) has given to the public a pretentious history of the Isthmus and Canal from the days of Columbus to the recent assumption of direct management by our government. Considerable emphasis is laid upon the Panama revolution, and upon

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the French and American policies in Panama. The labor problem is intelligently discussed and the book closes with a picturesque description of the city of Panama. The valuable set of appendices containing the chief treaties and government documents concerning the Panama question will make the volume helpful to those interested in a careful study of the relations of the United States to this region. Illustrated and dedicated to Mr. Taft.

In the first volume of his "America's Insular Possessions" (J. C. Winston Company, 2 vols.), C. H. Forbes-Lindsay furnishes us with a very interesting account of one of our possessions about which very little has been written—Guam. The history of the island is given, together with a description of the people, their customs, religious superstitions and the economic conditions. The author believes Guam is destined to become a possession of considerable importance to the United States. The chapters on "Porto Rico and Hawaii" contain the usual description of people and country which we are accustomed to expect from travelers. The writer has added a series of chapters upon "Panama" which are a summary of his volume on "Panama, the Isthmus and Canal." The second volume is an excellent study of the "Philippines," its peoples, commerce, industries, agriculture, natural wealth, and of the administration of the United States. The author has tried to answer the questions: "Are the people good for anything and what are the islands worth?" The work has been well done. The volumes are well printed and nicely illustrated, bearing the American eagle in gilt on the cover.

Sociology and Political Economy

The Federal Power Over Carriers and Corporations. By E. Parmalee Prentice. The Macmillan Company, 1907. Pp. viii, 244. $1.50.

This is a timely and notable little book, and will be found of interest by laymen as well as lawyers. The author takes the conservative view of the power of Congress over interstate commerce, and argues ably that some recent proposals in Congress are no better than frauds upon the Constitution. The book contains an interesting discussion of the Anti-Trust Act. It is, however, not at all unlikely that the present tide of constitutional construction will leave the accomplished author high and dry.

Franklin Pierce of the New York bar has convictions regarding the horrors, injustices and iniquities of the present tariff, its effect upon the country in general and upon its beneficiaries in particular, and its complete failure to compass any of the things it pretends to deal with. These convictions find quick and nervous expression in "The Tariff and the Trusts" (Macmillan, $1.50 net). Every argument known to the political economist is marshaled in due order, and it leaves advocates of protection with a large undertaking on their hands.

The Rev. Walter Walsh, an eloquent Scotch clergyman, makes the wars in South Africa and the Philippines the text for "The Moral Damage of War" (Ginn, 75 cents net), from which the inference is irresistible that, as Franklin said, "All wars are follies, very expensive and very mischievous ones." From indisputable sources is brought testimony which proves that war leaves horrible demoralization in its train, degrading those whom it does not destroy, and wrecking souls no less than bodies. The book is Christian and humane, in the best sense of two greatly abused words.

No one knows the business of getting out one of our great American daily journals better than John L. Given, and his "Making a Newspaper" (Holt, $1.50) explains the mysteries to the world without. Chief mystery of all is the fact that there is none. It is a business, like another, except that it conceals itself behind print. Even the glamour of reporting is shown to be due to ordinary human effort combined with the ordinary chance of things. The book is readable, based on experience, and worth while.

Mrs. Lydia Kingsmill Commander undertakes to answer the question, "Does the national tendency toward a small family point to race suicide or race development?" in the volume she calls "The American Idea" (Barnes, $1.50). She proves abundantly that Americans of all ranks in life, and immigrants in direct proportion to their intelligence, tend more and more strongly toward reducing the number of children born. She attributes it to a number of causes: The shock to the "population sense," of General Francis Amasa Walker; the change from an agricultural to an industrial civilization; the entrance of woman as a competitor into the world of commerce and labor; the feeling that the nation must have a breathing spell in order to catch up to the changing developments of the age — this last the most marked, in her estimation. Since the tendency to few children or none prevails among the intelligent classes most strongly — college graduates, both men and women, exhibiting it in a superlative degree — she is fairly constrained to decide that race development instead of race suicide is indicated.

"A Short History of Social Life in England," by M. B. Synge, F. R. Hist. S. (New York, A. S. Barnes & Co.). By social life the author means the domestic, personal and social manners and customs of a people. The title, perhaps forbidding to all except those especially interested in sociological studies, really hides a fascinating account of how our English forefathers lived at different periods, describing their homes, clothes, amusements, manners, educational and religious ideas.

Such a book as Professor James Edward Le Rossignol's "Orthodox Socialism: A Criticism" (Crowell, $1 net) has long been needed. In spite of differences in socialistic authorities, their doctrines are presented clearly and comprehensively, their variations from the normal political economy pointed out, and their unreasonableness demonstrated. That socialism is rather a religion, a state of mind, than an intellectual philosophy, that the doctrines of Marx and Engels have nothing to do with their economic interpretation of history, that nothing better than capitalism lies in socialism, are all proved with scientific accuracy.

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Art and the Drama

The Romantic Composers. By Daniel Gregory Mason. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75 net.

This book, Mr. Mason's latest contribution to his previous studies of composers and their music, should be read second in order as it will be found to complete the period existing between "Beethoven and His Forerunners" and "From Grieg to Brahms." The work is one which will prove delightful to the music-lover, but possibly somewhat beyond the comprehension of the layman in that it deals largely with the technicalities of composition and most briefly in biography. However, the impression should not be given that a sufficient history of the lives of these composers is not set forth in Mr. Mason's book. The chapter on Chopin will be of lasting benefit to any pianist who reads its pages.

Miss Ida Prentice Whitcomb's "Young People's Story of Art" (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., $2), is a conscientious attempt to bring within the limits of a small octavo all that can well be taught a child of the great works recognized as artistically worthy, from Egypt—Nineveh and Babylon are not considered—through Greece and Rome, and the Italian Renaissance, down to Turner, J. F. Millet, and even Burne-Jones. No American is, however, included. The book contains a surprising amount of information, but it is so compacted that sometimes it can hardly be said to be truly informing. Such a statement as "All Greek gods and goddesses have two names—a Greek and a Latin one," is entirely misleading. There is an annoying substitution of titles in the photographs of the Venus di Milo and the Venus de' Medici on pages 22 and 24. But in general the book will serve its purpose of awakening knowledge of and love for art in the youthful mind, and it fills a place hitherto partially empty.

That anybody can write blank verse tragedy nowadays is not entirely proved by Miss Mary Johnston's "The Goddess of Reason" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.00 net), but she certainly learned a great deal in composing the drama, especially in regard to the English heroic measure. The drama deals with Nantes and its vicinity during the French revolution, and the heroine is a young girl who, at first, leads the revolt against oppression, and at the end joins her aristocratic lover-cousin in the "Republican marriage" that plunged them, bound together, into the Loire. The meter in the earlier acts of the play alternates between mere sing-song iambics and verses that are not iambic at all, such as:

> Sailing at sunrise home from the islands
> Over the sea, and all my heart singing.

Toward the end the mastery of the meter is so much more nearly complete that one wishes the first two or three acts could have been rewritten. Dramatically the play is well conceived, and several of the curtains are admirable.

Jack London's "Scorn of Women" (Macmillan, $1.25) is a play of a good deal of power but too Alaskan in its setting and too obscure in its purpose to be anything more than a piece of reading. It introduces one to those contradictions of life which we are rapidly getting to feel go to make up life in Alaska, and leaves one wondering whether there can actually be a place left in our conventional world where conventions amount to so little.

McClurg has issued a new edition of Francis F. Browne's "Golden Poems." This work was first published in 1881, but is now entirely reprinted and contains some of the more recent poems. It is an admirable collection and well worth having in one's library, for Mr. Browne's taste is catholic and all but unerring.

"Outdoors: A Book of the Woods, Fields and Marshlands" (Scribner's, $1.25 net) is Ernest McGaffey's pleasant contribution to the lore of the warmer weather and life under the blue canopy of heaven. It is beautiful prose, fully informed with the spirit of humbler beings, and interspersed with snatches of poetry, much of it from Mr. McGaffey's own pen.

Mrs. Helen Ekin Starrett and her sister, the late Mrs. Frances Ekin Allison, have written together a modest little book of verse, "Crocus and Wintergreen" (4707 Vincennes Avenue, Chicago, $1.00 net), profoundly religious and fully poetic. The titular poem, dedicated by the surviving sister to the one gone before, is replete with feeling; several of Mrs. Allison's stanzas are truly fine, and Mrs. Starrett has an evening hymn, "God's Call to Rest," beginning:

> The Sunset's banners fade far down the West,
> Twilight and darkness and the Evening Star!
> O Soul of mine, heed thou God's call to rest,
> Sent to thee from those star-strewn heavens afar —

which fully deserves inclusion in the hymnals of the churches.

The compiler of "Songs for Schools," Charles H. Farnsworth (The Macmillan Company, 60 cents net), is well known for his work in religious art and music at Teachers' College, Columbia University. He has here grouped under the two heads of "Secular Songs" and "Sacred Songs," many old and standard pieces, as well as many new and worthy ones. The judicious selection, with the fine, clear type and good press-work, make this an excellent book for schools, and especially for use in the higher grades.

Fiction

Charles D. Stewart, whose story "The Fugitive Blacksmith," was so well received about a year ago, has published a second volume, "Partners of Providence" (The Century Company, $1.50 net). It is a story supposed to be told by a young fellow named Sam, who is general cabin and errand boy on a Missouri steamer. The book is brimful of clever little stories and a philosophy of life which makes it a good running mate for "Tom Sawyer." Its various parts are held together by the inclusive story of the search of one of Sam's acquaintances for his wife; but this is secondary to the extraordinary characters in all phases of life which Sam runs into: fat ladies of the side-show, steam-boat captains, bolt throwers, living skeletons, and mysterious strangers. Readers of "The Fugitive Blacksmith" do not need to be told that the book is full of humor.

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"Under the Harrow" (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50), despite its toadlike suggestion is a very young and joyous piece of work, Miss Ellis Meredith, the author, having that assured point of view about literature and the drama which is the characteristic note of youth. It concerns itself with a colony of young men and young women living under the watchful and loving care of two nice old spinsters in New York, all winning their way to final recognition in one or another of the professions, including the stage, art, letters, and the law.

With an introduction by Meredith Nicholson and an introductory poem by James Whitcomb Riley, Kin Hubbard's "Abe Martin" (Bobbs-Merrill, $1 net) is already crowned by the Indiana Academy. It is really a witty book, made up of wise saws and modern instances, of a rustic and rather coarse, but characteristically American, sort.

"John Glynn" (Holt, $1.50), by Arthur Paterson, is the tale of an Englishman with a fortune made on the plains of America, who returns home to devote his life to the elevation of humanity. He tackles the worst part of London, assists a young woman, fights like a brute with his fists and like a Christian with his wits, brings villains to justice, and wins the girl. It is exciting, but weak in knowledge of America. Imagine, for instance, speaking of "John D. Sullivan" as the champion!

Edwin Lefevre is one of the two or three men who can write stories about financiers. His "Samson Rock of Wall Street" (Harper's, $1.50) is an attempt at setting forth the dramatic possibilities of Wall Street life, particularly on the side of railroad manipulation. In true American style it shows how a son defeated his magnate father in a campaign and made himself rich as well as happy with the girl he loved. It is a story pure and simple, with small attempt at portrayal of character, but as a story it holds one's attention, and if a man doesn't know anything about Wall Street, it will make him think that he does. It is to be hoped also that it will keep him from speculating.

John Oxenham is to be classed among those novel writers who write literature. None of his rather long list of novels is, however, quite like "The Long Road" (Macmillan, $1.50), a story of Russia. It centers about an unbelievable, but, we are assured, historical sentence passed upon a Russian peasant, in accordance with which he was forced to keep always traveling over Siberia, whither as a boy he had been exiled with his father and mother. Abounding as the story does in tragedy, it is never gloomy. It deals with elemental human passions, but saves itself from brutality by letting revenge be overcome in the moment when it might have been gratified, by tenderness awakened by the presence of a child. One will go far without finding a story in which there is more consistency of character-drawing or equal verisimilitude.

A clean-cut, vivid character picture of a young millionaire and the soul-destroying effects of wealth is the purpose of Arthur Hornblow's novel, "The End of the Game" (Dillingham, $1.50). An absorbing study of one man's development through various phases of modern life to ruin and death, it embodies a sound philosophy. The style is in the terse manner of the journalist. Its chief character suggests the romantic history of a well-known steel magnate. The author is a dramatic critic and playright of reputation, who is dramatizing his novel for stage presentation.

Pierre Loti's work always possesses a delicacy of sentiment that is apt to elude the translator. This is particularly true in the case of the work which is so much made up of letters as his "Disenchanted" (Macmillan, $1.50). Loti declares that this most artistic tragedy of the harem life of modern Turkey has no historical equivalent, but that it is a study of situations as they actually exist among the educated classes of Constantinople. The average reader will find in its pages distinct surprises. It is not usual to think of Turkish women dressing in European clothes and composing nocturnes, but this is the world into which Loti introduces his readers. Tragedy rises when a young woman sharing to the full in the best European civilization finds herself also immersed in a world where conventionalities and laws have not kept pace with the advance of the more enlightened members of society, and also finds herself unable to live with a coarse husband and at the same time able to fall in love with a French novelist. Like so much of Loti's work, the book is something more than a story and much more than a study in sociology.

Miss Marjorie Bowen has written "The Master of Stair" (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50), a historical romance concerned with the massacre of the Macdonalds at Glencoe, which shows a marked advance upon her former and rather morbid book. This later novel denied the element of suspense through the certainty of the event upon which it is based, takes it on at the last moment, when it is shown that it was not Sir James Dalrymple, first earl of Stair, who ordered the wholesale slaughter, but another, the crime being laid upon him by a woman whose beloved he had slain.

A sweet and placid story for girls, quite free from thoughts of love and romance, will be read in Miss Mabel Quiller-Couch's "The Carroll Girls; or, How the Sisters Helped" (Dutton, $1.50). Four sisters are left rather heartlessly to the care of their mother's cousin while their parents, their fortune gone, seek another in Canada. They develop into helpful, happy young gentlewomen, and do it naturally and charmingly.

"Priscilla of the Doll Shop" (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, $1.00) is the first of three pleasant little stories for children in the book bearing that name. They are simple, interesting, and with a moral not made obtrusive.

Religion and Philosophy

Through Man to God. By George A. Gordon. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

"Through Man to God" is the sixth book offered to the public by Dr. Gordon, who through his writings and his strong ministry in Boston has become one of the ablest defenders of the Christian faith to-day against a class of foes almost unknown a generation ago. He has no quarrel with modern science except when it be-

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comes atheistic or agnostic. The universe is to be spiritually interpreted. The title, "Through Man to God" was suggested to him by John Fiske's "Through Nature to God." His own title he regards as the expression of his conception of the soul of Christianity, which is the interpretation of the Eternal, not through nature, but through numan nature, that is through man, the highest expression of creative power. "The highest man is the supreme revelation of God." The book is really a series of twenty sermons on such suggestive themes as "God and Hope," "The Humanity of God," "Belief and Fear," "The Final Theodicy," "God the Comforter," "God All in All." Like all his other writings, these sermons are constructive and optimistic, sane and reverent, clear and vigorous in their tone.

Man's Personality and Its Survival of Bodily Death. By F. W. H. Meyers. New York: Longmans, Greene & Co. Pp. xviii, 488, $3 net.

Mr. Meyers's two-volumed work has been abridged by his son, Leopold H. Meyers, and appears now in one volume. Its present price will bring it within the reach of many readers who are not able to buy the former edition. The larger part of the necessary omission occurs in the appendices, which recounted various phenomena. The thesis of the book is by this time well known among psychologists, but is not so well known among general readers. It very likely will be true that the final decision of science will be averse to Mr. Meyers's theory of the subliminal self; but the author stands in the front rank of those who are endeavoring to reach a conviction and understanding of immortality by the study of abnormal psychological conditions, and those other matters to which the Psychological Research Society has given itself.

The author of "The Historical Bases of Religions Primitive, Babylonian and Jewish," Hiram Chellis Brown (Turner & Co., $1.50), has read good books, but is not able to reach conclusions that will convince. He has little sense of values when he comes to comparisons. He spares no contempt for either Judaism or its child, Christianity. Jesus was an Essene, and Essenism was descended from Buddhism. Christianity was inferior to the Greek and Roman paganism which it displaced. Esau is the noblest character in Hebrew history and Tamar is the most important woman after Sarah. On the religious side the book is materialistic and almost wholly negative. Altogether it is unimportant.

"Quiet Talks on Personal Problems," by S. D. Gordon (New York, A. C. Armstrong & Sons, 75 cents), is similar in treatment to the other books in the "Quiet Talks" series by the same author, with the same evident straining after queer turns of expression and affectation of childish simplicity. Yet there are here helpful thoughts, especially in the chapters on the problems of pain and personal conduct.

Anna Robertson Brown Lindsay, the wife of Samuel McCune Lindsay, published in 1903 a stirring book "The Warriors." Now as "The Warrior Spirit in the Republic of God," it has been republished by the Macmillan Company ($1.50 net) and is a book that is warranted to stir the blood of any man or woman who will read it. It is written with a good knowledge of church history and sociology, a sane grasp of facts which enthusiasm itself can not throw out of balance, and has something of the ring of prophecy.

"The Ancestry of Our English Bible," by Ira Maurice Price (The Sunday School Times Company, Philadelphia, $1.50 net), is one of the best books yet produced on the history of the Bible as we now have it in English. Professor Price, while writing with every evidence of the investigator and expert, does not lose sight of the fact that these matters of the origin and selections of the manuscripts, and the developments of the texts and the translations, is a subject of wide general popular interest. First-class illustrations, a chronological review, an extensive bibliography and a good index make this a valuable addition to the working library of every preacher, religious teacher and worker.

The significance of the spiritual, the relation of the "life beyond" to the practical life about us, this is the theme of "From Dream to Vision of Life," by Lilian Whiting (New York: Little, Brown & Co., $1.00). Those who have enjoyed Miss Whiting's other books will not be disappointed in this discussion of the psychical forces and their bearing on daily living.

"Sir George Williams, Founder of the Young Men's Christian Association," by J. E. Hodder Williams (New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son, $1.25 net), is said to be the "biography authorized by the International Y. M. C. A.," yet it would be hard to find anything more foreign to the broad, virile and practical spirit of the Y. M. C. A. in America than is this volume of fulsome adulation. The man who aroused England to the necessity of providing for the religious welfare of shop clerks was a manly, interesting character who, by alert perseverance, won his way from a clerk's place to the head of a great house and whose whole life was animated by intense religious zeal. His memory is better honored in the work of the Associations, a work which has gone far beyond his vision or intent, than in any attempt to canonize him with superlatives. As a biography the story lacks restraint; as a contribution to the history of the Y. M. C. A. it is disappointing.

"Of Such is the Kingdom," by Richard L. Metcalfe (Woodruff-Collins, Lincoln, Neb.), contains a number of short essays about children, and is bright and interesting, breathing good cheer and moral elevation.

"Life on the Uplands," by John D. Freeman (New York, A. C. Armstrong & Son, 75 cents net), is an interesting exposition of the Twenty-third Psalm, vigorous and fresh in treatment, chaste in style and stimulating to those who enjoy devotional reading.

In the little book, "The Disciple and His Lord" (American Baptist Publishing Society), by selecting twenty-six significant days in the life of Jesus, Dr. J. S. Kirtley has arranged a series of studies calculated to be very useful in study classes in young people's societies.

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THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH

United States

Casualties.—May 11.—Thirty-one persons killed in a railroad wreck on the Southern Pacific coast line at Honda, Cal.

Chicago Charter.—May 12.—The Illinois Legislature finally passed the new charter bill for Chicago.

—June 5.—Governor Deneen signed bill providing for charter.

Crime.—June 4.—The trial of William Haywood, charged with complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho commenced at Boise City, after three weeks had been consumed in obtaining a jury.

Deaths.—May 18.—Edwin H. Conger, ex-minister to China and late ambassador to Mexico, aged sixty-five.

—May 20.—Frank L. James, scientist, and one of the editors of *The National Druggist*. He invented submarine mines to blow up federal gunboats during the Civil War.

—May 22.—Ella Farman Pratt, author and former editor of *Wide Awake*, aged sixty-four.

—May 26.—Ida McKinley, widow of the late President McKinley, aged fifty-nine.

—May 25.—Theodore Tilton, writer, aged seventy-two.

—June 1.—William C. E. Seeboeck, pianist and composer, aged forty-six.



THE PARTIES OUTSIDE—"WE HADN'T INTENDED TO CALL, ANYWAY"

"Pete," a bulldog, is now on duty at the White House to reenforce the policemen now stationed there.—Washington Dispatch.

Webster, in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*

—June 9.—Julia Magruder, novelist, aged fifty-one.

—June 11.—John Tyler Morgan, United States Senator from Alabama for thirty years, aged eighty-three.

Education.—May 11.—Amherst College, by the death of Edward W. Currier, received over $500,000.

—May 12.—William Jewett Tucker resigned the presidency of Dartmouth College on account of ill health.

—May 14.—Union Theological Seminary received a gift of $200,000 from an unnamed donor.

Insurance.—May 21.—Ten indictments filed by the grand jury in New York city against John R. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, three charging perjury and seven forgery in the third degree.

—May 28.—Eighteen indictments charging forgery in the third degree and perjury returned by the grand jury in New York against Thomas D. Jordan, ex-comptroller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Japanese.—May 29.—Recent attacks by roughs and hoodlums on Japanese restaurants in San Francisco evoke a statement from the Japanese Association in that city.

Labor.—May 20.—Judge Sanborn of Milwaukee entered a decree prohibiting interference and picketing by strikers.

—May 21.—The National Association of Manufacturers formulated plans for raising a fund of $1,500,000 to be used during the next three years in opposing the forces of organized labor.

Liquor Traffic.—May 28.—The State Supreme Court of Indiana ruled that the sale of intoxicants is lawful and therefore constitutional unless declared unlawful by the state itself. The court affirmed the right of a city to limit the liquor traffic to prescribed districts.

Lottery.—June 4.—Judge Toulmin in the United States District Court of Mobile, Alabama, imposed fines amounting to $284,000 on thirty-one persons who pleaded guilty to an indictment charging conspiracy to cause the interstate carriage of lottery advertisements. This ended the Honduras National Lottery Company, successor to the old Louisiana State Lottery Company. Men prominent in financial life were among those fined.

Municipal.—May 15.—"Abe" Ruef, political boss of San Francisco, on trial before the grand jury, plead guilty to the charge of extortion.

—May 18.—Mayor Schmitz gave a written pledge to do whatever a chosen committee of business men dictate regarding the government of the city.

—May 19.—Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco filed charges against Rudolph Spreckels of conspiracy to assume control of the city government,

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and also charged Judge Dunne with being accessory thereto.

—May 24.—The grand jury in San Francisco indicted Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, his assistant and two attorneys, Mayor Schmitz, Abraham Ruef, Louis Glass, president of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Theodore V. Halsey, formerly an agent of that corporation, for bribery. Bail given to the extent of $600,000.

—June 5.—The trial of Mayor Schmitz began.

Municipal Ownership.—May 20.—The supervisors of San Francisco decided to take over the Geary street railway and run it under control of the city.

New York.—May 15.—The New York Assembly passed the Public Utilities Bill unanimously.

—May 22.—The Senate passed the bill by a vote of 41 to 6.

—May 28.—Mayor McClellan of New York vetoed the bill.

—June 4.—By a vote of 116 to 11 the New York Assembly repassed the bill over the veto.

Railroads.—May 16.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad pleaded guilty to a rebate charge in New York and paid a fine of $20,000.

—May 20.—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company pleaded guilty in New York to two counts of an indictment charging the granting of rebates, and paid $20,000 fines. The other ten counts of the indictment were *nolle prossed.*

—May 27.—Governor Deneen of Illinois signed two-cent fare bill to affect all railroads. Law will probably be contested and operation deferred.

Senatorial.—May 17.—The Wisconsin Legislature in joint session elected Isaac Stephenson to succeed John C. Spooner as United States senator.

Trusts.—May 14.—Four Kansas ice companies fined an aggregate of $32,500 for violating the Missouri anti-trust law. The charter of one of the companies was also revoked.

—May 19.—The commissioner of corporations makes public his report on the Standard Oil industry. He stated that its policy has been "a deliberate destruction of competition," by unfair practices.



POSING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

A slight delay in securing the negative for that great picture, "Friendship"

Bradley, in the Chicago *Daily News*



THE WAR OF THE NATURALISTS

Burroughs, Thompson-Seton, Long, Roosevelt and other writers on the ways of wild animals, have given the nation many spirited controversies. The latest is between President Roosevelt and Naturalist Long. The President asserts that Naturalist Long allows his imagination to run away with his facts. Naturalist Long retorts that he knows his business and the President is too ready with hasty criticisms

Morris, in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*

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—May 20.—Judge Landis of the federal court, Chicago, fined Frederick H. Holbrook, the American Seating Company and the A. H. Andrews Company $10,000 each on indictments for conspiracy in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Eleven others connected with the school and church furniture combine fined smaller sums for similar cause.

—May 24.—Judge Robert A. Anthony, acting for the Supreme Court of Missouri, finds that because of conspiracy to control oil prices and prevent competition, the charter of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company should be revoked and the licenses of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and



MORE KNOX

Bartholomew, in the Minneapolis *Journal*

the Republic Oil Company to do business in Missouri canceled.

—June 1.—The District Court jury of Austin, Texas, gave a verdict against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, of banishment from the state and payment of $1,623,900 as penalties.

British Empire

Colonial.—May 14.—The Conference of Colonial premiers held in London closed.

Deaths.—May 20.—Sir Benjamin Baker, a noted engineer who built the Assouan dam in Egypt and the Frith of Forth bridge, in Scotland. He invented the pneumatic shield for tunneling under rivers.

Irish Bill.—May 21.—The Nationalist convention, in Dublin, 3,000 strong, rejected the Irish bill without a dissenting vote.

—June 3.—The Irish bill dropped by the government.

Irish Riots.—May 30.—Bands of peasants destroying grazing farms in Roscommon, King's County and North Tipperary. In serious conflicts between the police and the peasants many persons were injured.

—June 1.—Graziers in North Roscommon intimidated. Over thirty farms surrendered since May 1 in obedience to the orders of the United Irish League. Town in the disturbed districts like armed camps. (See Events.)

India

Plague.—May 17.—Government reports showed 450,000 deaths from the plague in the last six weeks.

South Africa

Orange River Colony.—June 10.—Letters patent establishing a responsible government issued by the British ministry. The grant is similar to the Transvaal constitution, with a few modifications.

France

Labor.—May 14.—The Chamber of Deputies sustained the policy of the cabinet in reference to labor by a vote of 343 to 210.

—May 31.—Sailors and others belonging to the naval reserve went on strike at nearly all the French ports. The naval reserve comprises about 117,000 men.

—June 2.—Shipping tied up in every port. Crews from incoming vessels joined strike.

—June 3.—The strikers capitulated after conference of delegates with the Minister of Marine and the Naval Committee. The prosecution of deserters to be abandoned. Increase of pensions promised.

Marriage.—May 30.—The Chamber of Deputies passed a bill permitting marriage between brothers and sisters-in-law and modifying to ten months the limit of time before divorced persons can remarry.

Wine Trade.—May 19.—A large meeting of vine-growers held at Perpignan, at which resolution was passed that if the government did not stop the wholesale adulteration of wine, which interfered with the legitimate trade, a civil strike would be inaugurated June 10.

—June 9.—A monster demonstration at Montpeliers with refusal to pay taxes. The railroad provided four hundred special trains to convey the people, who came from various points in the Midi. The crowd was perfectly organized and there was no disorder.

—June 10.—A public strike of municipal officials. The mayors and councils of many cities and towns resigned.

—June 11.—A special cabinet council announced that the government would stop the adulteration of wine and aid the growers.

Spain

Crown Prince.—May 12.—The heir to the throne was registered under the names Alfonso Pio Cristino Eduardo. His title is Prince of the Asturias.

—May 18.—The prince was baptized.

Portugal

Parliament.—May 11.—King Carlos dissolved parliament owing to strained relations between himself and that body.

German Empire

Colonial.—May 15.—A colonial exposition opened in Berlin under government auspices.

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Resignation.—May 29.—Count von Moltke resigned as Governor of Berlin on account of certain scandals associated with his name.

Austria-Hungary

Elections.—May 14.—In the general elections for members of the lower house of parliament, the pan-Germanic party which favored the union of the German provinces of Austria with the German Empire, was defeated. The elections were the first held under the extended suffrage law.

—May 15.—Socialists and anti-Semites lead in elections. The young Czechs badly beaten.

Sweden

Golden Wedding.—June 6.—Celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of King Oscar and Queen Sophia. (See Events.)

King.—June 5.—King Oscar's health so far improved that he resumed charge of the government.

Russian Empire

Arrests.—May 18.—The police arrested 38 persons on the premises of the Social-Democrats in St. Petersburg. They were arranging means of making known throughout Russia the decisions of the London congress.

Douma.—May 15.—The council of the empire rejected the bill passed on April 30 by the lower house, abolishing trials by drumhead court martial.

—May 22.—The police discovered in the lodging of M. Ozel, Social-Democrat deputy from Riga, material implicating thirty-eight Social-Democrat deputies in participation in meetings of the Military League and in spreading its propaganda.

—May 23.—Premier Stolypin informed the lower house of a conflict between the government and the agrarian committee of the house. He stated that the forcible expropriation of land could not be permitted.

—May 28.—In the absence of the conservative leaders, a resolution condemning terrorism was tabled indefinitely.

—June 5.—Two bills presented by the ministry were rejected.



STILL CLEANING UP
Donahey, in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*



Japan—I can take that fat purse if I wish
Morris, in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*

— June 10.— The amnesty bill brought up in the lower house was referred to a committee to decide on its legality.

Finland.—May 22.—The first single chamber diet, elected under the new constitution, assembled for the first time. Among the members were nineteen women deputies, the first women legislators elected in Europe.

—May 23.—Judge Svinhufvud, a member of the young Finn party, who was degraded from the bench and exiled, under the late Governor-General Bobrikoff, was elected president. The Socialists and young Finns controlled the election.

Massacre.—May 17.—Sixty-eight officials and workmen of Kuttner's Spinning Mills at Lodz shot down by a band of Cossacks because a band of terrorists attacked a mail wagon in the neighborhood and killed a Cossack guard. The employees of the factory had nothing to do with the attack on the wagon. Twenty-one of the sixty-eight were killed.

Reactionists.—May 15.—The Congress of Reactionists at Moscow adopted a resolution setting forth measures necessary for public safety, including the dissolution of the douma, the proclamation of full martial law wherever there is revolutionary agitation, disarmament of Jewish organizations, legalization of the bands of Reactionists, confiscation of property of revolutionists, and exclusion of Jews from military and civil service.

Royal Marriage.—May 12.—Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch was married to Princess Anastasia of Montenegro.

Terrorism.—May 20.—The Black Hundreds let loose on Odessa after the assassination of three police officials. More than one hundred Jews mercilessly beaten and seriously injured. No arrests made by the police.

—May 21.—The Black Hundred renewed attacks on Jews.

—June 6.—Reign of terror in Lodz since June 2. Eleven killed and thirty-seven wounded.

— June 10.— During the week ending June 8 eighty persons killed and seventy-eight wounded in the province of Tula.

Social-Democrats.—May 30.—The Congress of Social-Democrats in session in London decided by

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Japan—"Why, John, nobody is complaining"
John Bull—"But they might"
Hager, in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*

a majority of fifty-three votes definitely to sever all relations with the Constitutional-Democrats and other liberal parties in Russia.

Morocco

French Demands.—May 16.—Morocco decided to comply with French demands for reparation for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp.

Rebellion.— June 1.— The troops supporting the pretender to the throne surrounded and annihilated the Sultan's forces at Marchisa, Muley Bou Bekir, the Sultan's uncle, and two Kaids were killed, and three hundred women captured.

Chinese Empire

Rebellion.—May 22.—Thirty thousand men, incited by famine and increasing taxation, rebelled in Kwantung province. They captured Wongkong, and killed all civil and military officials. The populace and foreigners were not molested. The government hurrying troops to the scene.

—May 27.—Native rioters destroyed the German mission at Lienchow, but the missionaries escaped.

— May 31.— An insurrection near Amoy.

— June 1.— In a battle between the rebels and troops between Amoy and Swatow six hundred rebels were killed. The rebel force later marched on Changchow, the port of Amoy.

— June 2.— Rebels murdering officials, and burning official buildings in districts surrounding Swatow and Amoy. The American Pacific squadron ordered to concentrate because of the disturbances.

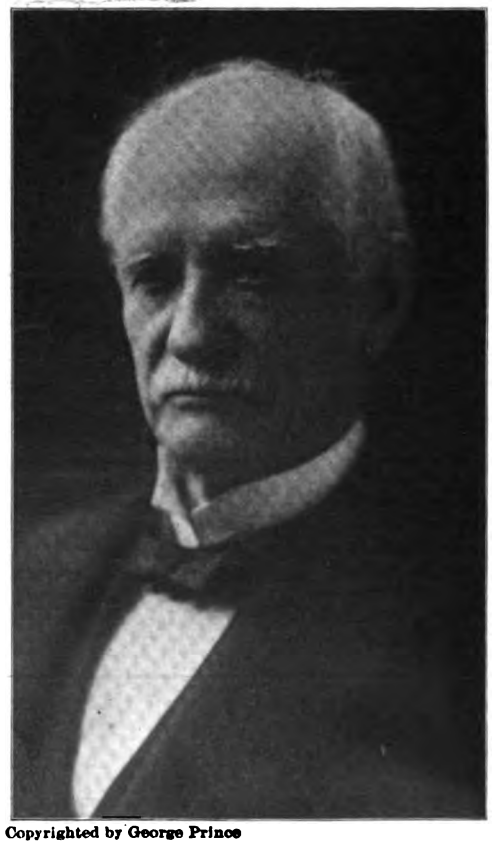
Japan

United States.— May 30.—*The Asahi*, a Tokyo daily, demanded protection from the United States Government for Japanese resident in San Francisco.

— June 7.— Popular indignation increasing and reparation demanded.

Micronesia

Hurricane.— May 21.— News received of a hurricane in the Caroline Islands on April 30, accompanied by a tidal wave; two hundred persons reported killed, and much property damaged.



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JOHN TYLER MORGAN

United States Senator from Alabama for thirty years, who died June 11, aged 83

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THE SPIRIT OF THE MONTH

MIDSUMMER PROCRASTINATION

Presidential Candidates Wait the Action of Much Deliberating Friends

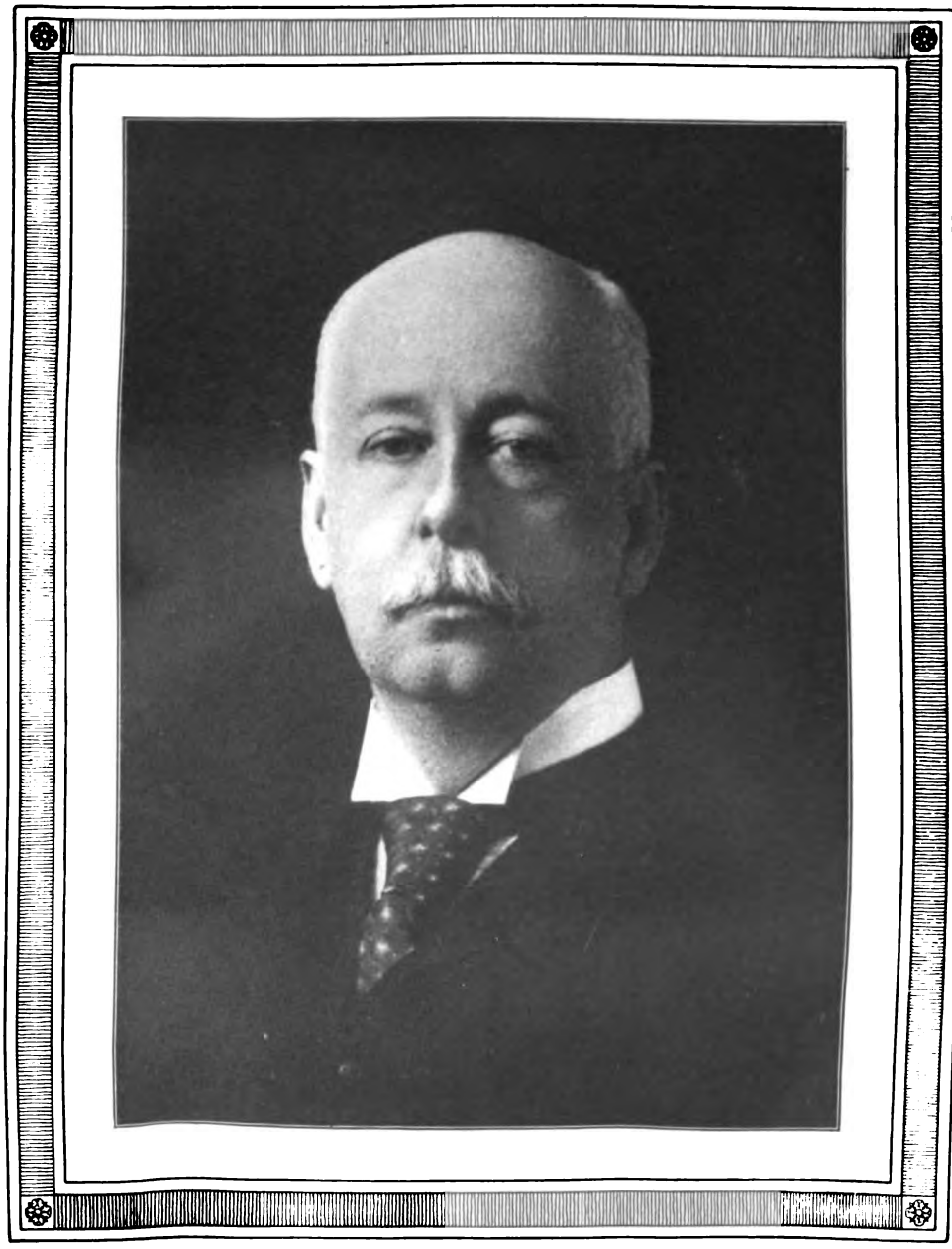
French Wine-growers Postpone Revolution While the Government Discusses Remedies

Business Halts Pending the Return of Chief Clerks from Vacation

Churches and Schools Make Their Annual Surrender to Summer Gardens

The Hague Conference Continues to Talk

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CHARLES S. MELLEN

President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

The central figure in the consolidation, now in progress, of all the railroads and electric lines of New England, under a single management

See article on another page

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The World To-Day

VOLUME XIII AUGUST, 1907 NUMBER 2

The Mantle of Roosevelt

JUST now every state seems likely to have its favorite son to propose for the Presidency, and Ohio several of them. Yet nobody knows exactly just what most of these various men propose to stand for. They seem to be waiting for somebody else to draw up a platform for them to stand on.

Attention is respectfully called to the different prepositions.

The man who stands *on* something will be defeated at the next election. The man who stands *for* something will be elected.

* * *

There seems to be some apprehension in the Republican party lest Mr. Roosevelt should plan to nominate his successor. As if for this reason procrastinating caution has overtaken the early enthusiasm for Mr. Taft. Certain powerful influences have intimated that they have no desire to see Rooseveltism perpetuated.

* * *

But Mr. Roosevelt's personal popularity is second to something very much more important — the popularity of his policy.

He came to office at a time when there was need not of tact, but of brutal, elemental honesty.

The President has made mistakes. He has made them in the open. But his mistakes have resulted in good.

And the reason is very simple. His mistakes have been the children of his policy, and his policy has been to apply the law.

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If anybody thinks it is easy to execute a law that has been persistently and consistently violated, he would do well to get himself appointed tax assessor of his town.

* * *

For the past twenty years our law-making bodies have made laws with the prodigality that induces men on salaries to buy automobiles. We have had state legislatures passing laws on every subject, from regulation of banks to the length of hotel bed sheets.

The inevitable has happened: Officials have been elected with the express understanding that laws are not to be enforced except as the people wanted them enforced.

In the face of this crude mishandling of legislation, Mr. Roosevelt's policy has been exceedingly simple: Laws when once on the statute books are to be enforced. And he has been wise enough to surround himself with people brave enough to enforce them.

* * *

The enforcement of law without fear or favor—that is Rooseveltism in a nutshell. The American people as a whole want his successor to be a man who will stand for the same policy. They are ready to have him play practical politics; they expect him to be a party man; but they want him to take law seriously.

They do not want a man whose one virtue is political tact.

* * *

A few years ago there were a number of men who seemed possessed of Mr. Roosevelt's spirit. They have been elected to various high positions. Some are governors of states.

Most of them have disappointed us.

They have gone to building up machines. They have sought to retain office at the expense of the office.

There are three or four men in the country whom the people still trust. They stand for a sane and brave policy rather than on cleverly worded platforms.

The nation can be counted upon to elect any one of them without regard to which party he belongs.

And the nation can be counted upon to defeat any other sort of man who stands for any other type of official than that represented by President Roosevelt and the men he has inspired and trained.

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HERBERT KNOX SMITH

The new United States Commissioner of Corporations who is now prosecuting the trusts

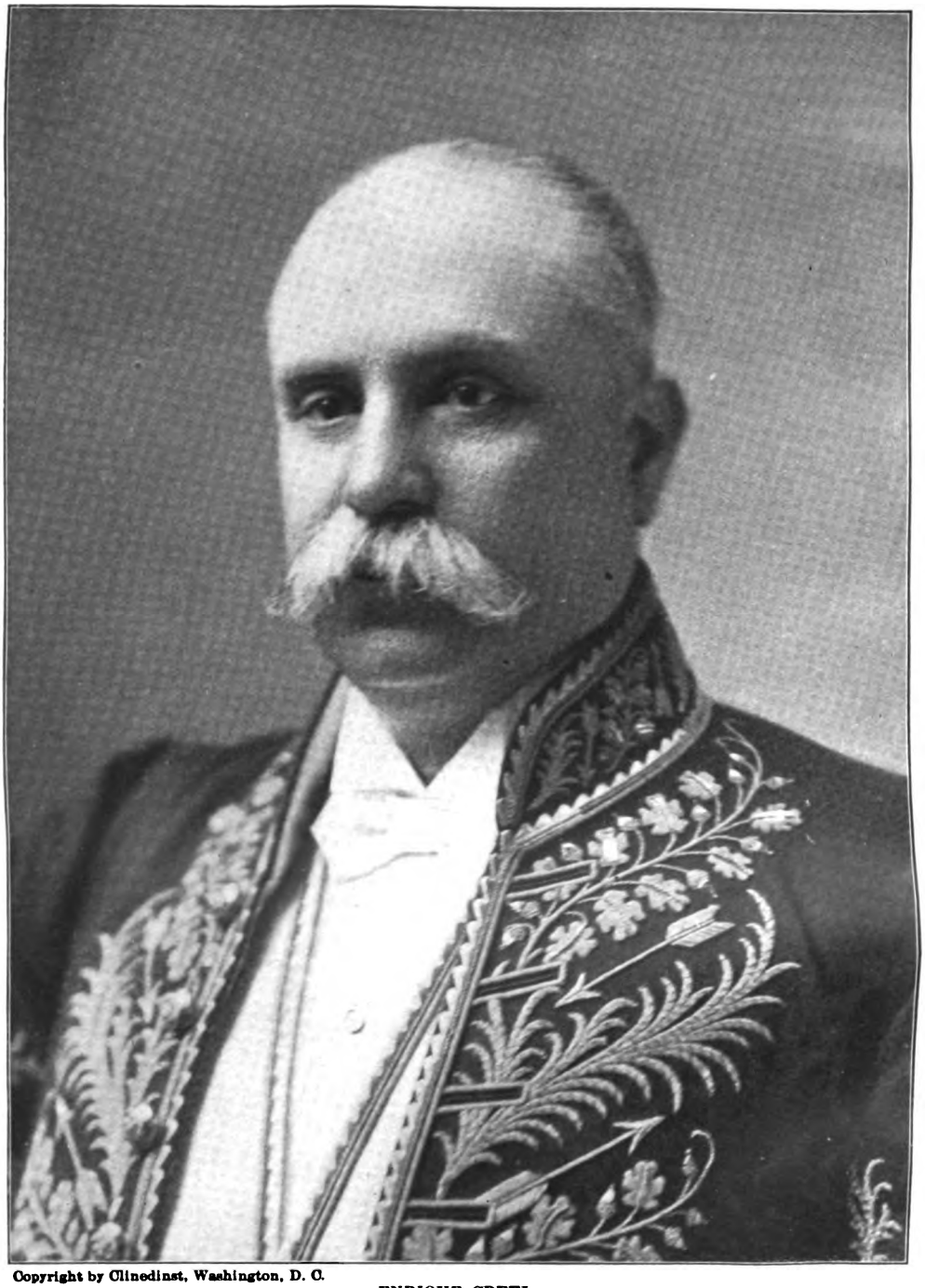
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PRINCE LUIGI AMADEO OF SAVOY
Duke of Abruzzi

The Duke is now in this country in command of the warship sent by Italy to the Jamestown Exposition. His two great achievements have been a polar record of 86° 33′ in 1900 and the ascent, last year, of the highest peak of the Mountains of the Moon, just north of the equator in Africa. His record was "farthest north" until 1906, when Peary went 39 miles nearer the pole. His visit in New York was spoiled by the vandalism of visitors to his ship

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ENRIQUE CREEL

Mexican Ambassador to the United States

A poor boy, with an American father and a Mexican mother, he has been successively a peddler, reporter, teacher, tanner, farmer, stockman, miner, banker, railroad promoter, merchant, member of Congress, speaker of the House, governor of the State of Chihuahua and ambassador. He may one day be president of the Republic of Mexico

See article on another page

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FANNIE BLOOMFIELD-ZEISLER
The leading pianiste of America

See article on another page

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EVENTS OF THE MONTH

Foreign Affairs

The Hague Conference

The Second Hague Conference convened June 15, 1907, forty-five nations being represented in it as against twenty-six in 1899. They were welcomed by the Foreign Minister of Holland, Heer Tets van Goudriaan, in behalf of the Queen. The Russian ambassador at Paris, M. Nelidoff, was chosen president of the conference in recognition of the call for its meeting having issued from Emperor Nicholas. The delegates met in the Knights Hall of the Bittenhof Palace and numbered 209. Those representing the United States are Joseph H. Choate, General Horace Porter, David J. Hill, United States Minister to The Hague; General George B. Davy, Rear-Admiral Charles S. Sperry, William I. Buchanan and U. M. Rose, of Arkansas. Professor James B. Scott and Charles H. Butler accompanied them as experts and Chandler Hale as secretary. The composition of the second Hague Conference is largely of international lawyers in place of diplomats as in the First Conference. A discouraging note was sounded by M. Nelidoff, who closed his introductory speech with the words: "I ask you to join in laboring to achieve the impossible but forever-to-be-desired ideal, the permanent peace of the world." Four commissions have been constituted for the convenient transaction of business. The initial business of the conference was the filing before these commissions of the various proposals submitted for discussion.

The Topics to be Considered

Arbitration, of course, is the topic that holds first place in an endeavor to make it, as far as possible, obligatory on the nations. The proposal to make The Hague Conference a permanent tribunal is also prominent. The Drago Doctrine relating to the collection of debts by one nation from another, and the requirement of a submission to arbitration before force is used, is directly within the province of the conference, and was presented by General Horace Porter for its



THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE OPENS

McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

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THE HAGUE CONFERENCE—FRONT AND REAR VIEW

Morris, in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*

consideration. Germany desires the establishment of an international supreme court with definite jurisdiction as to prizes captured at sea, the court to be called into existence whenever a war makes it necessary, its expenses being paid by the warring nations. The right of neutral commerce and private property to be exempt from capture at sea was forcibly and eloquently presented by Mr. Joseph Choate, who emphasized it as an American principle dating from 1776 which had been upheld in the treaties of the United States with Prussia, Austria and Italy. Privateering was no longer valuable and was to be discountenanced for the best interests of all nations. The Russian ambassador disapproved of the proposition, arguing that the danger to commercial and private property frequently acted as a deterrent of war. The representatives of Italy and Brazil favored the principle advanced by Mr. Choate. Great Britain has expressed her willingness to give up the right of search and abolish contraband of war in case of conflict between nations which sign a convention adopting this principle. The laying of submarine mines was discussed, four rules for limitation of their use being submitted by Captain Ottley, the British naval delegate, who is a leading inventor of such mines.

The Douma's Dissolution

The expected has happened and the Russian douma has been dissolved by imperial decree. The ostensible reason for the dissolution was delayed action on the part of the douma in response to the premier's demand for the surrender of fifty-five of its members to be tried on a charge of treason in endeavoring to overthrow the empire. A committee was appointed to consider the evidence and report. A special order of the Czar, however, dissolved the douma without waiting for its action. The decree had been prepared in advance, for it announced a carefully elaborated plan for the election of a new douma — certain proof that the dissolution was foreordained by the autocratic powers, and did not depend for its justification on the acts of the lower house. It is significant of the changes in Russia that this imperial action has failed to provoke any pronounced outbreak of feeling or any uprising of the people. A manifesto was issued by some of the parties within the douma, but it has aroused no response. It boldly attacks the Emperor, charging him with violation of his faith with the people. This indicates the breaking of the old relation between the people and their "Little Father." They will no longer passively accept whatever he chooses to impose. But they have learned to work against him quietly.



NOW TO TEST THE SAFETY RAZOR

World — "I haven't much faith in these new-fangled fixings, but anything to keep down the war crop."

Bradley, in the Chicago *Daily News*

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The New Election Law

The breach of faith of which Emperor Nicholas has been guilty is apparent to the world at large, as well as his long-suffering people. The new election law violates the constitution granted by him two years ago. By a decree then issued he guaranteed the integrity of the representative assembly, the electoral basis of which he promised should be changed only by the douma itself. As the writer of the article on the second douma, in our July issue, pointed out, there was a notable endeavor at constructive legislation, and little of the stormy character of the first douma. It demonstrated the steady growth of the new effort at self-government. It made a praiseworthy attempt to be worthy of the task imposed on it. And the fact that it has taken no illegal action in face of the Czar's own unlawful decree is in keeping with that effort. The new election law limits the representation largely to the land-owners. Every province will be dominated by them and the disaffected districts are almost deprived of all representation. Poland will have but twelve instead of thirty-seven delegates to the next douma, and the Caucasus ten in place of twenty-five. Separate representation for cities is now given to only six, whereas previously twenty-four had their own deputies. The unfairness of the whole procedure is indicated in the retaining of the same number of representatives for the two provinces which returned conservative delegates at the last election. The climax of this faithless action is the provision for the dissolution of the third douma after an hour's notice!

Unrest in Portugal and Morocco

Revolution has seemed imminent in Portugal since the dismissal of the parliament early in May by Prime Minister Franco. The fact that he has been supported by King Carlos has not served to overcome the antipathy of the people who have openly treated him with discourtesy whenever he has appeared in public. At Oporto he was refused a hearing and on two occasions it was necessary to call out the troops to quell a riot. Many were killed and wounded. Two newspapers in Lisbon have been suspended from publication and several political clubs have been closed. The agitation has extended to the provinces. The people are demanding constitutional rights and individual liberty. In Morocco the bandit Raisuli is again dominating the situation. He has captured Sir Harry Maclean, an Englishman who is commander of the Sultan's army, and refuses to release him until certain demands are met. These comprise his own reappointment as governor of Tangier and appointment as commander of the international police. He also claims indemnity for the destruction of his house at Zinat.



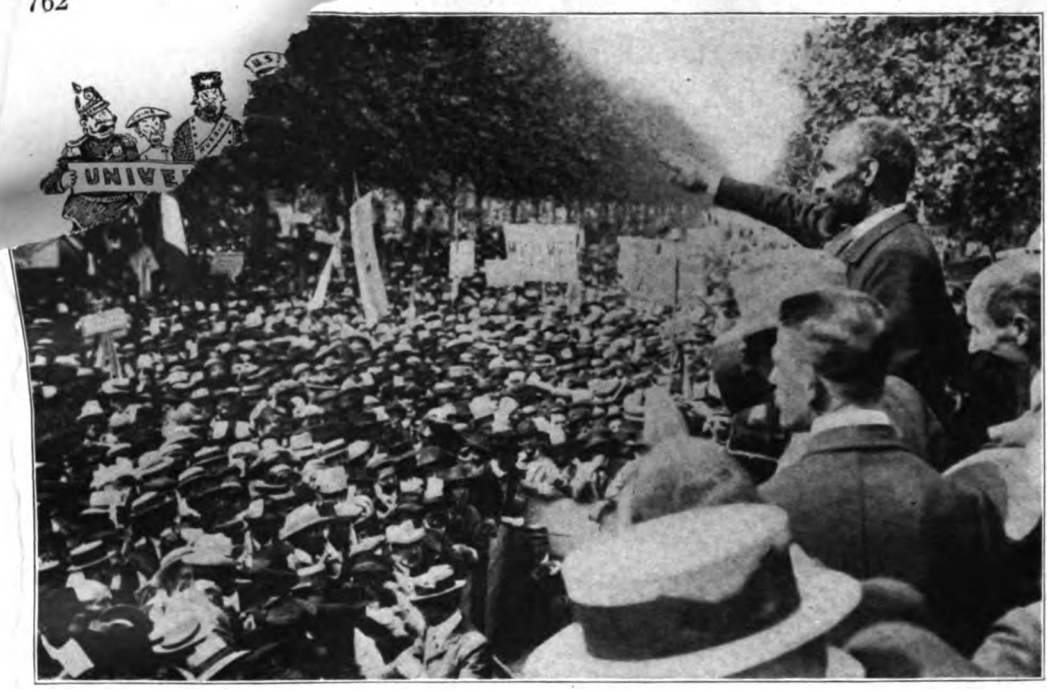
G. A. ALEXINSKY

Leader of the fifty-five Social Democrats whose expulsion from the douma for alleged conspiracy and treason was demanded by the Russian government

The French Vine-growers' Struggle

The revolt of the vine-growers in the south of France has reached a wide degree of disturbance since our last mention of the trouble. The civic situation was anomalous, the municipal officials resigning in a dozen or more cities or towns and the government refusing to accept the resignations. The soldiers stationed in the neighborhood of the dis-

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MARCELLIN ALBERT, LEADER OF THE FRENCH VINE-GROWERS
Haranguing the crowd at Montpellier

turbances refused to aid in suppressing disorder, and troops were sent from the north of France. Conflicts between them and the rioters resulted in the killing of a dozen or more and the wounding of several hundred. This precipitated an issue in the Chamber of Deputies, but M. Clemenceau was sustained in his policy by a vote of 327 to 223. A sensational incident was the unlooked for appearance of M. Marcellin Albert, the leader of the vine-growers, in Paris, at the office of the premier, although the police, in fulfillment of orders, had been seeking for days to arrest him. He was admitted to a private interview, and according to the reports, was told to go back to the people he represented and induce them to adopt peaceful measures, and to surrender himself to the authorities. He did as he promised, and the ultimate effect appears to be good, as order is being restored to some extent, although some of his followers repudiated him, especially when they learned he had received money from Premier Clemenceau. This loan, however, he promptly repaid. Several of the civic officials have canceled their resignations.

Relief Measures

In accordance with its promise the French government promptly passed a law forbidding adulterations and ordered a scientific investigation of the matter. Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the United States Department of Agriculture, was called to Paris to assist in this inquiry as an expert. The tax on sugar used in the manufacture of certain wines has also been increased. These measures will, however, afford only partial relief. The increasing use of beer and the spread of temperance ideas are to some extent responsible for the lessened consumption of wine and the consequent falling off of the trade. The government is seeking to induce the vine-growers to raise other crops, by remitting the land tax for five years in cases where the land is used for other than viticulture.

Japan and the Pacific Fleet

Certain newspapers are doing the best they can to stir up ill feeling against the United States in Japan by representing the approaching trip of an American fleet to the Pacific as a warning

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to the leading oriental power. The attempt is made to connect these maneuvers of battle-ships with the recent troubles in San Francisco and with the alleged intention of Japan to insist on more favorable conditions when the present treaty expires in 1911. While the Japanese populace have been considerably excited over the treatment of school-children and restaurant-keepers in San Francisco, statesmen have studiously avoided any utterance which might tend to disturb the relations between the two powers. There are those, of course, who think that the proposed trip of our battle-ships is ill-timed, and that the disclaimers of the administration are to be understood in a diplomatic sense; but it is strange if a power with a vast stretch of Pacific coast-line to protect as well as insular possessions can not send ships to Pacific waters without incurring the charge of offending a friendly nation. Whatever the future may bring forth, there is not the slightest shadow of probability in the rumors of war that have filled the yellow journals for months. It is the business of a navy to keep up its efficiency by frequent excursions in all waters where it may some day be called upon to fight; and if there is ever any occasion for muzzling a reckless press it is when such trips are distorted into threats. But it is well for the United States to suggest to jingoes West or East, that there are limits to international "personalities."

The Nation

A Philippine Legislature

After years of waiting, the people of the Philippines elect on July 20 their first house of representatives. Although a measure of self-government through the appointment of native officials has long been enjoyed by the Filipinos, this new step is rightly regarded as of the highest importance. Yet the registration for the election was very small, and surprisingly little interest was shown by the masses of the people in the islands. This fact has been used by some critics of our colonial policy, as tending to show that the administration is moving too fast for safety, and that to put the franchise into the hands of an indifferent and semi-hostile populace is to court trouble. But the political education of a long-oppressed race must proceed slowly, and it will not proceed at all if the political privileges of the people are conferred only when they are universally utilized and appreciated. If a similar test were applied to our own election laws there would be a decidedly limited franchise in many states. It will take many elections and many sessions of the popular legislature before the Filipinos realize that we are in earnest in our desire to give them as large a measure of power as they can wisely use. Like our own ancestors, they must learn by experience and mistakes, and it is our chief concern to guard them as far as possible against the consequences of those inevitable mistakes.

Land Frauds Under Investigation

The national government is pursuing its policy of investigating illegal acts of corporations and men of wealth with an ever-increasing circle of interests. Several millionaires have been fined and sent to jail for violation of the land laws. A number of others in Utah, Missouri, Colorado, Wyoming and Wisconsin, as well as in New Mexico and Nevada, are under indictment. Although this activity in prosecuting the land frauds attracts less attention than cases against the trusts, it is of no less importance. As was set forth in the last number of this magazine, the extent of fraudulent land entries is unbelievable. Millions of acres, that were intended for the welfare of individual citizens, have been appropriated by men who have found persons ready to file homestead claims in anything but good faith. Just how far the Land Convention, recently held in Denver, an account of which will be found on another page, was under the domination of men affected by this prosecution, is not altogether plain, but some control is probable. The country as a whole, however, while it wants justice done, does not want to see the generosity of the government as exhibited in the Homestead Act exploited in the interest of great estates. While continuing its prosecution of land frauds, the Department of Justice is in no way relaxing its examination and prosecution of violations

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of trust laws. Its procedure is of necessity slow and as far as can be observed is marked by no hostility to capital, but is commendably impartial. One of the spectacular events of the month was the attempt of the officers of the United States to serve subpœnas on representatives of the Standard Oil Company for the purpose of bringing them into Judge Landis' court at Chicago to give information as to rebates and other matters. But the Standard Oil Company is only one of a number of great corporations with which the government is concerned. The Hamburg-American Packet Company is also under examination, as are certain other great transatlantic steamship companies. The International Harvester Company of America is about to pass under the scrutiny of the Department of Justice, as are the great mining operations of Senator Clark, the smelter combinations of Senator Guggenheim and the American Tobacco Company.

Are Hard Times Impending?

These investigations, coupled with the new governmental control of the railroads, have undoubtedly had some influence on the stock markets. At all events, the past few months have seen a very decided shrinkage in the market value of securities, according to some estimates running into the billions. Just how far the new activity of the government in bringing corporations into real respect for law is accountable for this shrinkage it is hard to say. It probably is one very important factor, but it is by no means the only one, as the representatives of the railroads are inclined to argue. The country is passing from the great speculative period into which it was plunged by the recent years of unparalleled prosperity. There are no signs of hard times, and there are plenty of signs of a return to something like financial sanity. The sale of automobiles, which has reached enormous proportions, argues clearly that the country has money to spend on luxuries. The crops bid fair to be much larger than was expected a few weeks ago. The government reserve is the highest it has ever been, barring one exceptional year. Labor disputes, while present, are not affecting great industries, and the demand for labor is almost as great as at the time of the highest productivity. But the people at large are not going into Wall Street as formerly. They are buying farms, building houses, putting in machinery, educating their children, building churches, and going to Europe. The failure of New York to place its proposed loan is an indication not of lack of prosperity, but of the fact that money is not seeking investment in securities, but in industries.



THE GRADUATION GOWN TROUBLE—A GLANCE AHEAD

Chorus, G. O. P. Convention Class (next year)—"It isn't fair! her dress is a real Washington creation, while we've had to make our own."

Bradley, in the Chicago *Daily News*

Standard Oil in a Federal Court

Many times have state courts attempted to subpœna as witnesses the leading officials of the Standard Oil Company, but seldom with success. Judge K. M. Landis, of the United States Court at Chicago, secured the attendance of an imposing array of these officers in his court-room on July 6. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, president of the New Jersey company; Secretary C. M. Pratt, and some eight or ten other leading oil magnates obeyed the summons of the court. Their evidence was desired merely to assist the court in assessing the amount of the fine to be imposed on the Indiana branch of the concern for 1,462 alleged violations of the interstate commerce act. The court sought particularly to gain some light on the relations of the New Jer-

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sey corporation to the defendant Indiana company on the profits of the concern during the years when the violations of law are alleged to have occurred. The attorneys for the company fought strenuously every attempt to go into any affairs of the holding corporation, and the actual net results of the examination were insignificant. Apart from the admission that the annual profits of the business were upward of forty per cent during the years in question nothing of interest was brought out. Mr. Rockefeller, explaining that his position as president is and has been for some time purely honorary, professed ignorance as to all matters of detail. The court offered to the officials present an opportunity to present any evidence tending to show that the company had never before been guilty of violating the law, but they declined to take advantage of this opportunity, and issued instead through their attorneys, a sweeping denial of all charges against the concern. Mr. Rockefeller was the subject of much public curiosity and sensational journalism during his brief stay in the city, and passed through the ordeal with self-possession and good nature. Judge Landis announced that his decision would be rendered August 3.



JUDGE K. M. LANDIS
In whose court at Chicago the case against the Standard Oil Company was tried

A Constitution for Radical Reformers

The new constitution of the State of Oklahoma is something more than a document. It is a symptom. Of late years it has been the fashion to embody in constitutions an ever-increasing number of specific regulations. Indeed, so far has this tendency gone in Oklahoma as almost to make it appear that constitution-makers intend themselves to do the legislating their predecessors left to posterity. The document contains something like fifty thousand words. Its most important provisions are doubtless its provision for initiative, which can be proposed by any eight per cent of the legal voters, and for the referendum vote, which can be taken by petition signed by five per cent of the legal voters. The governor's power of veto does not extend to measures thus voted on by the people. The senators are to be elected by direct vote. Trusts and combinations are to be under the direction of a corporation commission composed of three persons, to serve six years, elected by the people at a general election. The powers granted this commission are extensive, and include everything from railroad rates to clean depots. Prohibition is established for twenty-one years in the Indian Territory. This constitution must pass criticism at Washington and be accepted at a general election to be held in the coming autumn. If it is adopted it is likely to prove anything but an unmixed blessing.

The Two Cent Fare

In numerous states the agitation for a passenger rate of two cents a mile has been the outcome of the campaign for railroad regulation. In Illinois and Iowa the two-cent rate required by a recent statute went into effect on July 1. The rate does not as yet apply to interstate traffic, and thousands of passengers have therefore undergone considerable inconvenience by purchasing new tickets at

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state-line stations. The railroads have agreed to accept the rate forced upon them, but will not improbably retaliate by withdrawing cheap excursion and commutation rates wherever they can safely do so. On the other hand, Governor Hughes' veto of the two-cent bill in New York State has caused legislators in other states to modify or even to postpone action on this important question of public policy. It is one thing to decide, after a searching investigation of the net profits of a particular corporation, that it shall diminish its rates for public service, as is now done in New York State in the matter of gas and electric-light rates; and quite another to establish arbitrarily, as a political measure, a uniform rate which may be ruinous to some roads and detrimental to the service of all. It is of course absurd at this late day for the champions of the railroads to speak of rate laws as "socialistic legislation." The principle is already thoroughly established that public service corporations must submit to regulation not only of their operating methods but of their financial affairs as well. But in a country so large and diversified, with a railroad history so varied, it by no means follows that a rate fair in one state will be fair in all. Yet in many cases the railroads, by their slowness in dropping from three cents to two-and-a-half, have brought on themselves the prescription of the still lower figure.

The Local Option Bill for Illinois

The local option bill, which went into effect July 1, is considered by the Anti-Saloon League to be a decided victory for the cause of temperance in Illinois. It has been won only after a vigorously contested fight. It provides for petition by one-fourth of the legal voters of any township, city, incorporated town or village, for the submission to vote of the saloon question. City councils and village boards will have no power to license saloons if the people vote in the negative, and this vote becomes operative within thirty days after it has been taken. Selling liquor in anti-saloon territory is punishable by a fine of $20 to $100 or imprisonment for thirty days, for the first offense, with increase of fine as well as a jail sentence for the second. The town-



WHAT A GARBAGE STRIKE MEANS IN GREATER NEW YORK

So great was the danger to the health of the city as the result of the strike of the drivers of the Street Cleaning Department that Mayor McClellan took drastic measures to put an end to it

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UNVEILING THE BAYARD MONUMENT

A monument to the late Thomas Francis Bayard was recently unveiled at Wilmington. Mr. Bayard was one of Delaware's most distinguished citizens and a leader of the Cleveland Democracy

ship feature is considered especially valuable, as by it the people can abolish the cold storage and gallon houses, and the farming population gain a vote on a question which particularly affects them.

The New Model Charter

A municipal charter, having as its model a private corporation, is the latest attempt to frame a system of municipal laws which embodies modern business principles and facilitates the execution of the popular will in the management of municipal affairs. Such a municipal charter, known as the Des Moines Plan, has been adopted recently by the electors of the capital city of Iowa. This charter is revolutionary in character, since the supposed necessity of separating the executive, legislative and judicial functions of government has been ignored, and the administration of municipal affairs entrusted to a board, composed of a mayor and four councilmen, all of whom are nominated at a non-partisan primary and elected by the people at large on a non-partisan ticket. Ward lines are thus obliterated and the evils of partisan and ward politics in municipal elections are eliminated. Subordinate officers are appointed by the board, while clerical and skilled employees are selected by competitive examination under a strict civil service. In order to simplify the system, secure increased efficiency and fix responsibility, the administrative powers and duties are divided into five departments, each of which is placed in charge of a member of the board, who is held accountable for the proper management of his department.

The Board and The People

This centralization of authority places almost unlimited power in the board, but ample provisions have been made to safeguard the people's rights. Most important of these is the recall, by which an undesirable official may be removed at any time by a vote of the people. The initiative provides the people with power to enact legislation, while the referendum gives them the right to approve or reject an objectionable ordinance. Public franchises must also be submitted to a vote of

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the electors. Publicity is secured by requiring ordinances to be placed on file for public inspection ten days before becoming effective, and requiring monthly statements showing receipts, expenditures and transactions of the previous month. This Des Moines Plan marks a departure from the present systems of municipal government and will be watched with great interest by the municipalities of America.

The N. E. A.

The annual convention of the National Education Association was held July 8-12 in Los Angeles. The refusal of the railroads to continue their custom of collecting the membership fees of the association as a part of the excursion fares does not seem to have interfered with the magnitude of the attendance or the prosperity of the organization as was predicted. The principal significance of this Los Angeles meeting lay in the defeat of the faction which has sought to diminish the supremacy of university presidents and professors in the association. Miss Margaret Haley, of Chicago, did not repeat her contest of last year against the men at the head of affairs; and of the new officers elected the president, Superintendent Cooley of Chicago, and all three of the new trustees are active opponents of the Chicago Teachers' Federation as a political machine.

Mr. Wellman's Flight to the Pole

We have called the attention of our readers a number of times to the proposal of Mr. Wellman, whom we are glad to name as one of our valued contributors, to reach the North Pole by airship. Last year his effort was not taken very seriously by the world at large, but to-day interest is decidedly greater. Mr. Wellman is now at the extreme northwestern point of Spitzbergen, and by the time this paragraph is read may have planted the American flag at the North Pole. At all events, his expedition does not arouse so much incredulity to-day as it did a year ago. Possibly for this reason Commander Peary has had some difficulty in raising funds to undertake exploration on older lines. If there is much hope in the success of an aërial voyage, it is not likely that the request for support of a land expedition will be favorably received. At all events, to-day as a year ago we wish our compatriot the greatest success.

The Drama

Chicago's New Venture in Uncommercial Theaters

The first performance of Donald Robertson's permanent stock company in Chicago will mark the beginning of a second venture in the establishment of an art theater. Though the present project is wholly a private enterprise, organized for financial gain, it is planned, however, for the purpose of making first productions of the best dramatic literature procurable, as well as brief runs of representative works of the greatest living dramatists. Poetic and purpose drama will have a conspicuous place in the stock company's répertoire. The best plays of European dramatists, hitherto little known to the average playgoer, will constitute the weekly bill, in which there will be at least two changes during each period of seven days. American plays of literary and histrionic merit will be sought for. The stage will be under the direction of Mr. Robertson. A competent company has been engaged. If the venture proves successful, in so far as popular support is concerned, it will probably develop into a real dramatic movement, independent of personal gain, and reinforced by the financial backing of a powerful woman's club.

The Blessing of the Stock Company

The custom of summer stock companies to give one week's trial production to new plays as a special feature of the season has proved a boon to playwrights and managers uncertain of the value of their wares. During the present season almost every stock company of any consequence in the country has had its trying-out week. Serving merely as an additional advertisement to the stock company, the greater number of new plays thus brought to the attention of producing managers will never again see the light of regular production. In this season's crop, some

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five or six undeniable successes have been found. "Poor John," by Paulton, quietly tried in an obscure New England theater, developed an excellent comedy vehicle for Richard Golden and has been already rushed into production. "A Modern Lady Godiva," by Frederick Schrader, a comedy-drama dealing with the theme of self-sacrifice, has proved to be a strong and worthy play with which Amelia Bingham will begin the new season. Another western play of possible value has been drawn from Mighel's "Bruvver Jim's Baby" and in its dramatic form revealed a sturdy and interesting rôle for Wilton Lackaye. Broadhurst's new drama of society, "The Man and the Woman," showed machine-made crudities, but nevertheless a little revision will probably lift it to the level of a popular play. George Foster Platt's "The Needle's Eye" is a modern play of purpose, and will undoubtedly find a place among next season's productions, for it deals aptly with a question of the day and stands a better chance of success than Lester Lonergan's romantic drama called "The Rebel Prince," a semi-historical exposition, of the nature of which the public has long since tired.



DONALD ROBERTSON
Who is establishing an art theater in Chicago

Musical Stock Companies

The summer season has been characterized by a peculiar development in the musical field, namely a sudden and widespread popularity of so-called musical stock companies. There was a day not long since when the public demanded tuneful trash. Grand opera in English and Italian has taken its place, with an occasional light opera and a change of bill every week. The result is a general revival from coast to coast of the best music the world has produced. Often the company is vocally indifferent, but the spirit of high endeavor is there. Three noteworthy companies are the Orpheum, the Van den Berg and the Aborn. Almost every city of any size in the country boasts a stock company for the production of comic opera, with a revival of all the old Gilbert and Sullivan masterpieces in this field. Competing successfully with the grand opera in English is the Royal Italian Company, singing in the native tongue, and making a kind of triumphant tour of eastern cities. This company is made up of brilliant, if not widely distinguished singers, and honors are being shared by the prima donnas, Irma Baldini and Stella Berti, with a young American, Edith Helena, for whose voice many predict a great future.

The Summer Theater

The silly season has so far progressed on sane and conservative lines. A little flock of musical comedies is bidding for attention on lines of praiseworthy musical endeavor. "The Orchid," "The Belle of Mayfair," "Two Little Girls" — all importations, have a certain musical dignity, which American librettists strive to imitate. George M. Cohan's latest entertainment called "Fifty Miles from Boston" is, however, a mongrel difficult to classify, being neither drama, comedy nor opera and yet all three. It amuses democratic, unexacting Americans given to amiable indulgence of all things home-made, irrespective of art. Stock companies have sprung up all over

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the country for summer runs. The casts are made up of picked players, headed by prominent stars. Every American city of any size has its special summer stock company and the tendency now at its height gives much desired employment to actors, and keeps alive all the sterling plays of the past decade.

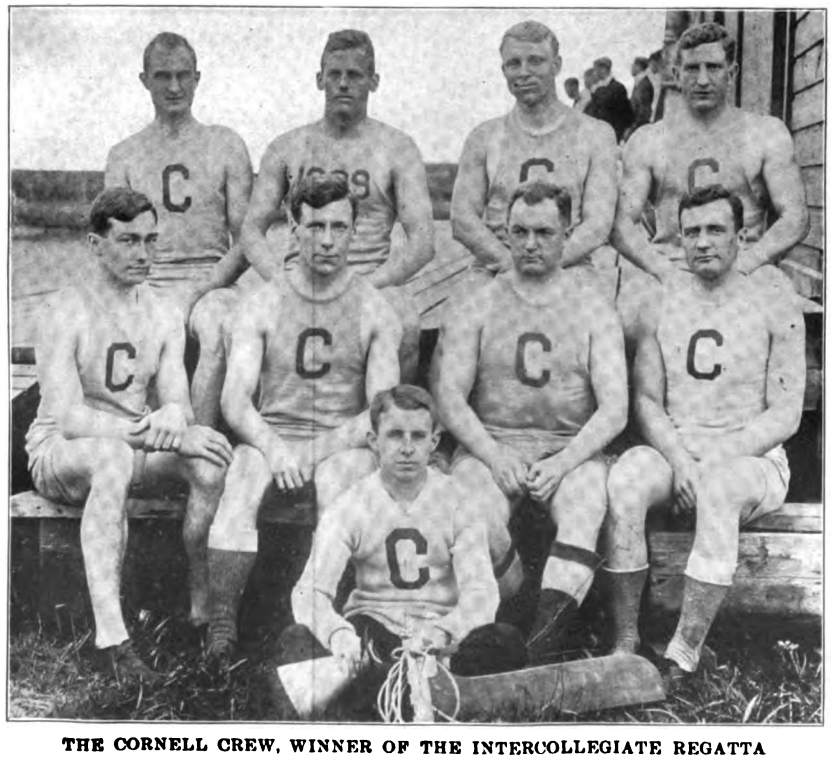
Amateur Sport

College Boat Races

The intercollegiate boat races at New London and Poughkeepsie demonstrated once more the supremacy of the Cornell style of rowing and the fact that a four-mile course is one mile too long. Invariably the last mile is rowed at a pace which must work lasting physical injury to the weaker occupants of the losing boats, if not to the winners. In both races there was a magnificent struggle, Columbia's performance at Poughkeepsie winning almost as much praise as that of the victorious Cornell crew; while Harvard made a better showing against Yale than for years past, though the sudden illness of a member of the Harvard crew the day before the race handicapped her most severely. The Harvard freshmen won against Yale, while the four-oared race went to the men from New Haven. Apart from the excessive physical strain of the present distance, rowing remains the finest, cleanest college sport, and is growing more popular every year.

Automobile Records

The great international automobile race of the year resulted in a culmination of Italy's triumph. With two great races, the Targo Florio in Sicily and the Emperor's cup in Germany, already to its credit, it was victorious in the Grand Prix race, July 2, over the Dieppe course, and thus defeated France for the first time in motor-car racing history on her own soil. Nazzaro, the winning Italian, drove a Fiat over the 478 miles in six hours forty-six minutes, scoring an aver-



THE CORNELL CREW, WINNER OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA

At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 26, Cornell won the University eight-oared race for the eighth time

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S. F. EDGE AND THE CAR HE DROVE 1,581 MILES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

This world's record was made on the new track of the Brooklands Automobile Racing Club at Weybridge, England. It is a pear-shaped cement path 100 feet wide with a circuit of 3¼ miles, and banked 29 feet high on the curves

age speed of fifty-one miles an hour. Szisz and Baras, two Frenchmen, finished second and third of the thirty-six starters. The limitation of gasoline to eight gallons to sixty-two miles stalled the luckless Lancia on the last lap while running third. No fatalities marred the race, as the course was patrolled by six thousand gendarmes and soldiers, and every village protected with fences and footbridges. During the previous week a wonderful record of 1,581 miles in twenty-four hours by one man and one car was established by S. F. Edge in England. The record was made over the new three and one-quarter-mile cement motor track of the Brooklands Automobile Racing Club, in a six-cylinder Napier driven at an average speed of sixty-six miles an hour. Some idea of this remarkable performance can be gained from a comparison with the distance between New York and Chicago, which at this speed would have been covered in about 15 hours.

The Religious World

The Christian Endeavor Convention

The twenty-third International Christian Endeavor Convention opened in Seattle July 10. The general secretary, Mr. William Shaw, reported a net gain of 2,366 societies, making a total of 69,138. These are distributed through sixty evangelical denominations and are on every continent. A particularly interesting fact is the printing of the society's literature in eighty languages. The field of activities is wide, very diverse lines of work being undertaken by the different unions and societies. At the opening session of the convention a letter was read from President Roosevelt, who wished all Christian Endeavorers godspeed because they "are working for the things that are vital to the soul." He expressed the belief that they "can do much that is of the very greatest value to the cause of good citizenship, for in the last analysis the fundamental requisite of good citizenship from the standpoint of the country is that

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a man should have the very qualities which make him of real value in the home, in the church, in all the higher relationships of life."

The Claims of the Ministry

A few months ago we noted the organization of the Student Recruits on the Pacific Coast. Its purpose was "to promote the consideration of the ministry as a vocation for young men." Now some college students of Yale University have formed the Jonathan Edwards Club with the object of increasing opportunities for Christian fellowship, providing for interchange of the best thought concerning the ministry and presenting the claims of the ministry among the members of the university. This club does not require any definite pledge of its members; it is undenominational and any student planning to enter the Christian ministry may become a regular member by signing the constitution: others become associate members by enrollment. It is a spontaneous movement, though closely affiliated with the Yale College Young Men's Christian Association. It is to remain under the control of students who have not yet begun professional studies. Such almost simultaneous action at the extreme ends of the continent is significant of a growing realization in the minds of young men of the importance of the Christian ministry and its opportunity in the world to-day.

Honoring General Booth

A notable event in the religious and educational world has been the conferring by Oxford University of its highest distinction upon General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army. This honor, reserved usually for men distinguished in imperial affairs, was bestowed June 26, giving the venerable man who not many years ago, when he founded the Salvation Army, was an object of contempt and persecution, the right to put the letters D. C. L. Oxon. after his name. Those who received this honor at the same time were the American Ambassador, Whitelaw Reid; Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman; the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Lord Chief Justice of England, and others scarcely less distinguished. That General Booth should be ranked with these men by the University of Oxford is a striking commentary upon the change of values in public thought and opinion. The recent remarkable welcome accorded the head of the Salvation Army in Japan was also an ovation. The Emperor himself greeted him in Tokyo and in every city he entered fêtes were given in his honor. At Sendai, the mayor and Lieutenant-General Mutsashima, with the staff of the army corps in garrison, met him at the station, while the children of the public schools sang a hymn of welcome composed for the occasion.

The World's Sunday School Convention in Rome

In the Eternal City, where less than forty years ago no Protestant meeting was allowed, the World's Fifth Annual Sunday-school Convention has recently been held. Thirty-seven countries were represented by some one thousand five hundred delegates, five hundred of them being from the United States, and about an equal number from England and Scotland. At the opening meeting a thrilling incident was the appearance on the platform of the son and granddaughter of the famous General Garibaldi. The latter, Miss Italia Garibaldi, is a teacher in a Methodist Sunday-school in Rome, and her father, General Ricciotti Garibaldi, was a member of the Italian choir of the convention. The audience rose *en masse*, cheering and waving handkerchiefs. Hon. Lloyd Griscom, the United States Ambassador at Rome, was present with his wife at the opening meeting, and on the following Thursday gave a reception to all members of the convention. On the last day, the convention met at the Colosseum, where once Christians suffered martyrdom by being thrown to the lions. The need of Algiers was so strongly presented by Bishop Hartzell that $45,000 was immediately subscribed for missionary work there. Rev. F. B. Meyer, of London, was elected president of the World's Sunday-school Association, for the next three years, succeeding Mr. E. K. Warren of Three Oaks, Michigan.

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IS INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION PRACTICABLE?

BY

WILLIAM LINDSAY SCRUGGS

Few Americans have had more experience in international arbitration than Mr. Scruggs. He has been twice minister to Colombia, and in 1889-93 he was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Venezuela. During the critical period of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute he was legal adviser and agent of Venezuela. To him was due in large measure the success of the arbitration proceedings at that time. His article is particularly important in view of the recent proceedings at The Hague.

SIX years ago, The Hague tribunal was established by the concurrent action of sixteen independent states for the adjudication of international disputes; and, in the face of oft-repeated predictions of failure, it has already received and decided several cases, three of which were of very great importance.

This is a very encouraging beginning, and well calculated to inspire hope for the future. It has invested the tribunal with international prestige, and gives promise of a time when civilized peoples will discover some higher and more rational method of adjusting their differences than that usually adopted by savages and the lower animals.

But it is well to remember that we are as yet only on the threshold of that most desirable reform. The first step has been successfully taken, but perhaps the most difficult task is still ahead of us. At present that tribunal has very little, if indeed any, real authority. It has no absolute jurisdiction; it can take cognizance of cases only by the mutual agreement of the litigant parties. It has no means of compelling attendance, or even of enforcing its own decisions. And as a matter of fact, unqualified submission of all disputes by antecedent treaty is a procedure as yet unknown in the conduct of nations. It has been many times proposed, but never with success.

The causes of this failure are not far to seek. Some of them are fundamental. In the first place, international law itself, according to which all questions must be determined, is a very incomplete and uncertain code. Indeed, it can not be properly called a code at all; for it is little more than a bundle of contradictory precedents supplemented by compacts and adorned by the moral precepts of jurisconsuls. And while some of the general principles thus evolved are clear enough and, by the general consensus of mankind, have the force of law, there still remains a vast field of speculation as to others concerning which nations are by no means agreed.

Take for illustration the question of contraband trade. Where in the whole range of diplomatic history shall we find any satisfactory, much less authentic, definition of "contraband"? From Grotius and Puffendorf to Wheaton and Phillimore, and thence down to Hall and Lawrence, publicists have been hopelessly divided in opinion in regard to it. Nor has the policy of nations been governed by any fixed rules concerning it. The wish to keep open their own markets has been a motive quite as strong as the hope of embarrassing the enemy; and what has been declared contraband by a nation when a belligerent has been declared free by the same nation when a neutral, and vice versa. The net result has been a thoroughly contradictory practice from which it is impossible to extract any clearly defined rule.

Only two well-defined facts stand out clearly. The first is that no neutral has

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ever felt obligated to stop the trade of its citizens or subjects, even in articles of arms and ammunition; the other is that no belligerent has ever been prevented by moral scruples or legal prohibition from buying war material in neutral ports. It is impossible, therefore, to avoid the conclusion that the only restraint upon contraband trade is the liability to capture; and this, instead of limiting the field of hostile operations, merely expands it.

Again, by what general principles of so-called "natural justice" shall an international tribunal be governed in the adjudication of disputes between sovereign states? Even granting that there is such a thing as an absolute standard of right and wrong, we are still confronted by the fact that rules which are suitable to one class of states are not adapted to others. A maritime nation, for instance, will seldom find it convenient to bind itself by rules suited to agricultural or pastoral states, and vice versa. Hence the discovery and adoption of some rule that will be convenient and just to both must necessarily precede trial by an international tribunal whose decisions are to be final.

A very common source of international disputes is adverse interpretations of treaties; for diplomats and statesmen, like other people, are sometimes afflicted with incapacity to express themselves clearly on paper. Nor is this the only source of the trouble. It would be disingenuous to deny that ambiguous phrases or ill-chosen words are sometimes employed in treaties to mask a difficulty which the negotiators themselves see but are unable or unwilling to compose. History abounds with such evidence of blunted moral perception. And it was, we may remember, precisely this feature of the case which moved the first Hague Conference to recommend a reference to arbitration of all disputes arising from adverse interpretations of treaties.

Again, boundary disputes, or disagreements as to the extent of territorial dominion, are of common occurrence, and are generally the most difficult to settle; for there is nothing on which even the smallest and most insignificant state is more sensitive or more uncompromising in its exactions than the extent of its sovereign rights. Questions involving those rights, however trifling in their inception, often lead to grave international results and always require most delicate and patient handling. And yet for this very reason they are, of all others, the fittest for arbitration, and long before the first Hague Conference was proposed or even thought of, two such cases had been so decided.

I allude, of course, to the dispute between England and Portugal relative to Delagoa Bay, and to the long-standing controversy between England and Venezuela over a boundary line in Guayana. The last named had become of such importance as seriously to threaten the peace of the whole American continent, and under all the circumstances no greater homage was ever paid by a powerful nation to the principles of arbitration than the final, though somewhat reluctant, agreement by England to submit the whole question to the decision of an international tribunal.

As already intimated, it is going to be some time yet before an enlightened public sentiment will be strong enough to demand that the principle of arbitration be extended to all classes of disputes as a substitute for war.

Only a few years ago, when the first Pan-American Congress recommended the reference of all international disputes to arbitration, the scheme was characterized as "visionary and impracticable." It even provoked ridicule. But it prepared the way for the first Hague Conference, which resulted in the first organized effort to establish a permanent international tribunal, open to all litigant nations. As the years pass, an enlightened public sentiment will demand the enlargement of the powers and functions of that tribunal; and although the present generation may never see it, perhaps the next may witness the establishment of a World Supreme Court, with recognized authority as to nations similar to that of our own court of last resort with respect to the membership of our federal Union. Then, but not before, the art of wholesale murder, now dignified by a less offensive term, will become unpopular, and the services of the soldier and martinet will be discounted by those of the statesman and the diplomat.

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Cypress trees in Lake Drummond, Dismal Swamp, Va.

THE NATIONAL DRAINAGE PROBLEM

BY

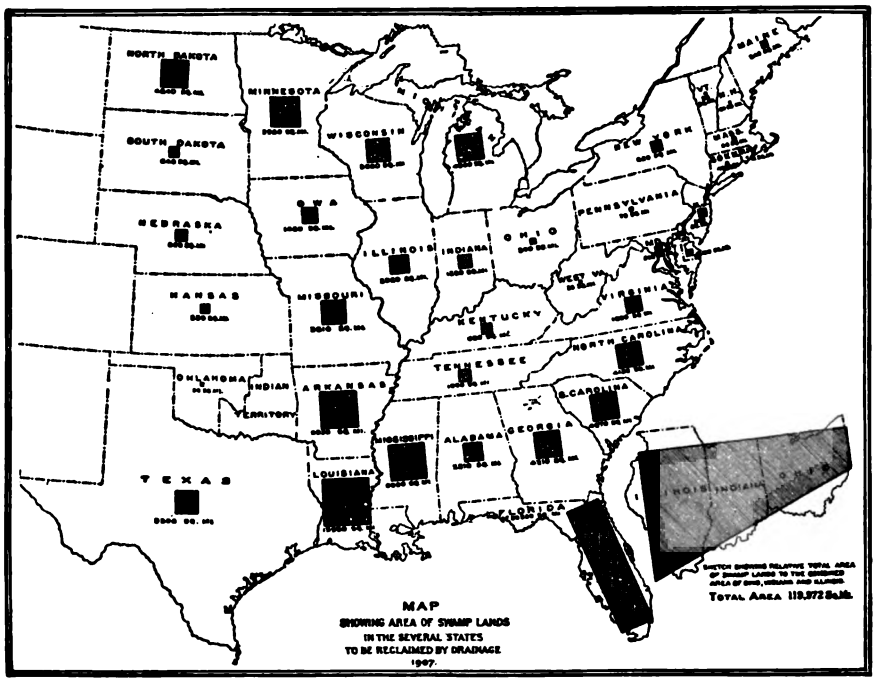
GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL

FARMING seventy-five million acres of swamps may sound like a feat impossible except through the possession of an Aladdin's magic lamp. However, in this instance Uncle Sam possesses such a lamp and it is proposed to begin populating and cultivating America's swamps and marshes at no very distant day and on a grand national scale. To the nation almost all things are possible.

The desert is being made to blossom forth in green things and the waste places of the West are being rapidly transformed into prosperous homes through the building of great government irrigation works to provide water for parched soil. Why then should not the federal government remove the excess of water from swamp areas and make them likewise fruitful and habitable, providing, of course, the plan commends itself as a good business proposition?

One hundred and fifty million acres is the approximate area of the waste lands in the United States which are possible of reclamation and of being brought into a state of extraordinary fertility and productiveness. They afford about equal opportunity for the two classes of improvement, irrigation and drainage. If anything, drainage should be the more popular and the more beneficent, for the reasons, first, that the swamp areas are generally in the midst of a more or less populous territory, with transportation facilities already developed, and second, that the engineering problems involved are comparatively simple and the cost of reclamation is much lower than by irrigation. The average cost of irrigation reclamation thus far undertaken by the government amounts to about $30 per

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A MAP SHOWING THE AREA OF THE SWAMP LANDS TO BE RECLAIMED

acre. The cost of drainage reclamation will not exceed, according to official estimates for most of the projects, $5 or $6 per acre. Such reclaimed lands will compare favorably with the best cultivated lands in the East and should eventually reach a value ranging from $50 to $200 per acre, based upon the present value of lands which have already been drained and farmed.

Estimating on but $100 as a basis and assuming that sixty million are reclaimed, we would have a total land valuation of $6,000,000,000 in exchange for our pres-



LAND ALREADY RECLAIMED

The largest asparagus farm in the world in the San Joaquin Valley, California. The land is from one to ten feet below the surface of the tidewater

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THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF DISMAL SWAMP, VA.

In the foreground a single elevated root of the black gum tree is visible, and a number of cypress knees. This is one of the densest parts of the swamp

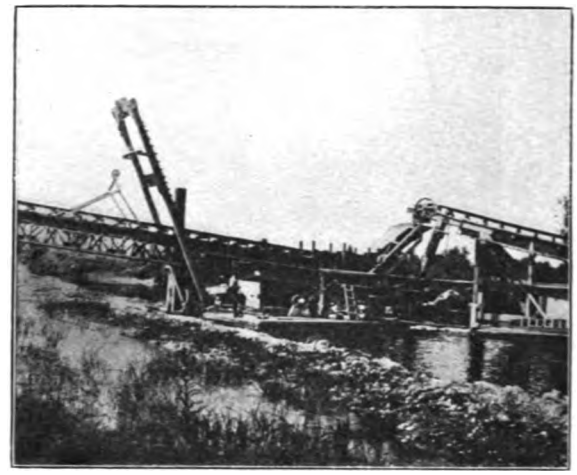
ent worthless swamps and at a cost of construction of one-twentieth of this amount. Divided into forty-acre farms, the unit proposed in a drainage bill reported favorably in last Congress, this would give the United States an increased farm population of from seven to eight million. With an average of but $25 per acre annually, which is a fair estimate for rich bottom land rough crops, to say nothing of the growing of fruits and vegetables, we would have a $1,500,000,000 increase over our present annual farm production. We should add a territory to our productive farm domain greater than the states of Illinois and Indiana combined.

Is the problem a practicable one? Drainage itself is almost as old an art as agriculture. It has succeeded both abroad and in this country, though on no very large scale as yet in America. But the engineering answer to this question lies in the great topographic surveys of the government, and fortified with the information these contain, government engineers do not hesitate to say that drainage, handled in a broad and comprehensive manner, is a practicable and cheap method of reclaiming enormous areas of swamp to highly productive farming land.

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For many years the Geological Survey has been exploring and discovering the country in great detail, and topographic mapping has been completed for nearly a million square miles. The resulting data furnish a vast amount of information concerning the elevation, slopes and drainage of the land. The location of swamps is known, and their relation to natural drainage channels. In a word, the data possessed by the government furnish the preliminary information essential to the planning of a complete drainage system for the United States. They leave to the engineer to-day only the necessary field inspection, and the more detailed location and construction surveys required before definite plans and estimates can be prepared. When the Reclamation Service came into existence in 1902, it found ready-made a vast amount of this preliminary information in the topographic maps of the Geological Survey. The engineers were thus able within a few months to segregate a number of important projects and begin actual construction. The Reclamation Service is as well prepared to-day to begin drainage construction as it was irrigation construction immediately upon the passage of the national irrigation law.

But is the general government the agent which should undertake this work? Private enterprise has already accomplished considerable and will doubtless do more; but with few exceptions the problems presented are too broad and extensive. If the individual builds drainage works, how will he be recompensed for benefits accruing to others? In the same way the states have reclaimed considerable swamp areas, but here again there are limitations. If the state builds the works, how will it be recompensed for benefits to government land or for benefits accruing to other states? The people and the States of Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, Florida and other sections have built ditches and drained large tracts of land; but the more extensive and costly drainage works and those where interstate rights occur await the action of the federal government, which alone can reconcile

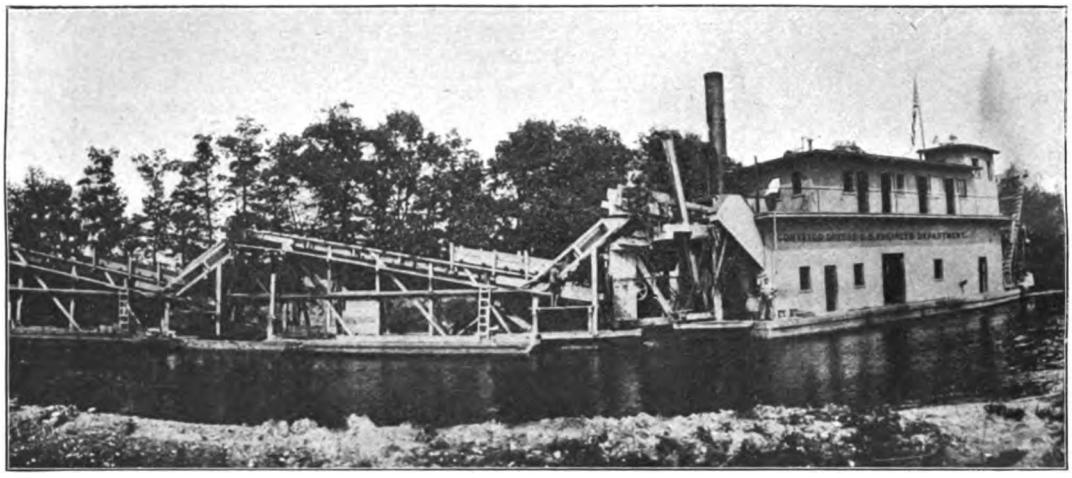


MACHINERY
A dredge of United



A CONVEYOR MAKING BANKS FROM CHANNEL MUD

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USED FOR LARGE DRAINAGE PROJECTS
States Engineers at work cutting channels and filling in banks

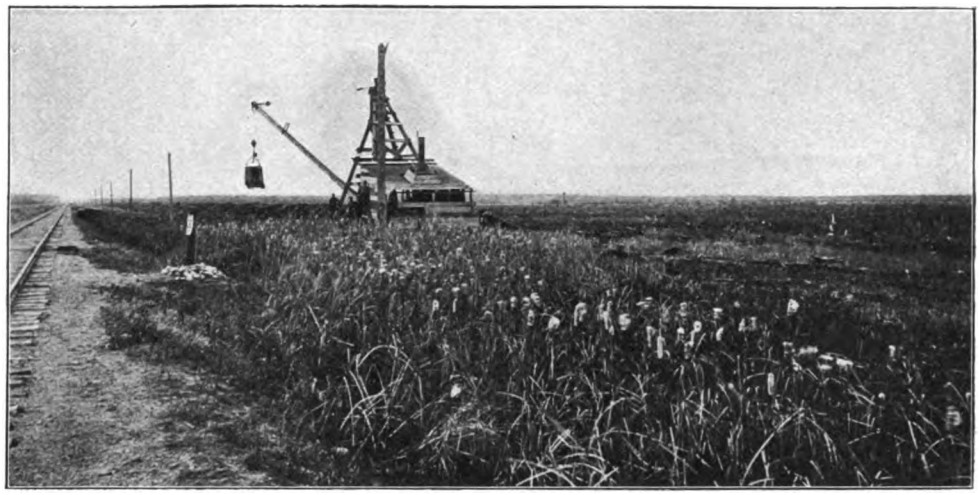
all conflicting interests and derive sufficient benefit in the creation of new homes and new productive areas to warrant the vast expenditure and the somewhat tardy returns which their improvement promises. The way has been blazed by the Reclamation Service in its irrigation organizations and there are no new social problems which would arise under drainage.

But is there any popular interest in national drainage and any likelihood that Congress will look favorably upon the enterprise? Again the irrigation proposition may be cited. There was no general interest in this subject, yet after three years of agitation Congress passed an irrigation law by a large majority. But in considering the drainage problem, there are seventeen eastern states each of which has more than a million acres of swamp, and there are twelve additional eastern states each having more than a quarter of a million but less than a million acres of swamp, and still further, there are six more eastern states with an aggregate swamp area of nearly three-quarters of a million acres, little Rhode Island, with its nineteen thousand acres of swamp, having the least.

The total swamp area of the eastern half of the United States alone is seventy-three million. To this is to be added six million five hundred thousand acres of western swamps, making a total of practically eighty million acres. The State of Florida leads in swamp area with eighteen million five hundred thousand acres. Louisiana comes next with nine million six hundred thousand acres. Arkansas has five million seven hundred thousand, Mississippi a like area, Michigan nearly five million, Minnesota about four million, Wisconsin two million eight hundred thousand, Maine, New Hampshire and Georgia each two million five hundred thousand, South Carolina, one million seven hundred and fifty thousand, New York over one million five hundred thousand, Virginia and Alabama over one million each, and so on down. There are thirty-nine states which have swamp areas which may be figured in the tens of thousands of acres. Here then we have almost every section of the eastern half of the United States naturally favorable to government assistance to drainage because of the benefit to itself.

And now what if anything has been accomplished looking toward a national drainage policy? In the first session of last Congress several local drainage bills were introduced, followed by Representative Steenerson's, of Minnesota, general bill, modeled closely after the irrigation law. It was favorably commented upon, but it was late in the session and no action was secured. In the second session — last winter — Senator Flint of California introduced practically the same bill in the Senate, and it received a unanimously favorable report from the public lands

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THE SHIOCTON MARSH, WISCONSIN



A STREET SCENE ON PART OF THE FORMER SHIOCTON MARSH

So great is the productive capacity of this reclaimed land that twenty tons of cabbages to the acre are raised

committee of that body. Here was progress without a semblance of a fight. With the rush of other business in the short session, the bill was never reached; but Senator Flint made a poll of the Senate and is authority for the statement that the bill can be passed in the Senate next session. Representative Steenerson, in conversation with the former, said: "Flint, if you will get that bill through the Senate next session, I am safe in saying to you that it will pass the House." That President Roosevelt will sign it goes without saying.

This bill provides for the application to drainage of the same system that is now applied to irrigation. The receipts from all sales of government lands in all the public-land states other than those known as reclamation (irrigation) states and territories are to be set aside as a general drainage fund. Lands reclaimed are to be divided into tracts of from forty to 320 acres. The cost of the drainage is all to be paid back to the government in ten annual instalments. The bill also provides a straight appropriation of $2,000,000 as a loan from the government to the

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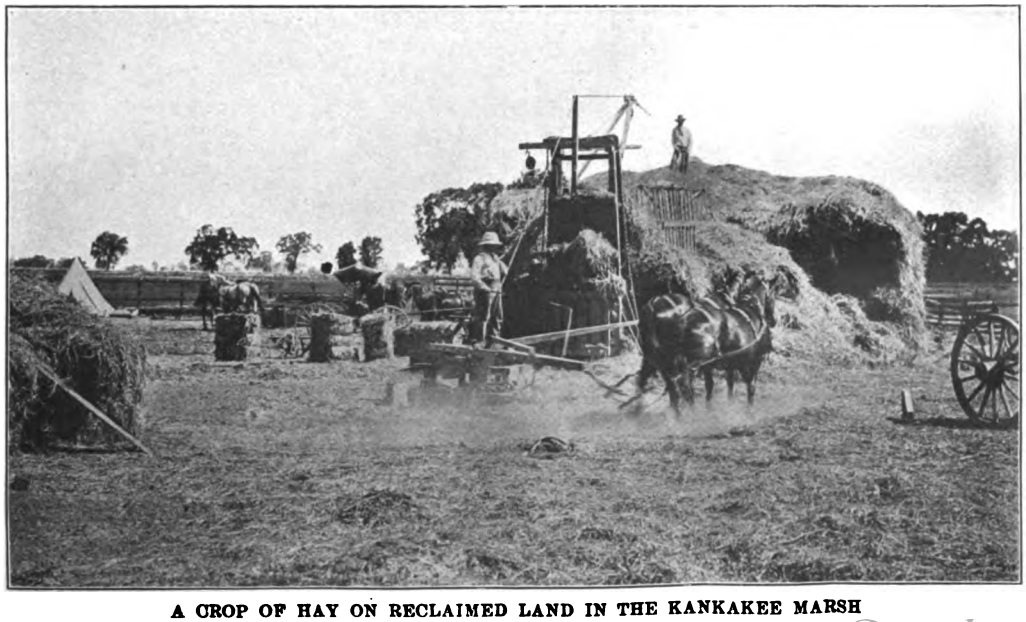
drainage fund. There may be objection to this section. In any event there will be at least $1,000,000 to start with, the receipts for the current and preceding year's land sales, as provided in the bill, and which run about half a million dollars a year. While, if the drainage fund is limited to land sales, it will be small as compared with the irrigation fund, the easier drainage projects will be only a fifth or a tenth as costly as irrigation reclamation.

There is another evidence that Congress looks favorably upon drainage reclamation. In the last two sessions, $25,000 was secured to enable the Geological Survey to make a survey for the construction of drainage works in the ceded Chippewa Indian reservations in Minnesota. Last fall, surveys were made covering over four hundred thousand acres of this land. The necessary works involve a drainage of two hundred and sixty-seven thousand acres and the improvement of one hundred and thirty-five thousand additional acres. The data secured make it evident that here is an admirable and typical drainage project showing what may be done under federal direction. The estimated cost is about $1,080,000, or $3.23 per acre for the drained land and $1.62 per acre for that needing only improvement.



AN EDGE OF DISMAL SWAMP, VA.

Among the large swamp areas of the



A CROP OF HAY ON RECLAIMED LAND IN THE KANKAKEE MARSH

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country, which have been talked of, some of them for hundreds of years, in connection with drainage, are the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys in California, several tracts in northern Minnesota, the Kankakee swamps of Indiana and Illinois, the St. Francis Basin and entire lower Mississippi River region, the great Dismal Swamp of Virginia, the Everglades of Florida and various others, large and small.

Taken all in all, the importance of drainage work is perhaps second to no work of internal improvement in the United States. Carried to completion, it means that tens of millions of acres of the most fertile land imaginable, which has lain idle for ages, may be converted from dismal and pestilential swamps and useless bogs into highly prosperous homes to become the garden spots of the nation.

The Dutch have reclaimed vast areas in Holland from the encroachment of the ocean. Thousands of families live and farm below sea-level, enjoying their security as a result of magnificent feats of engineering and persistence. They now contemplate the drainage of the Zuyder Zee, reclaiming some one million three hundred and fifty thousand additional acres. The drainage of the Valley of Mexico, which included the digging of the celebrated Nochistongo cut, second only in world's achievements to the proposed Culebra cut at Panama, has cost the Mexican government over $20,000,000, but the results have been fully commensurate with the outlay. A great valley has been freed from malarial diseases and made not only habitable but productive in the highest degree.

American drainage, in most cases, would be far more simple than these projects, and very much less expensive; but the results would be even greater. It is only a question as to whether the nation will see the wisdom of setting its hand to the task.



CONVICTS WORKING ON DRAINAGE DITCH IN HALBECK'S BOG, NEAR CHARLESTON, S. C.

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GUARANTEEING A NATION'S MILK

AN ACCOUNT OF DR. S. M. BABCOCK AND HIS REMARKABLE WORK IN DEVELOPING SCIENTIFIC DAIRYING

BY

W. S. HARWOOD

IN the midst of the great progress of the past half century along all those lines which lead to the advancement of the status of the individual, nothing has more signally illustrated this progress or emphasized in a finer way the unselfishness of the men who have been at work for the uplift of the race, than the investigations and the discoveries of Dr. S. M. Babcock, chemist of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, a department of the State University of Wisconsin.

Sixteen years ago Dr. Babcock announced through a tiny bulletin—a small, paper-bound, few-leaved circular, a most humble affair—"a new method for the determination of fat in milk adapted to creameries and cheese factories." The bulletin was sent to a few hundreds of people. It gave no hint of the enormous economic influence of the discovery so simply set forth. But this discovery has increased the wealth of nations by many millions of dollars and will continue so to do to the end of time; it is the basis of transactions around the globe, running into many thousands of dollars per day; it has been adopted by the butter and cheesemakers of every nation in the world; without it, the present advanced position of this important feature of modern industrial life would have been impossible.

Still more, and from some points of view more important, it was given to the world by the discoverer absolutely without restrictions, with no return in any way to him save that splendid return which has come back to him in such generous measure, the appreciation of those who are directly interested in one of the most important lines of the work of the world.

Dr. Babcock, who is not only a man of large scientific training but a man of practical affairs as well, had long seen the injustice of buying and selling milk by quantity. It was unfair to the producer, the consumer, the seller.

Prolonged study led the chemist to the conclusion that any determination of the real value of milk must rest upon chemical action and mechanical force. He knew, for example, that sulphuric acid would dissolve all the solids in milk save the fat, the actual richness of the milk. He knew that a rapidly revolving receptacle would tend, by centrifugal force, to throw forward a liquid confined in a bottle in the receptacle. He combined the two and made the Babcock Milk Test. He constructed a machine to put the test in practical operation, primitive in its fashion but covering all the essential points. I saw this machine not long since, a simple-looking affair which has traveled tens of thousands of miles and has been seen by tens of thousands of people at great expositions in America and abroad. In brief the scheme of the invention is this:

The sample of milk to be tested is placed in a small bottle, perhaps an inch in diameter by six inches long, with a slender neck upon which is a graduated scale. To this is added an equal volume of concentrated sulphuric acid which is thoroughly mixed with the milk by shaking. The bottle is then placed in a centrifugal machine and whirled for three or four minutes at a rate of eight hundred to one thousand revolutions per minute to sepa-

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rate the fat from the other constituents. Sufficient hot water is added to bring the fat into the neck of the bottle, and, after whirling again for a moment, the amount of fat, in per cents, is read off upon the graduated scale. The test is accurate and supplies a practical means for determining the actual value of the milk from which the sample was taken, the basis of the transactions of one of the great industries of the world. Before its introduction milk was sold the world over by its measure — the poor milk and the rich milk, the honest milk and the adulterated milk stood on an equal footing. Now the world over, each stands on its own merits.

The concluding paragraph of the little bulletin announcing the discovery, under the heading, "How the apparatus may be obtained," reads as follows:

At the solicitation of this station several manufacturers of dairy supplies have visited Madison to see the test, and have signified their intention of putting the apparatus upon the market. Parties doing so will no doubt inform the public through the advertising columns of the dairy press.

The test is not patented.



THE ORIGINAL BABCOCK MILK TEST MACHINE

As devised by Dr. Babcock for determining the actual value of milk. Machines made on the same principle are now sold all over the world

The last line has special significance. While a colossal fortune might have resulted from the reservation of this invention and by the inventor securing a patent upon it, it was yet given to the world free of all cost, one of the many evidences coming from these experiment stations that a fine and high unselfishness is not yet wanting among men.

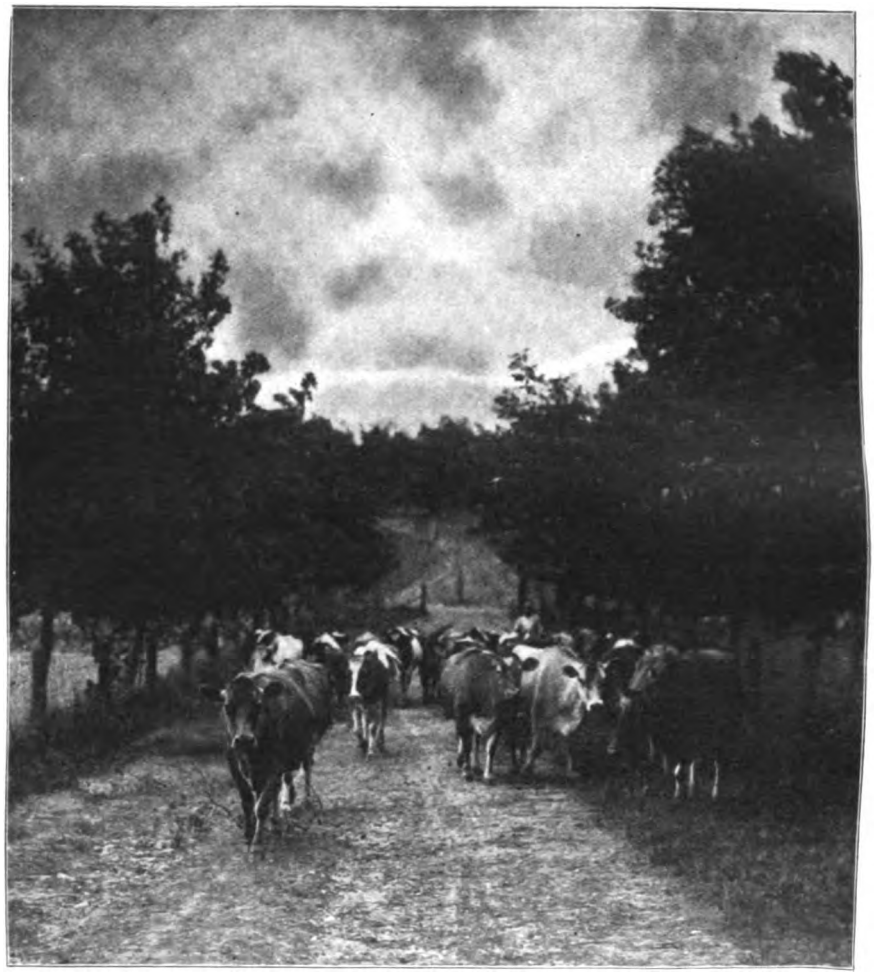
The invention is not only used by large companies of cheese and butter manufacturers who buy their milk upon the basis of the actual value as determined by the test, and by smaller factories in country places, but by the individual farmer as well, who, for the expenditure of a few dollars, may buy a small machine with which he can determine the precise value of the milk he has to sell. He can not be deceived, neither can he deceive others: it is an implacable promoter of honesty.

Still more important from the standpoint of health is the standardization of milk made possible by the test. Under it not only can the actual value of the milk be determined, but milk of any degree of richness for the use of invalids or children is now prescribed by the physician and prepared with absolute accuracy. If the application of the test could be extended to every quart of milk consumed in the great cities, so that the milk should reach the consumer absolutely whole, the result would be of unmeasured value.

Very slowly the news of the discovery of the test filtered down into the minds of those to whom it was freely offered. Prejudices had to be overcome and absolute personal demonstrations made before the public would interest itself. New editions of the bulletin were printed and others redescribing it in popular form. At last, when a hundred thousand copies had been printed and distributed free of cost and the college could no longer bear the expense of so great a distribution, the people most interested gradually spread the knowledge they had thus gained to others until the information, which did not even then reach the general public, did reach the dairy world.

Before passing to a consideration of the other discoveries and inventions of Dr.

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A HERD OF COLLEGE-BRED CATTLE
On their way home at night

Babcock, it may be well to note that there yet remains among men a goodly company who hold it not out of place that the flowers of appreciation be placed in a man's hands rather than upon his coffin. In 1900 the French government through its national exposition conferred upon Dr. Babcock its grand prize, accompanied by a bronze medal.

In 1901 the State of Wisconsin, through its legislature assembled, after addresses which emphasized the fact that this man was the first citizen of his commonwealth, conferred a beautiful bronze medal upon him, costly in price but most valued to the one who received it because of its superb recognition of the appreciation of the state. The occasion was one of the most notable in the history of Wisconsin. The medal is the largest bronze medal ever struck in England, where it was manufactured. The obverse of the medal represents Agriculture and Science bringing their offerings to the state. The reverse expresses the substance of the joint resolution adopted by the legislature recognizing "the great value to the people of this state and to the whole world in the inventions of Professor Stephen Moulton Babcock, of the University of Wisconsin, and his unselfish dedication of these inventions to the public service."

In 1903 the bronze medal of the St. Louis exposition was conferred upon Dr. Babcock. In the same year the dairymen's association of South Australia, the

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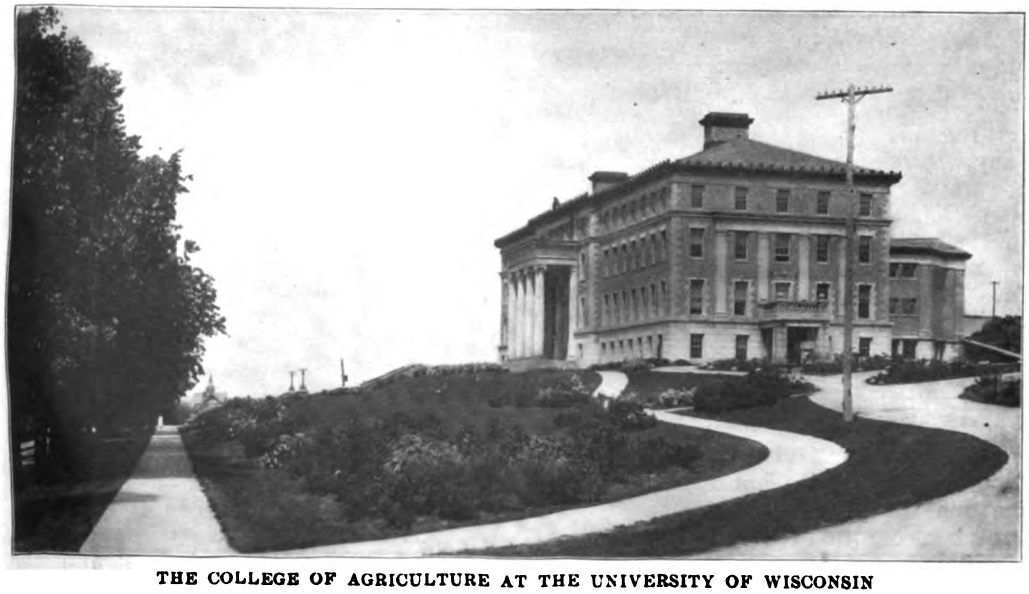
leading organization of its kind in that country, sent to Dr. Babcock, in recognition of his great work for the world, a rare painting, accompanied by a most appreciative letter. But among all the many recognitions that have come in this and other forms, I doubt if there is one Dr. Babcock prizes more than an unheralded tribute from a similar organization in New Zealand. It was a rare volume of New Zealand scenes done in water-color and handsomely bound, containing the following inscription under date of July 4, 1900:

> On behalf of the dairymen of New Zealand we wish to express to you, by the medium of this souvenir, our appreciation of your work and our gratitude for your great gifts to the dairy world of the test which bears your name. The Babcock Milk Test is now in universal use in this country and your name has consequently become a household word among New Zealand dairymen, who regard your discovery as the greatest act which has taken place in the science of dairy chemistry.

But Dr. Babcock did not rest with the discovery of this test. His wide knowledge of the needs of the modern dairy, coupled with the persistence of his love for scientific research, led him still farther afield. Science — that sane and practical science which is becoming to-day so powerful a factor in the progress of nations — has given of late years exhaustive study to the chemistry of the dairy. In this study Dr. Babcock has been one of the most conspicuous American pioneers. He recognized impure or tainted milk as one of the subtle evils of the dairy, possibly full rich milk in all constituents but possessing some taint, often undistinguishable, which renders the milk unfit for use and which if the milk is used, is certain to cause heavy loss.

The situation was growing more serious every year as dairying made greater progress. Dr. Babcock, in conjunction with Professor H. L. Russell, also of the university of Wisconsin, set about a scientific investigation of the conditions with the end in view of applying science to the discovery of a remedy. Their object was to determine in advance whether these maleficent bacteria were present in the milk. Long and patient investigation calling into play the largest resources of the laboratory resulted in the discovery of what has been named the Wisconsin Curd Test, one of the important discoveries of the generation.

Into a sample of suspected milk a portion of rennet was placed. Curdling followed, whereupon the curd was cut up into small pieces, and, after draining, raised to blood heat in order properly to incubate the bacteria. It was found that where the maleficent bacteria were present, capable of producing gas, they were powerful enough to overcome the lactic bacteria. In the milk which had been tainted the curd was found full of numerous small holes, so-called pin-hole open-



THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

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STEPHEN MOULTON BABCOCK
Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, University of Wisconsin

ings, due to the action of the gas formed by the rapid development of the sugar-fermenting bacteria. In the case of particularly foul milk, even though its badness might not be detected by odor or appearance, the curd when subjected to the test showed unmistakably the presence of the taint. In pure milk contaminated by mold or bacteria the curd was smooth and even in appearance, showing none of the pin-holes, but, here and there, large irregular holes, so-called mechanical holes, due to the lack of pressure upon the curd particles.

Simple as all this seems in the telling of it, it was the result of the most exhaustive study; and it has already proven of large economic importance. A concrete illustration of the value of the test, one among many which might be cited, was that of a superintendent of a Wisconsin cheese factory under bonds to produce each year a given amount of cheese of a uniform quality that would bring the full market price. He was unable to find out why it was that so much of the milk that came to his factory was tainted. He was, moreover, unable always to detect the taint. In the discouragement over the severe losses that resulted, he was on the point of resigning his position when word came to him of the new discovery at the Wisconsin station. He at once investigated, with the result that, by use of the test, he ascertained that six of his patrons were habitually sending him tainted milk that could not be detected by look, odor or taste. The restoration of his factory to favor immediately followed.

It is of interest in this connection to note that a demonstration some time ago undertaken in Berlin showed that the consumers of milk in that city at the time

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of the investigation were drinking three hundred pounds of dirt and foreign matter with their milk daily. Doubtless there are cities in other lands where no less disgusting data might be assembled. The test described is a barrier to all such uncleanness in the future.

Though the dairymen, as in the case of the milk test, have been slow to adopt this invaluable factor in cheese production, yet the method, so slowly spreading at first, is now more rapidly advancing into favor and the direct pecuniary reward is already large. The institution with which Dr. Babcock is associated has issued a bulletin showing how a home-made testing apparatus may be made at slight expense.

Probably from a scientific point of view, the most important discovery made by Dr. Babcock — this also in work carried on jointly with Professor Russell — is that of a new factor, so to call it, in milk, an enzyme, as it is generically called; a ferment, pepsin, diastase, and rennet being among the enzymes. For a long time they had been sure that there was an unidentified element or factor at work in milk which had never been taken into account and which seemed to have an important bearing upon cheese production. It was a factor whose secret function, it was believed, was to ripen cheese. Close study was compelling the opinion that the old theory that the ripening, or curing, of cheese was due to bacterial action was unsound. Following sharply this lead they were at last rewarded by the detection of the new ferment. Curiously enough, they chloroformed the milk to find the element. This was done in order to destroy all bacterial products without the intervention of heat. Ether was also used and benzol, together with other anæsthetics.

This produced in time a physical change in the milk without any increase in bacterial life. Chemical analysis showed that the casein was broken up. Every care was taken that there should be no possible contamination, or, in other words, that no bacteria from the outside air, from water, or from any other source, should enter the milk. Still other precautions were taken. A strong antiseptic, corrosive sublimate, destructive to the enzyme, was added and no digestive change took place. The milk was boiled and anæsthetics administered; still there was no change. But when to the chloroformed and boiled milk a little fresh milk was added, absolutely guarded from bacteria, digestive action at once set in and proceeded. The digestive ferment that had wrought the change was the new-old enzyme, new to the world, but as old as animal life in all its functions. It was named "galactase" because it originated in milk, the Greek word for milk having been adopted as the basis of the new word.

Milk from other animals than cows was tested in a similar manner: from horses, burros, pigs, grade buffaloes, sheep, goats. Even human milk was tested and in each the same result followed, the galactase was ever present, an inherent constituent, deriving its functions and its existence from the animal giving forth the milk.

It was also shown in the progress of the investigations that any agent which is used as a preservative of milk will destroy this valuable, indeed, indispensable factor of milk, another and effective argument against the use of the preservatives that have proven of so much harm from the standpoint of health.

This leads naturally to another important step in the evolution of dairy knowledge. Following up the discovery of galactase it was shown that the ripening of cheese in the course of manufacture is not due, as had long been believed, to some bacterial action but that it is caused by the galactase and other enzymes added to the milk with the rennet extract used. In addition to this, it was shown that the long-accepted theory that cheese must be ripened at ordinary summer temperatures was unsound. Since cheesemaking began, its ripening had been one of its most difficult steps. Here were encountered many obstacles, here greater loss was sustained than in any other period in the course of the cheese from the milk to the market. The ideal temperature was held to be about 70° F. but frequently at this temperature the losses from spoiled cheeses were heavy. Again practical science, eager to do a service to man, entered and put theory to flight. Practical science to-day is frequently destructive of choice theories but ever constructive in good.

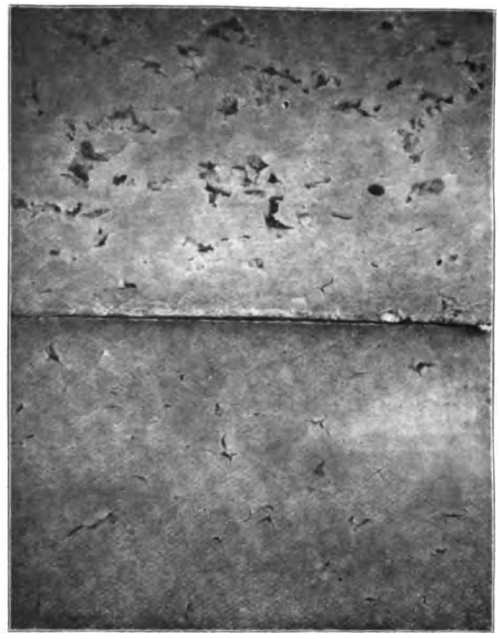
On a hot summer day I went into a

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room in the cheese-curing department of the Wisconsin Station, where cheese is manufactured both for the actual market and for the demonstration of methods to students and dairy farmers. The room was perhaps 60° F., a marked change from the outside air. Here cheeses of all kinds were ripening at a temperature which, before the discovery that bacteria have nothing to do with the ripening of cheese, would have been considered fatal to good results. In company with Dr. Babcock I went on into another and inner room where the temperature was still lower, about 38° F., down nearly to the freezing point. Here were stored choice cheddar cheeses slowly ripening against all the canons of the past and taking on a flavor and richness, as well as a food quality, unknown in cheeses cured in the ordinary way. More than that, each one of the cold-cured cheeses would yield a higher market price than cheese made under the old method, no unimportant feature. It was a significant illustration and demonstration of the value of modern scientific investigation when turned to practical ends.

In some cases the cheese was taken to the cooling room directly from the press and the temperature run down to 15° F., hard by the zero-mark. It was kept at this temperature for a while and then the temperature was slowly raised until it reached 60° F. and with the very best results. In a room so cold that one felt the chill to the very bone, I was given a piece of the cheese there curing at this one-time supposedly fatal temperature. It was of unusual richness with a flavor unsurpassed, a flavor, indeed, quite different from that of the cheese one buys on the open market made under old methods.

Not only are the cheeses cured under the low temperatures free from bitterness, once supposed to be inevitable if the temperature for any reason fell while the cheese was being made; not only are they finer in flavor and texture and with better keeping qualities, but they are more economically made, as there is practically no danger of spoiling and very little shrinkage, this latter a serious handicap in the average cheese factory under old conditions. Added to this is the fact, as indicated, that cold-cured cheese brings a higher price on the market and is always in brisk demand by people who have come to know its excellences. An indication of this is seen in the fact that dealers are buying up fresh cheeses from those who do not use the cold-curing process, and are putting them in cold-curing rooms where they ripen slowly but surely into cheeses that bring the top market price.



CHEESES RIPENED BY THE COLD-CURING PROCESS

The upper one was cured at 60° F.; the lower at 40° F. Both were rich in flavor and with fine keeping qualities

While the cheese as first made under the new method at the station seemed fully to warrant all that the investigators developed, it was decided to make a still wider test before announcing results. The Wisconsin station, under Dr. Babcock's and Dr. Russell's directions, made a series of five experiments upon a much larger scale, covering a period of two years. Thirty thousand pounds of milk were used, 138 cheeses being manufactured. The aim was to carry on the test upon a fair commercial scale in order to relieve it of the suggestion of being merely theoretical.

The result was so satisfactory that the Department of Agriculture in Washington joined with the Wisconsin Station and the New York Station in a still wider test. The government bought a large amount

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of cheddar cheeses from different parts of the United States in order to test them under cold-curing and compare them with cheeses ripened under old conditions. Over one hundred and sixty thousand pounds of milk were used, bought in different states: Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The cheese was manufactured and put in cold-curing rooms. A jury of trained cheese experts from Canada and the United States was selected. The product passed under their inspection and was rigidly examined. It was compared with cheese made under ordinary conditions. It was pronounced superior in flavor, in texture, in body and color, in uniformity of product, in keeping quality, in liability to shrinkage. It was a notable triumph of scientific knowledge practically applied.

One important feature of the new method which will no doubt be still more extensively applied as the process comes more and more into use, is that when a specified flavor is established, certain tastes calling for certain degrees of what is called the "bite" of the cheese, the cheese can be put at the temperature which will develop this quality and then arrested in cold curing and kept at that particular flavor. The value of this feature commercially will be large. The cold-cured cheeses require a longer time for ripening than those cured at a high temperature, but the longer time is no commercial objection when the higher market price is taken into account. Already the scheme of collecting fresh cheeses throughout a given territory, shipping them to a central point, there to be submitted to cold-curing, has been satisfactorily introduced.

Following up the test in which the Canadian judges took part, the Canadian government has begun the establishment of cold-curing stations where many thousands of cheeses are now treated in the way devised at the Wisconsin Station.

Dr. Babcock has made other important discoveries and inventions, not the least of them being the invention of a viscometer for testing the viscosity, and thus the value, of oils, and for detecting adulterations in oils. He also devised a gravimeter method for analyzing milk, which has been accepted as the official method used by the agricultural chemists of the United States. Among his other discoveries is a method for determining the number and size of the fat globules in milk.

Dr. Babcock came to the work in which he has won such signal success and in which he is still interested — for the ripest years of his life lie ahead of him —admirably equipped both by training and inclination. He was graduated from Tufft's College after a thorough high-school course and then did post-graduate work in chemistry at Cornell University for three years. Following this came two years of post-graduate work at the University of Göttingen in Germany, from which institution he received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1879. In 1900 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Tufft's College. In 1875-'76 he was instructor in chemistry in Cornell University and was chemist to the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station from 1882 to 1888. In the latter year he became professor of agricultural chemistry in the University of Wisconsin, which position he still holds in addition to being assistant director of the state experiment station.

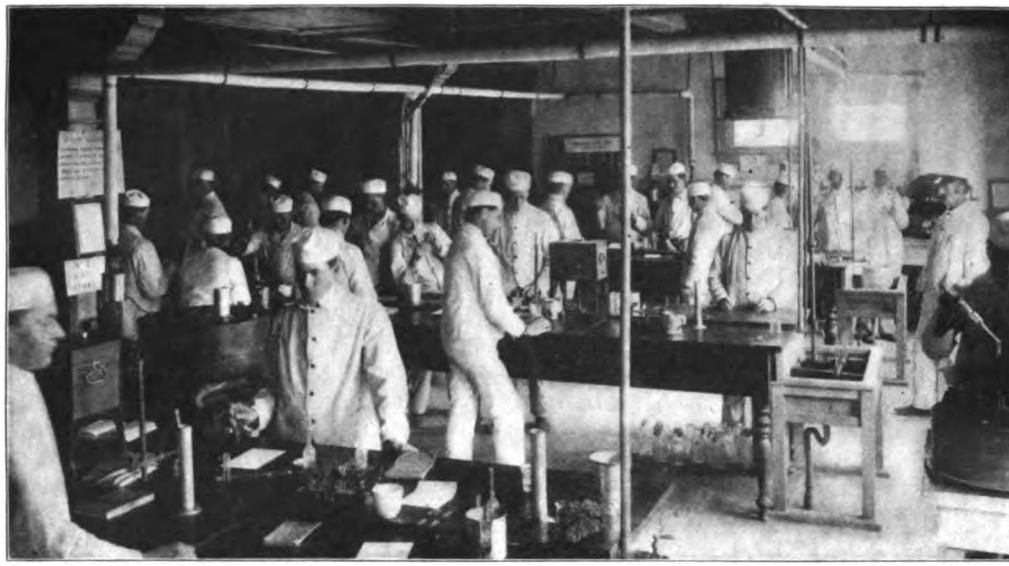
It is like going out into the sunshine to meet Dr. Babcock, the genial sunshine of a mellow October day. You have not been with him a half hour before you have found another reason why they call him the first citizen of the state: it is not alone his great work for the world but the man himself, warm, genial, throbbing with interest in his fellow man, quick to see another man's sorrow and swift to place himself in the other man's place and to try to help him.

It was very interesting to listen to his description of the work of the young men in what may be called farm mechanics, illustrating swiftly how the students of the modern school of agriculture are taught how to make and how to repair the iron and steel implements of the farm.

"Something going wrong there," he says in a quick aside, as he taps the white, frost-coated cylinder of an ice-making machine, "too much frost — it is waste, it ought all to be in the cooling rooms."

His eyes seem made to detect. And yet such kindly eyes as they are; one could hardly imagine them stern.

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DAIRY LABORATORY WORK AT THE WISCONSIN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
The students are determining and recording the constituent parts of milk

"Dr. Babcock has done what the Bible didn't do," was the comment of one hard-headed old Wisconsin dairyman. "I tried my best to preach to the men who brought me watered milk. I told them how wrong it was; quoted Scripture to them to prove it; did all I could, but it didn't work, they went right straight along using the pump. Finally along came Dr. Babcock with his milk test, and every blamed one on 'em gave up. I couldn't reach 'em with the Bible, but I could with the test."

I have talked with a good many different men who have known Dr. Babcock, and the substance of their opinions as to the personality of the man was boiled down by the janitor of one of the buildings of the agricultural college when he said to me:

"They can't help themselves, sir. Nobody ever knew that man without liking him. There's few such men in this world."

A well-known professor in another institution, who had long known Dr. Babcock and his work, said to me of the methods of this remarkable man:

"Dr. Babcock is always just a litfle ahead of his generation. For many of the very attractive and sparkling things of experimental work, those things which are the star performances of some scientific men but which, unfortunately, are usually only performances, he has absolutely no time or patience. He is what I call a rock-foundation scientist. He studies long and deep over a problem and when he has approached it from all sides and after he has discarded all its fallacies, he goes straight to the core and solves it. You will think he is meditating a long time, that he is preoccupied, that he is a dreamer, but be sure you will find yourself out wrong — he is preparing the way. He goes to the very bottom of everything before he will be satisfied of his position. He is absolute sincerity and conscientiousness."

Over and over again has been borne in upon me this powerful note of sincerity; it is the key-note of the man's life, of every great life since the first day dawned.

It was like parting with one long time a friend instead of with one of but hours of acquaintance, to say good-bye to him as he came out into the night and stood by the side of his devoted wife, the soft house lights falling upon them. A rare man, this scientist, a molder of his day, known over the world as few of his nation are known, a big man, born for big events and as modest as great: best of all, a true American.

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WOMEN IN POLITICS

BY

ANNIE E. S. BEARD

AUTHOR OF "NEW METHODS IN SCHOOL GARDENS"; "SUMMER OUTING CAMPS," ETC.

IN the minds of many people the affiliation suggested in the title of this article seems incongruous. But in this, as in many other directions, the unwonted is fast becoming familiar and we easily become reconciled to that which has lost its strangeness.

As a matter of fact, women have been influential in political affairs for hundreds of years. It is simply the method that has changed. What was formerly accomplished through social influence and intrigue is now attained in more direct, practical and aggressive fashion.

The student of history will easily recall the part played by Cleopatra, Charlotte Corday, Nell Gwynne and Madame Roland as indicative of women's influence in widely separated periods of the world's history. In the eighteenth century Lady Salisbury and the Duchess of Devonshire were known as eager and energetic partisans in the contest between Charles James Fox and Sir Charles Wray for the representation of the Borough of Westminster in the English Parliament. Their efforts in behalf of the respective candidates were the talk of London. A century later the successors of these titled ladies did good service for the Conservative party, Lady Salisbury entertaining the politicians at Hatfield and Arlington House, and the Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth and Devonshire House. Both were clever stateswomen. The names might be mentioned of many women who under various kings held justice courts and acted as judges in county courts.

Queen Victoria was a striking instance of the combination of the essentially womanly with a clear apprehension and understanding of political issues. She undoubtedly gave the impetus to English-women of birth and education which has resulted in making so many of them thoroughly conversant with public issues and political affairs.

Significant words were spoken by Mr. Gladstone in 1878 in addressing a meeting of women at Dalkeith. He said: "In appealing to you ungrudgingly to bear your own part in a political crisis like this, we are making no inappropriate demand, but are beseeching you to fulfil the duties which belong to you, which, so far from involving any departure from your character as women, are associated with the fulfilment of that character." The effect of words like these soon became evident, for in 1881 Englishwomen no longer confined their political efforts to the social influence they could exert in drawing-rooms and salons, but began to visit constituencies to champion the candidates they favored. The Ladies' Land League was founded by Michael Davitt in February of that year, as an auxiliary to the Irish Land League. When the latter was suppressed by Mr. Gladstone, the women took entire management of its work until Mr. Parnell's release from prison, $850,000 passing through their hands in eight months.

The Primrose League was organized in 1883 by Lord Randolph Churchill and others in memory of Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield. It has become a great conservative body, with more than a million members — men, women and children. At its annual festivals the leaders of the party make known their political purposes and enlist its assistance in carrying them out. A rival organization was instituted by Mrs. Gladstone in 1886, the Woman's Liberal Federation, which has developed some strong women speakers. It draws together women of all ranks and is a large educative force politically. In 1888 the Liberal Unionists followed suit

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in establishing a federation which differs from the other mainly in its opposition to Home Rule. It has thirty-six branches and a membershop of fourteen to fifteen thousand. These three organizations are influential factors in political affairs in Great Britain.

Among the notable women in British politics is Mrs. Millicent Fawcett, of the Liberal Unionists, a fine speaker with a clear voice, and the author of various books, political and biographical. Mrs. Cornwallis West, formerly Lady Randolph Churchill, is described as "a politician to her finger tips." She has both canvassed and spoken frequently in behalf of her son, Winston Churchill. She was also the founder and editor of the *Anglo-Saxon Review*. Others are Mrs. Asquith and her sister, Lady Ribblesdale, Mrs. Herbert Gladstone, Lady Carlisle, who is a really eloquent speaker and well versed in politics, Miss Maud Gonne, now the wife of Major McBride, Miss Alice Balfour, sister of the late Prime Minister, Countess Grosvenor, wife of the Rt. Hon. George Wyndham, late Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mrs. Wynford Phillips, who has much dramatic force as a speaker, and many more who might be named as prominent in English politics.

The interest of American women in politics was first aroused through the temperance agitation and, later, the movement for obtaining the suffrage for women. The pioneers in these efforts were Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott. As a social factor in politics the American woman has not taken any leading place. Few comparatively are well posted on political topics. Possibly the issues between parties here are not usually so sharply drawn as to arouse in them a sense of need for their interference or assistance. When as in the presidential election of 1896 there was danger of the values in the pocketbook being lessened, women came to the front and took a hand in the campaign. Clubs were formed by them to aid the Republican party, and they printed leaflets in foreign languages to instruct the un-American voter. For fear the ignorant voter should not read the leaflet, the women canvassers read it aloud to him, gave him a picture of McKinley and then proceeded to enforce their instructions by an object lesson with potatoes or apples. "If McKinley is elected, you can buy ten of these for 5 cents; if Bryan, you will get only seven for 5 cents. Therefore vote for McKinley!" and to make the lesson more impressive, the potatoes or apples used in the demonstration were given to the voter! In this feminine fashion, a very large number of votes for McKinley were obtained from the foreign citizens.

The movement for their enfranchisement has greatly helped to educate all



MRS. CORNWALLIS WEST

Formerly Lady Randolph Churchill, who is described as "a politician to her finger tips"

women on political questions. Civic affairs have most largely interested them. The suffering and inconvenience caused by evils existing within sight and hearing have naturally appealed to their sympathy and impelled them to efforts to secure a remedy. In New York city Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, so recently gone from us, stands out preëminent among women for the efficient part she took in civic affairs. She was the first woman ever appointed upon a New York official

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state board, and to her initiative was due the founding of the Woman's Municipal League. She appealed in October, 1894, to "all men and women who love the right and who desire for their children pure and noble lives, to work together against the strong power which now controls our city." Mrs. Lowell was active also in the Civil Reform Association. Some of the printed matter issued by the



MARGARET HALEY

Who, as secretary of the Teachers' Federation, has fought political battles for Chicago public school teachers

Woman's Municipal League was most effective. One circular was headed: "Have I all my Rights?" As indicative of its character we quote some paragraphs:

Is the street in which I live dirty and unhealthful for my children to play in? Yes. Then it is because the Tammany city government wastes the money given to make it clean.

Have you read in the newspapers the terrible story of Mrs. Urchittel, and how the police put her in jail and took her business and her children away from her?

If you have not, do so, and work hard to turn out the Tammany city government which allows such things to be done.

The way to do this is to vote for the ticket headed by William L. Strong, and nominated by the Citizens' Committee of Seventy, and to influence your neighbors to do the same.

The Woman's Municipal League held public meetings in districts where the ward politicians usually hold supreme sway, and the effect was noticeable at the polls, in the number of ballots men cast for good government.

Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler is another New York woman who has been instrumental in placing on the state blue books helpful and practical laws. She modestly disclaims participation in politics, but it is nevertheless stated that she is thoroughly familiar with the state legislation of her generation, and that in one case it took five, and in another three years of effort on her part to secure the passage of laws in which she was interested.

To a woman, Eleanor Butler Sanders, is due the founding of the League for Political Education, in New York city. It is non-partisan and non-sectarian and seeks constantly to extend its influence for a broad culture in social and economic questions and public affairs, believing it to be vitally related to honest, intelligent citizenship. Both men and women are eligible to membership.

An indication of the change in the drift of public opinion and thought was evidenced by the gift in 1895 to Tufft's College of a large sum to be used for the special instruction of women in the duties and privileges of American citizenship and in the theory of the United States government.

The Civitas Club of Brooklyn was organized in November, 1893, just before the election of the reform ticket. Its membership of some two hundred young women has been influential with those who, while holding the ballot, have felt no responsibility for its use. They make a study of the municipal government and courts of their city, philanthropy, sanitation, hygiene, social life and missions.

In the election of Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn in 1893 women helped to overthrow ring rule and restore good government.

An instance of the work that is done by some women may be cited. A man who had been influential in endeavoring to secure the passage of the Central Park Speedway Bill received a letter from a

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woman asking him to go over the proposed route with her. He did so, and she pointed out to him the damage which would be done if the bill went through as endorsed by him. The result was he withdrew his support of the measure.

Another of the large cities in which women have recently become active in municipal politics is Philadelphia. There the Civic Club was originated by Miss Cornelia Frothingham and Miss Mary Channing Wister in January, 1894, with the avowed object of promoting "by education and active coöperation a higher public spirit and a better social order." It has a membership of about four hundred. It supported the bill before the state legislature known as the Porter Bill, and in January, 1895, engaged in a campaign to elect women to the school board in the Seventh Ward, with the ultimate result that a dozen or more women are now serving on local school boards.

In Mayor Weaver's reform campaign women of all ranks were very active. Early in October, 1905, Mr. Tilden, chairman of the executive committee of the City Party of Philadelphia, asked the women of the Civic and the New Century Clubs and the Civic Betterment Association to assist in the fight against the corrupt organization which held the city in its power. The by-laws of these clubs forbade any direct partisan effort, but it was suggested that the members as individuals might form a temporary organization to aid the cause of good government. Twenty-nine well-known women formed themselves into "The Women's Committee for the City Party." Each of the forty-two wards had its woman's subcommittee and chairman, and the general committee was increased to fifty representative women. They had their headquarters at Broad and Chestnut streets, near the city hall. Women were urged to wear the City Party button and use their efforts to secure votes particularly from the stay-at-home voters, who numbered some one hundred and seventy-five thousand. Parlor gatherings and neighborhood meetings were held and women were asked to contribute money and flags. Literature was distributed and classes held for instruction how to mark the complicated ballots. Wagons were sent through the streets displaying mottoes and transparencies, and on election day lunches were provided for the men watchers at the ballot boxes. Here is a part of one of the circulars issued by the women. In the original it is of course printed in large display type. It can hardly be equaled for effectiveness:



HARRIET G. R. WRIGHT
A member of the Twelfth General Assembly of Colorado.

"This is not politics, but morals." Housekeepers, attention! Do you want good government in Philadelphia? In the coming election the City Party stands for lower rents, pure water, enough schools, cheap gas, clean streets, more playgrounds, and other things good for you; against increase in tax rate, graft, protected vice, grade crossings, assessment of salaries, police oppression, and other things bad for you.

Take notice! The Durham organization or "gang" has had uninterrupted control of the government of Philadelphia since 1897, and there is evidence to prove that—

Then followed details of the bad conditions in the city.

If these are some of the results of government by the "gang," why should they do any better now? Why trust them any longer? What is your duty? Urge every man you can to vote for the City Party ticket on election day, Tuesday, November 7. Polls are open from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. (7 is a lucky number).

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EVELYN ALLEN FRAKE

Ex-President of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, who urged Chicago women, in 1906, to secure the re-election of aldermen who supported the $1,000 license bill

Remember that while a man can, legally, vote only once—a woman, when she wishes, can influence at least two or three votes.

Therefore urge every voter you meet to vote for the City Party *early*.

If a voter reaches the polling place late he may:

1. Find that some one else has already voted on his name.
2. Waste the time of those who are working "to get out the vote." Vote before you are sent for.
3. Be required to produce witnesses to vouch for his identity. (This may take time.)

Therefore see that your voters vote early and see that they do vote.

Last election 175,000 men in Philadelphia did not vote. This is an average of 160 men to every election division in the city.

The report of the central committee shows that 2,039 women actively engaged in the campaign, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held all-day prayer-meetings on election day. The stay-at-home vote was reduced to forty thousand, and the corrupt organization was defeated by a majority of fifty thousand. Is not such work as this as valuable as the possession of the suffrage by women?

In Chicago, in the spring of 1906, the federated clubwomen of Cook County worked for the reëlection of the aldermen who had supported the $1,000 license bill. In the seventeen contested wards the women used all their influence against the saloon interests, Mrs. James Frake, president of the State Federation, particularly urging their responsibility. The Chicago Woman's Club, with its membership of one thousand women, adopted without a dissenting vote a resolution urging "every individual member to use her personal influence to the uttermost, reminding every voter of his duty to go to the polls and give his vote for those men who are opposed by the organized liquor interests because they voted for the high license."

The Municipal Order League and the Political Equality League are offshoots from the Chicago Woman's Club as well as many other societies for civic betterment. It has so constantly undertaken work for the public benefit, often at great expense, that its endorsement of a public measure is now considered almost a necessity in order to insure its success. The first Juvenile Court owes its foundation largely to the Chicago Woman's Club, which provides annually $10,000 toward its support. Through the efforts and influence it has put forth at the state capital the child labor, compulsory education, civil service and age of consent laws have been enacted.

The Municipal Order League of Chicago is an organization of women called into being at the time of the World's Fair. To its efforts, under the presidency of Mrs. Duncanson, is primarily due the fact of which Chicago has reason to be proud, that it has more free public baths than any other city in the union.

The Illinois State Federation of Women's Clubs adopted resolutions last fall, urging upon Congress the passing of the bill authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report the conditions affecting women and child workers. The women of Toledo, Ohio, through the Federation of Women's Clubs and the Council of Women have done much to advance civic ideals. They were instrumental in securing the pas-

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sage of a law providing for a Juvenile Court, and in creating a demand for the abolition of the smoke nuisance.

The Era Club of New Orleans is employing its energy in getting an amendment to Article 210 of the State Constitution, which permits only a qualified elector to hold office on any public board, thus barring women from serving on school boards or as factory inspectors. The legislative committee of the Massachusetts State Federation presented for approval at its mid-winter meeting various bills, and organized resistance is being made by the clubwomen to a bill to exempt Spanish war veterans from civil service rules.

Of all the states Colorado stands out distinctively as that in which women have become most prominent in politics. The women of Wyoming have voted equally with men since 1869, the Colorado women since 1893 and the women of Utah and Idaho since 1896, but the participation of women in political matters has been most evident in Colorado. To three successive general assemblies three women representatives were elected; the thirteenth and fourteenth assemblies had each but one woman legislator. Of these Mrs. Evangeline Heartz has served twice. In her first term she was given the charge of the arbitration bill and managed it so successfully that it became a law. Mrs. Martha Conine was made chairman of the printing committee and saved thousands of dollars to the state. Nearly all these women were put on important committees and state boards.

The Legislature of Colorado, five years after admitting women to the suffrage, passed a joint resolution in which they stated the results to be that better candidates had been elected for office, the methods of election had been purified and the character of legislation improved, and they therefore recommended the enfranchisement of women as tending to the advancement of a higher and better social order. Within the five years the age of protection for girls had been raised to eighteen years, largely through the championship of Mrs. Carrie Clyde Holly, the laws of inheritance between husband and wife had been equalized, fathers and mothers made equal guardians of their children, and the number of no-license towns in the state quadrupled. The Woman's Republican League of Colorado is very large and influential, with headquarters in Denver and auxiliary leagues in every part of the state. The Bryan Woman's Democratic Club of Denver had once a membership of ten thousand.

Until 1869 British women had a voice only in the election of poor-law boards. By slow degrees their privileges were extended until now they are equal with men in franchise rights on all local government matters. The only vote left for them to fight for is that for election of members of the House of Commons. Women in England have so proved their usefulness in municipal work that a year



COUNTESS WALDERSEE
Who is politically influential in Germany

or two ago the House of Commons by a majority of 172 to 72 voted in favor of making them eligible as members of boards of aldermen and municipal councils. English women are far better canvassers for votes than men on election days. They go from house to house to induce men to go to the polling place.

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Despite the opposition of the Kaiser, women in Germany openly coöperated in the recent electoral campaign. Public placards urged them to use their influence with voters. Countess Waldersee, formerly Miss Lee of New York city, is very influential in political affairs, and women writers on politics have considerable influence.

Everywhere by slow degrees women are coming into power in public affairs. Inevitably in the future they will have at least a finger in every pie — political, social and religious.

THE CONGRESSIONAL TOUR OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

BY

ALEXANDER HUME FORD

AUTHOR OF "THE AMERICANIZATION OF PARIS," ETC.



I ACCOMPANIED the congressional party on its tour of the Hawaiian Islands, anticipating a continuous round of feasting and pleasure. Within two days I was broken in, and with the twenty-four energetic statesmen from Washington began neglecting *luaus* and Hula dances to grub for hard facts concerning the needs of the islanders. Thus I gained a thousandfold more than I expected by joining the party.

Now I know what a congressional junketing trip is like. I believe it more useful to the country at large than many a session of Congress has proven. I know more of our new territory to-day than a thousand books read in Washington or New York could have taught me, and I believe that within the next few years, as a result of the congressional visit, Hawaii will be redeemed from the Oriental, fortified and Americanized as it should be. Congress will understand its duty clearly, and if the men who visited the islands are fair types of our national legislators, America will do full justice to the people that have asked for our flag. Possibly every progressive state in the union will now clamor to entertain congressional "junketing" parties, and foot the bill as Hawaii has done most nobly. The more our legislators know of our entire country the safer the union.

Supposedly the congressional party was invited by Territorial Delegate Kuhio, whose father was one of the last of the common people to be lifted to princely dignity under the old régime. Actually, his secretary, George B. McClellan (whose salary is paid by the Merchants' Association), brought the party from Washington and with the local committees saw that it was properly entertained. It is not possible at present for Hawaii to send a white delegate to Washington. She is particularly fortunate, however, in having a native there who does not stand in the way, and an American-born worker who, as the equal of any in the national capital, is respected by all his coworkers with whom he labors shoulder to shoulder for the Americanization of our island territory. Secretary McClellan writes all his letters from Washington in the name of the delegate prince, who spends much of his time in Honolulu; it is to the best interests of Hawaii that the noble prince encourages this, but there are times when credit should be given where it is due.

Both natives and whites vied with each other in entertaining most sumptuously the visitors. Governor Carter opened the ball by giving a garden party which was actually attended by her ex-majesty, Queen Liliuokalani, an unlooked-for concession on her part, indicating that as leader of the "outs" she desires peace between all factions and recognizes that she is for all time but a citizen of the land over which once she ruled. After the re-

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ception was over Governor Carter at once set sail for the mainland, leaving the territorial secretary, "Jack" Atkinson, as acting governor, to conduct the congressional guests on their tour of the islands.

The first island to be visited, other than Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated, was the garden isle, Kauai (pronounced *Koowahiee).* Here Wilcox, brother to him of insurrection days' fame, met the party, having ridden thirty miles the day previously with his native wife, to prepare a breakfast for the visitors, who with their wives, families and general retinue numbered nearly one hundred persons. For each of these, native girls had worked distinctive *leis,* or chains of flowers, emblematic of Kauai, and as each of the party landed from the boats wreaths of flowers fell about their necks with the hearty *"Aloha"* of the giver. (*Aloha* is the Hawaiian for "Love to you.") Native singers and musicians performed during the early morning meal, which was spread on a long table in the *lanai* (piazza). Fruits and coffee grown on the island were served, and as soon as the members of the rivers and harbors committee arrived after their inspection of the little harbor, the speeches of welcome began. Only an hour and a half was spent ashore at this first stop, and then the little steamer flitted by bold precipices thousands of feet high and almost inaccessible, and little valleys in which the native still plants his *taro* patches and spends his life in comparative idleness.

Each harbor dependent on congressional appropriations was visited, and at one of these the entire party landed to ride overland through a cane-field miles and miles in extent. Special palace cars had been built by erecting a framework and bower of green upon the flat cars that carry the cane, and little engines that sometimes run off the track and have to be lifted on again by the engineer and fireman, puffed away as the great haul was made. Everywhere the fruits of the country were spread out on little tables by the roadside, and stops were made that the natives might garland the visitors. At the end of the run the wealthy plant-



"PRINCE CUPID"—KUHIO—THE NATIVE DELEGATE AT WASHINGTON



THE CONGRESSIONAL PARTY READY FOR A TRIP ON A CANE FIELD RAILWAY

"Parlor" cars were improvised for the occasion by erecting a framework and bower of green upon the flat cars

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ers of the island had arranged a native *luau*. The whole roast pig was there, fish of all kinds, bread fruit and royal pink *poi*, which each person was expected to eat by dipping his fingers in the great calabashes containing the pastelike delicacy. After this feast the procession of flower-bedecked congressmen moved to the town hall, where the natives had prepared to receive them, and another *luau* was spread. It was midnight when the homeward trip began, and the run to the seashore via the tiny cane railway was made. There was still another feast



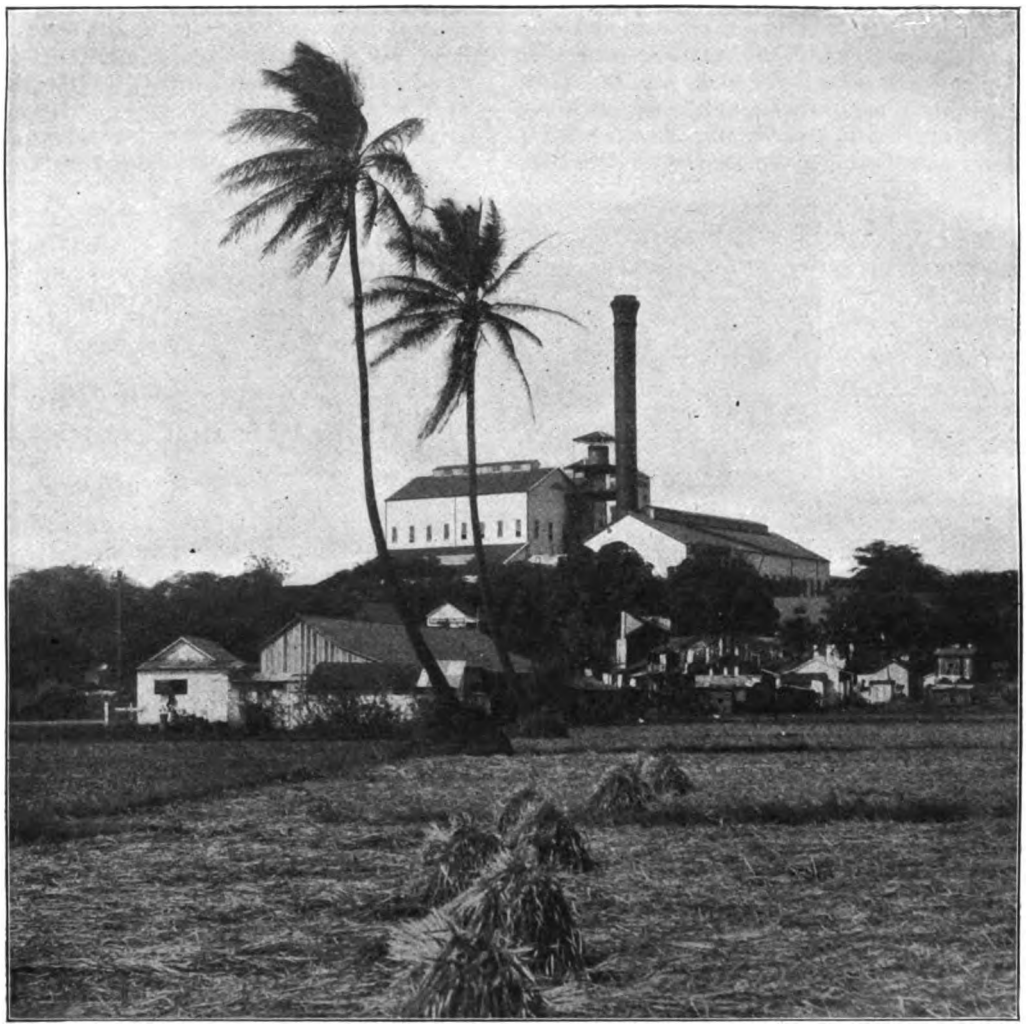
A LUAU, OR NATIVE FEAST, ON COCOANUT ISLAND, HILO

aboard ship and yet another *luau* to be disposed of in Honolulu on the arrival of the steamer shortly after daylight. This trip indicates the hospitality dispensed day after day to the visiting congressmen for nearly two full weeks.

A few days' rest and investigation at Honolulu and then the "grand tour." Molokai and its leper settlement were passed at night. It was scarce daylight when the landing was made by barge at Kahului on the island of Maui.

Here and at the little town of Wailuku, a mile or so away, the company were domiciled in hotels and private houses. For the most part, these were in reality Chinese and Japanese villages. One had to search diligently for the residence or hut of a native Hawaiian, although these latter were well represented at the great stone schoolhouse that is the finest building on the island. The schools on the Hawaiian Islands are usually the most modern of all structures and the teachers are better paid than on the mainland, while the proportion of those who read and write is probably larger than on any other spot on the globe, New England not excepted. The event of the first day ashore at Maui was the visit to the school. The congressional party was seated on chairs placed upon the spacious lawn. Behind them were gathered the Hawaiian fathers and mothers, before them the five hundred school children of a dozen different nationalities stood upon the spacious porch and splendid stone steps, to sing the national songs of America and Hawaii. A little Chinese girl stepped forth from the ranks to recite a speech of welcome, to which one of the congressmen responded, and then a Hawaiian lad came forward to remind the visitors that Hawaii was not an island possession, or a captured province, but that the islands had sent L. A. Thurston to Washington to bring back the American flag, and he had done so. Even the congressmen

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A CANE FIELD AND SUGAR MILL AT OAHU ISLAND

joined — as best they could — in the singing of *Hawaii Ponoi*, after that boyish speech that reflected the true patriotic spirit of the Hawaiians. Portuguese, Porto Rican and Korean children also bade the visitors welcome, and when the closing song "*Aloha Oe*," that plaintive, stirring appeal composed by the Queen herself, lifted itself on the air, there were few dry eyes. The children marched indoors to the closing strains, for after *Hawaii Ponoi*, the national song, and "*Aloha Oe*, till we meet again," no other song is ever sung in Hawaii — it is the great doxology of the islands.

Two native *luaus* were in store for the visitors at Maui. There was a ride up the Iao Valley, one of the most beautiful in the world, and half way up, in the open forest, was spread a feast for the gods. Native women strewed banana leaves and flowers upon the grass in the form of a horseshoe, and upon these the feast was spread while the guests sat upon the grass and dipped *poi* with their fingers and ate roast pig that was dished up fresh from the underground ovens close by, where it had been baked with red-hot stones wrapped in damp *ti* leaves. In the center of the horseshoe, speakers famed on the floor of the capitol, and local Hawaiians spoke to each other, each with his interpreter to make his words known to all.

The other *luau* at Maui was at the

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parting. It was given by a local Hawaiian judge and the natives, under an open roofing built for such events. Here the party made its acquaintance with raw fish, cuttlefish, live shrimp, real seaweed, and many other dishes served only at the



THE BACK YARD OF A HAWAIIAN HOUSE

native feasts. Native girls decorated one and all with the emblematic *lei* of the island, and maids of honor kept the flies away with royal feather wands. Native women and sedate congressmen sat side by side and dipped their fingers into the same gourds of *poi*. Every one became young again, and until the speeches began no one would have believed that there was a serious soul in the assemblage.

The time came when some of the party wearied of *luaus*. Climbing the mountain to the crater of Haleakala, a hungry group of congressmen came upon a ranch house where lunch was to be served. No one was enthusiastic until Congressman Norris, who had glanced in through an open window, threw up both his arms and cried wildly: "Thank heavens, something to eat at last, a real beefsteak. No more *lulu's* for me." There was a wild scramble for seats at the table and ever after, in the congressional party, the native feasts were alluded to as "lulu's."

It became more and more difficult to keep the entire party together as matters of interest arose. The river and harbor representatives gave up pleasure trips to scour the various harbors in little boats, those on the lighthouse committee followed suit and others insisted on riding overland to examine the great irrigation ditches and investigate for themselves the advantages offered to home-seekers from the mainland. Many plans were discussed whereby Congress might aid the islanders, particularly in the way of attracting white American settlers. Every possible harbor and fortification was discussed and the actual ground gone over. Sisal, pineapple, sugar, coffee, rubber tree and vanilla plantations were visited and studied. Protective tariffs and other assistant measures were discussed, pro and con, in both public and private meetings. Many of the congressmen spent days, in little groups, driving or riding out among the small farmers, entering into their grievances and asking how Congress could aid them as a whole. Later all these bits of information picked up were discussed, sometimes far into the night, and all kinds of remedies suggested. Soon every one began looking forward to the eight days on the transport, from Honolulu to San Francisco, as a period of rest, when everything could be thought over calmly, experiences and knowledge exchanged, and a definite plan of campaign for the welfare and protection of the islands mapped out and prepared for Congress. Even the ascent of

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Haleakala, the largest extinct crater in the world, did not assemble the entire party; several were too busy with government engineers on the coast to get very far inland.

The ascent of the mountain side that abruptly terminates at the height of ten thousand feet at the edge of a crater more than half a mile deep and seven miles across, was scenically the crowning glory of the pleasure trips arranged for the distinguished visitors.



THE IAO VALLEY IN THE ISLAND OF MAUI
One of the most beautiful valleys in the world

I was one of the advance guard that slept on the mountain's summit at the edge of the crater. It was a wonderful ride up, horseback, through a stratum of clouds, then above the great field of rolling waves that stretched out as far as the eye could reach, great rolling billows of snowy white that made one and all feel that he was perched upon the north pole with an interminable field of snow and ice on every hand. Then the sunset and the sea of white turned to crimson and gold. Some of the congressmen took out their note-books to jot down impressions, but most of us stood entranced until the sun had set, and then rode up the last mile or so by starlight.

At dawn all hands rolled from beneath bits of canvas, and sought suitable crags at the crater's edge, from which to view the sunrise. Far down the mountain slope could be heard the friendly calls of advancing reënforcements, for the ladies of the party and many of the men had stopped half way up to rest and resume their journey at 2 A.M. They arrived with the sun. There is no such sight in all the world as sunrise at Haleakala, and few pens that can ever describe it. A great field of clouds like the rolling ocean, surging with the dawn toward a break at one side of the crater, which rapidly fills as though a tidal wave had broken into the great seven-mile-wide pit, two thousand feet below the tide of clouds which rolls above the cones and hillocks of the vast crater. We gazed upon the inland sea at our feet, then at the great

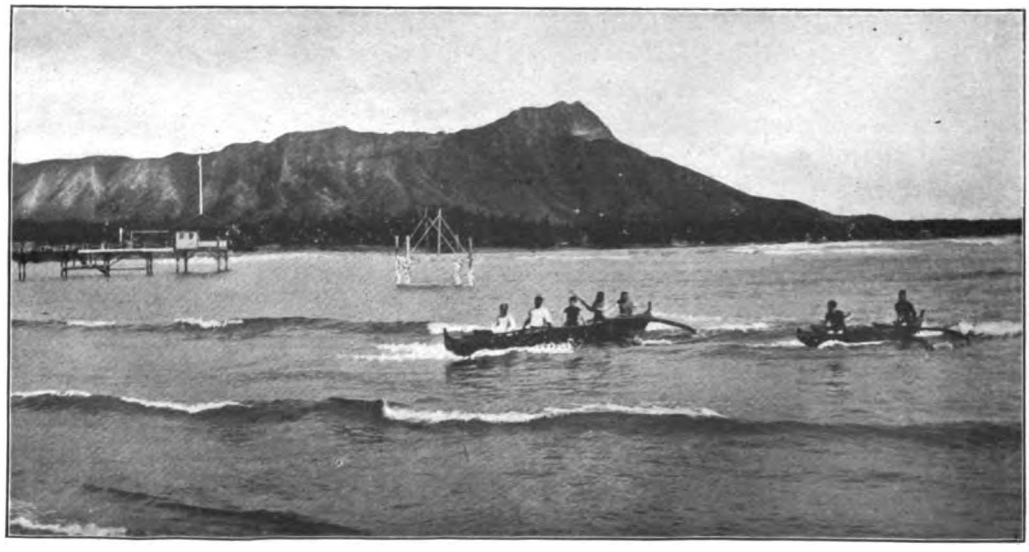
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aerial ocean beyond through which the crimson sun was breaking its way. Some one began to sing "My country, 'tis of thee," but even he was appalled and the trembling voice died away with the first bar. Every head was bared in silence, but it was to *Kala*, the sun god. There is a solemnity and grandeur about the "House of the Sun God" *(Haleakala)* that even the highest civilized mind respects. There is but one such piece of scenery in the world, and it is now American, and the congressional party is the largest that has ever looked down into the ancient crater.

Haleakala should have been held for the last, not Kileauea, for the fires of Pele were stilled and only sulphurous fumes ascended from the great pit — that seemed puny indeed after Maui's crater — to welcome the congressional party. For the first time in her life Madame Pele, goddess of the crater, was compelled to cook a banquet, which was served to the congressmen and their families on the edge of the great pit. The immense pots and pans were placed over cracks in the rocks from which great heat emanated, and in this way whole pigs were cooked in short order, not a hundred yards from the dining tables.

A few hours at the crater and the visitors again resolved themselves into so many investigating committees. Some rode across the island, which is almost as large as the State of Connecticut, in one direction, some in another. Notes were taken of each place visited, and public meetings were held everywhere, at which both sugar barons and complaining homesteaders were permitted to air their grievances before the audience of congressmen. At Hilo several meetings were held. Through the Kona district, where grows the finest coffee in the world, stops were made to meet the planters and hear from them over the friendly table. In the harbor of the metropolis of the island of Hawaii soundings were made and the government engineer was instructed to go ahead with his surveys, as Congress has already appropriated $400,000 for the breakwater that will give Hilo the best harbor on the islands, and is prepared to give another million and a half. The other islands have been promised at least one good harbor each, and the visitors further engaged to work heart and soul in Washington for many other needs of the islands.

It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that sugar was the millionaire's crop, while pineapples, coffee, rubber and perhaps sisal, were the crops that could best be raised by homesteaders, and these were discussed day after day, each congressman seeking to devise some means of bringing the matter before the American public in such a way that the white population so badly needed in the islands



SURF CANOEING AT WAIKIKI BEACH, DIAMOND HEAD, NEAR HONOLULU

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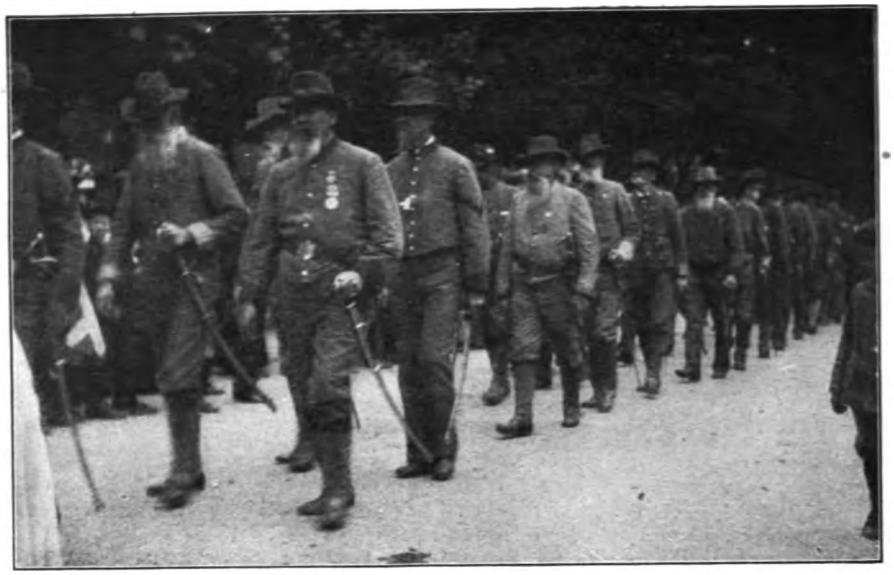
LANDING THE LADIES

There being no dock facilities in the Hawaiian harbors, the natives are called into requisition

would pour in, and the great population of the mainland would learn of or be induced to patronize the products of our island territory. Sugar from a small beginning a few years ago, now pours nearly $40,000,000 annually into the pockets of the cane-growers of Hawaii. The islands can raise one-fourth of the billion pounds of coffee we use every year, but can not yet compete with the low grades grown in South America. Sugar has populated the islands with one hundred and fifty thousand Orientals, as field hands; the problem before the visiting congressmen is how to help the coffee industry so that the thousands of homesteads offered to American citizens for settlement in Hawaii may be taken up and utilized to a profit by the white man. Some of these solons of Washington believe they have found solutions for this vexed problem.

The last days of the stay were spent in Honolulu, or visiting the plantations and American colonies on the island of Oahu. Everyone was busy gathering statistics to supplement personal investigation, and when at last the transport Sherman pulled out with the visiting party aboard, loaded down with flowers, and the last *Alohas* had been sung by the thousands on the wharf, there was a general settling down in groups to exchange notes and digest what had been seen and heard. Hereafter there will be a general knowledge in Washington of the Hawaiian Islands and their needs that will serve the people well. Our outpost on the Pacific is better known to Congress at large to-day than is many a long-settled state, and better it were if each vacation were spent by our delegates at Congress "junketing" about the land acquiring a knowledge that no books can give. I take off my hat in respect to the thorough manner in which our congressmen conducted their labors of investigation in the Hawaiian Islands. May they deal as wisely with the troubled questions arising in the mid-Pacific as they spoke fairly to their white brothers of our island territory.

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The old gray jackets

THE CONFEDERATE REUNION

THROUGH THE EYES OF A YANKEE ARTIST

BY

GUSTAVUS C. WIDNEY

I FIND that I am engaged in a delicate task in describing a Confederate reunion. There is an impression abroad in the North that the less said about such things the better. I believed so, too, until I saw that in Richmond a few weeks ago. I profess no historical accuracy or careful analysis of existing conditions in the South, but I found that my ideas (they are quite like those of my neighbors) had done the South a great injustice. This sketch of the Richmond celebration is intended to be a sort of an apology for ever having held such opinions.

I merely happened to be at this greatest of all Confederate reunions. We hear little of these things "up North" and I was quite unprepared when I arrived in Richmond Saturday afternoon to find the streets thronged with old men in gray and buildings hung with flags and bunting; while the Stars and Bars — not that the Stars and Stripes were not in evidence — were new to me as a street decoration. I had intended going on to Jamestown, but I knew there could be nothing there that could equal in interest this glimpse of the past. A monument to Jefferson Davis would be unveiled Monday at the close of a great review of the old Confederate veterans and such an occasion was too full of artistic suggestion to be passed by.

Perhaps the first impression of the Reunion was that pretty much every one seemed to go to church Sunday morning. I do not know if this is the usual habit of Confederate veterans, but they were all at church that day. At the First Baptist Church every available inch had its veteran. And this church was a very appropriate place for a memorial service. In the dark days its pew-cushions had been taken to make beds for the Confederate sick, in its Sunday-school room the moth-

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ers and grandmothers of the present generation had worked day after day sewing on clothing for their men in the field; in its auditorium the people of Richmond assembled the Sunday after the evacuation, weeping over the fate of their city. Somehow these things seemed very near that morning. My people and my interests had been of the North, but I became suddenly conscious that I was very proud to be a part of a nation that included so heroic and devoted a people as these southern veterans and their wives and daughters. Nearly every one cried at times and every one seemed to have a cold. It was hard for me at times to see the speaker for the mist that would get in my own Yankee eyes. Not a word of bitterness, or regret, not a word against any man did I hear. It was more like a funeral service than an affair of politics. The whole atmosphere was as deeply charged with strong emotion as one of Moody's meetings, and apparently with the same sort of emotion. I have attended similar gatherings in the North, but this was a revelation to me. Every man's grandfather was born here, perhaps his great-grandfather, and the homogeneity of the community amazed me. It seemed the most typically American congregation I ever saw.



A "resurrected" Confederate

The cold, raw weather of our particularly vicious spring gave way Monday morning to an ideal day of abundant sunshine and fresh breezes and the veterans who had been standing around the streets in great discomfort got a chance to get dry and warm.

Old men from the backwoods, from away down in Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee or farther west, clustered around the various state headquarters or tramped the streets energetically dodging the trolley cars. One tall mountaineer with a four-foot stride like a walking-beam of a steamboat, a little satchel slung to a strap over his shoulder and trousers that quit two inches from his shoetops, who probably would have faced a panther without batting an eyelash, crossed the streets in fear and trembling. A trolley car two hundred feet away clanged its bell and he went three feet in the air and when he came down he was on a full run. Another



General Carr waits to speak to a friend

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Rescuing a veteran

veteran, not so spry, tried to board a car at a street intersection from the wrong side of the car. The inside front entrance being locked, the motorman motioned for the old man to cross in front of the car while it was standing and get on at the other side. The old man, feeble and near-sighted, misunderstood the motorman's gesture, stepped to the middle of the track and tried to read the sign on the fender, "This Car to the Horse Show Building." The motorman waved his hands wildly and the countryman got closer and closer to the sign. The car would have been there yet had not the motorman leaned over the dashboard and taken the old man by the coat, leading him, with the assistance of a contiguous colored gentleman, to a spot of safety.

And there were "colored folks" (not so many as I expected) in every imaginable garment. I tried to photograph some happy little black rascals, hopping up the middle of the street, grimacing and grinning, all rags, bare, brown skin and laughter — but shy. They wouldn't let me take their pictures even when I offered to pay them. The older negroes seemed to think it an honor to be photographed.

The procession moved principally on Franklin Street, a fine old street at the lower end with splendid homes and big trees. I picked out a good place near Monroe Park from which to make my pictures. The crowd which straggled along both walks became a jam, but I kept on the inside of the line. Sounds of cheering crept under the overhanging trees, mingled with fragments of sound from marching bands. First a squad of bicycle police — and then the real thing! Not militia, or regulars, but the veterans themselves in uniforms as diversified as the flowers of the field; every man a type. This was a treat for an artist. Uniforms that had been religiously preserved since the last parole were not infrequent. Old battle-flags, dull in color and full of holes, fluttered between the brighter banners of the posts. How they were cheered! Stonewall Jackson's Brigade, Stuart's Cavalry, Morgan's Rangers, Forrest's Cavalry Corps, the old gray-jackets and others less famous, got each of them an ovation. I stood on Broadway in New York, last fall, and saw several remnants of G. A. R. posts march up the street amid almost perfect silence, and was ashamed of my country. How different here! Everybody cheered and I was as crazy as the rest



As in war-time



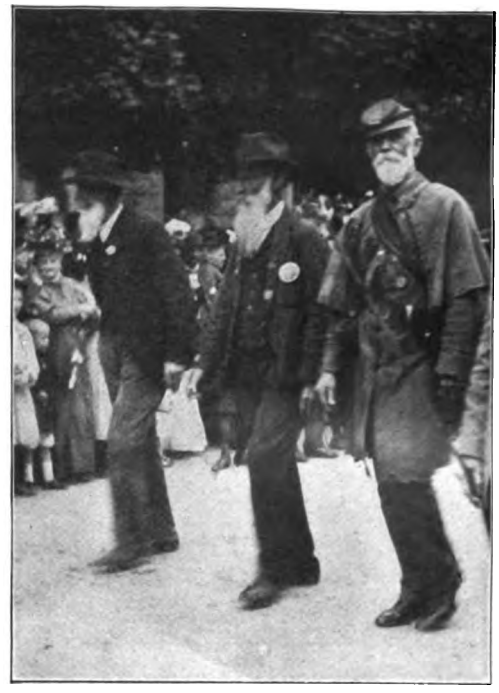
The colored folks

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of them, as company after company of the old guard went by.

One old veteran danced a pigeon-wing as far as I could see him and others were almost as emotional. It is hard for a Northerner to sympathize with this feeling or to understand it. Yet I heard one Southerner say "the North and South united can whip the world!" And that bit of braggadocio indicated their true spirit.

There were but few militia companies and no regulars. But the militia was something to look at. The Richmond Light Infantry Blues, the crack military organization of Richmond, over a hundred years old, and a fighter from its birth, is the finest body of troops I ever saw. There was a regiment of them in black uniforms, white stripes and facings, white gloves, and enormous shakos surmounted with a lofty plume of white feathers. When they came down the street twenty abreast in perfect alignment it was worth seeing.



In the original uniforms

But the beauty of the day was not dependent entirely upon the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. The Stonewall Brigade band helped some and the carriages filled with pretty girls from various southern states quite put the measure heaping. I marvel that I got any work done with so many good things to look at. I did get a little "rattled" when I was about to take a picture of an open carriage containing four young women. I lost my presence of mind and hesitated till the vehicle got inside the focus of the camera and I lowered the instrument. Its occupants, who had seen my maneuvers, were plainly disappointed and one made a very sweet little pout at me. That was too much. Never should I insult a lady by refusing to take her picture. So I caught up with the carriage, trained the camera, snapped the



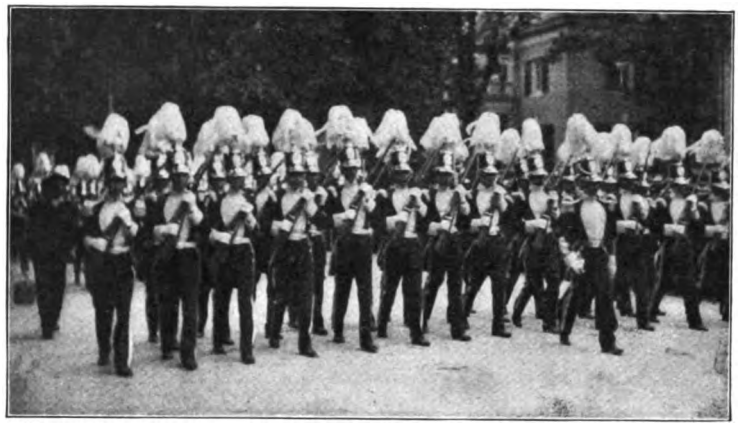
Stonewall Jackson's brigade

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shutter, made my best bow and was rewarded with a quartette of dazzling smiles — and a spoiled plate.

I was impressed repeatedly with the courtesy of these southern veterans. I wished to get a picture of a young woman who always rides at the head of

band serenaded Mrs. Jackson, the widow of General "Stonewall" Jackson, at the Jefferson. The band swung into the street in front of the hotel, playing "Onward, Christian Soldiers" as a tribute to the faith of General Jackson. Mrs. Jackson could not be found for a time,



The Richmond Light Infantry Blues



The Forrest Cavalry Corps

Forrest Cavalry Corps. As the corps passed I stepped out to the line and asked a distinguished-looking officer on horseback for permission and information. He leaned forward, put out his hand, shook mine heartily and told me what I wished to know. Imagine that in a New York military procession!

In the evening the Stonewall Brigade and the band played to the many distinguished guests and friends gathered in the rotunda and galleries of the building. That was a bit of Confederate loyalty, yet throughout the entire day I heard not a word, from public speakers or private citizens, that would offend a northern man. The reunion of Confederate veterans was also a reunion of stalwart Americans.

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"We crawled into the tent where Kelly waxes rich"

BY WAY OF DEAD HORSE GULCH

BY

DAVID BRANDON

THE sun that day came skimming up like a hot brass plate hurled petulantly heavenward by the Evil One at breakfast. As it grazed the nude brown shoulder of Sally Ann Butte, thus made a moment lurid, it seared a thin white film on the blue of nearer sky; becoming suddenly, our sweating chauffeur said, the yolk of a great fried egg flipped from a monster griddle on infernal fires. The smitten land about us, bare as a bather, livid as a cornered coward, seemed, as we rolled honking out of Rhyolite, to quiver under invisible arrows tipped with fire. And then, passing the bungalow of Old Man Stewart, our metaphors petered out in groans of discomfort.

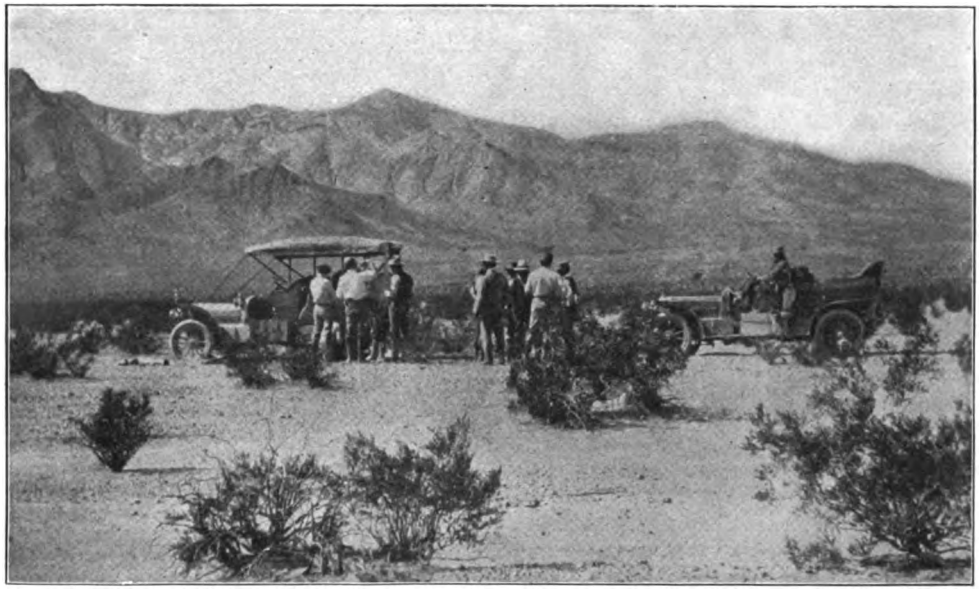
Huddled in smarting and blistered misery under the scorched canopy of our huge car, we were dragged in the wake of that brazen yolk through twelve long hours; red-lidded, half blinded by the stab of the alkali's glare; our throats and nostrils stung by the billows of dust, bitter and shimmering, that dogged our progress and powdered even our eyelashes yellow. When at noon, wilted and fevered and crackling dry, we crawled into the tent where Kelly waxes rich out of a well which taps an underground river, the thermometer stood at a hundred and fifteen. Refreshed, we toiled on as before, the Funeral Range always to the right, until in mid-afternoon the car was aimed straight toward it. The sun squatted on the top of Skeleton Peak, smelting that drear cone to a mass of gold. Lower oozed the sun, yet lower, vanished; and instantly the sky was smeared with glory, "the barren beach of hell at ebb of tide," or, as the cheered chauffeur babbled, "as if the yolk was punctured, messing the floor of heaven," and the mighty herd of mountains in petrified stampede between horizons, drab and grim, were painted by

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the splendor overhead in yellow and russet, violet and pink. In the glamour of that gorgeous twilight we chugged with screaming siren out of the heavy trail, rutted to the axles, which curves and coils from Bullfrog to Dead Horse Gulch, across the Amargosa Desert.

Our goal then led us through thirty miles of crooked canyon, speckled from end to end with the bleaching bones of mules and horses slain by thirst. Darkness fell, a tire burst, coffee was brewed on an alcohol lamp, pipes were lit, and an hour of waiting was welcomed. Then a fat, pale moon peered cautiously over the black blur of Stonewall Hill. Again cranked up, the gallant car forged on. Up and ever up we climbed, climbed till the engine coughed ominously, climbed till midnight. And when we finally bumped in among the tents and shacks of Greenwater, sprawling on the range's gaunt backbone, we were a weary crew.

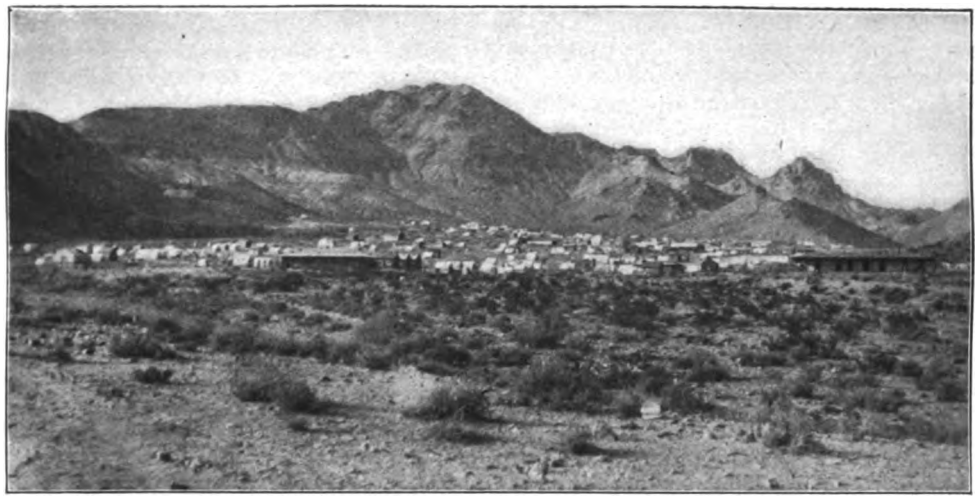
Apparently all the camp's inhabitants were still at large, every shelter along the one straggling street, Cemetery Avenue, being visibly lit, and the throng that quickly clustered about the car seeming, dimly outlined, the likely limit of population. One among us, sufficiently specified here as the Senator, was immediately recognized, attacked by a score of handshakers, showered with introductions, and escorted with the rest of us in tow to "the Crematorium," the nearest of ten saloons. After a terrible drink, making instantaneous total abstainers of three in our party, we were marched to the "Café de Crape," where, seated on splintery benches at a clothless table, we filled ourselves with fried steak, chicory disguised with condensed milk (or condensed milk disguised with chicory), potatoes stewed in villainous canned butter and adamant pie. A casual request for a glass of water started a strange whispering among not only those who served us, but among our flock of hosts; and it was while somebody fetched the drink from a saloon — the only one able to furnish it — that we learned our first lesson concerning Greenwater's chief problem. That glass of water cost as much as half a pint of whisky.



ACROSS THE AMARGOSA DESERT, THE FUNERAL RANGE ALWAYS TO THE RIGHT

The nearest water supply of which this camp could even occasionally avail itself, was at Ash Meadows, nearly forty miles away, on the Twenty Mule trail between Johnny and Death Valley. Kelly's Well, previously mentioned, provided better water, but it had to be hauled farther, much of the way up a heavy grade, and the tremendous daily drain on that oasis by the desert mule-skinners, freighters,

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OUT OF RHYOLITE, WITH SALLY ANN BUTTE IN THE BACKGROUND
The bungalow of Old Man Stewart is the nearest building on the right hand

left little to spare. Water had to be hauled into camp in barrels therefore on six, eight, ten and twelve-team wagons, and the supply on hand was always woefully inadequate. At best, water cost $10 a barrel, generally $15; often the price was $1 for half a gallon, and by no means infrequently a glassful required 50 cents. A "body snatcher," we were told, makes a basin of water go far. Part of it fills the coffee pot; the remainder, face and hands having been washed in it several times, suffices for the small laundry necessities and is then given the burro to drink!

We presently discovered that no beds were to be had in either "the Hearse," or "the Tomb," two big tents respectfully spoken of as "hotels." The proprietor of the general store, who was also the barber, the bootmender, the harnessmaker, the postmaster, the marshal, the mayor, the grave-digger, the letter-writer, the butcher, the undertaker and the justice of the peace, offered us, however, rest on piles of blankets on the dirt floor of his "emporium"; and there, our faces romped over by Gargantuan rats and after the murder of two tarantulas, we passed the night.



AN OASIS IN THE DESERT
The daily drain on Kelly's well by the desert freighters

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Perhaps it should be explained at this point that Greenwater is the mushroom camp which came into being early last year, when a ragged prospector looking for gold rushed back to civilization with a tale that some of the mountains in the Funeral Range were literally mountains of copper. The extensive copper deposits of the world, so far uncovered, are few. The price of copper is rapidly rising. And so it came to pass that within a month after the prospector's tongue began to wag, all the best claims for miles around the place now calling itself Greenwater were staked out for big operators like Charles Schwab, Augustus Heinze, Senator Clark and "Patsy" Clark, of Spokane.



THE HEART OF THE TOWN OF GREENWATER SIX MONTHS AGO

The wooden structure on the right is "The Dirge," a saloon in which eight men were killed in a row that began over the pronunciation of "paresis"

Greenwater, first known as Graveyard, then as Skidoo, is the center of the principal claims actually under development, housing the miners thus employed, with the usual complement of merchants, saloonkeepers, gamblers, brokers, promoters and board providers. The population six months ago, when some of us visited the camp in the first automobile ever driven in the Funeral Range, was five hundred men; no woman being brave enough to remain more than two nights. Since then the population has swelled to a steady total of fifteen hundred, including three permanent women. In that period the camp has been visited by two state governors, a score of congressmen, a celebrated muck-raker, three notorious pugilists, six United States senators, one murderer, one embezzler, a famous English actress and hundreds of persons investigating potential investments.

The copper produced in the neighborhood of Greenwater, up to date, would not make the pennies dropped on any Sunday into the missionary boxes of a country church. And the cost of living has in no item lessened. Hay costs $140 a ton; wood, for fuel, $130 a cord; coal, $90 a ton; water the same as ever; sugar, 60 cents a pound; a can of corn, or tomatoes, or beans, $1; the cheapest meal, $1; a hired bed, $2; rent of a small tent, $50 a month, of a one-room shack, $60 a month; coffee, $1.50 a pound; the cheapest shoes, $10 a pair, high boots, $25 a pair; milk, anything up to $3, so far the record price, a quart.

On the morning following the arrival of our party, the Senator, armed with a long-nosed hammer, trudged off, attended by a dozen orating optimists, to look at, and possibly buy, some of the claims which the said optimists were so volubly boosting. The rest of us having chapters in our pasts which made the mere idea of

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mining investment offensive, tried to obliterate the memory of condensed milk (or possibly the chicory), by vigorous puffing of pipes in the shade of a barrel. It was in that interval that we asked why every namable thing in Greenwater was made suggestive of the grave, even the newspaper, a daily single sheet printed on brown paper, being titled *The Inyo County Undertaker.* (Greenwater, by the way, is in Inyo County, California, though approachable only from Nevada). And the answer was, that the long-established nickname of dwellers among the Funeral Mountains, "body snatchers," proudly borne by those entitled to it, had served as inspiration in all subsequent christening.

Further entertainment was afforded by perusal of that day's *Undertaker,* copies of which were brought to us fresh from the press, by the chauffeur.

The reading matter on the front page was largely regarding located new claims and old ones sold, assays, rumors of sensational prospects in near-by districts, all deadly dull. But on the second and last page all was delight from the tall-typed advertisement of "The Death Valley Chug Line," wherein intending visitors were invited to reach Greenwater from Borax Smith's railroad by "automobiling with Alkali Bill," to the locally contributed verses, a stanza of which may here be quoted as an excellent key-note of everything in the page's four columns:

Up the hills from Rhyolite some eighty miles or more,
The man who made the Funerals, he left a ledge of ore;
The man who made the Funerals had something on his mind,
He left the ledge of ore in sight for you and me to find;
It's eighty miles from Rhyolite, this God-forsaken dump,
But only one short mile to Hell and just a job of jump.

The constant cropping up, in talk and type, of Death Valley spurred us at length to tramp two grilling miles to the edge of Monkey Cliff. From that elevation we could see, five thousand feet below us, Death Valley's whole pallid, pasty, desolate expanse; the mountain of pure borax, one thousand eight hundred feet high at one end; the mountain of nitre — enough, properly prepared, to blow California bodily half way to Hawaii, with a detonation that would break windows in New York, say experts — at the other, with fifty miles between; on one edge Furnace Creek Ranch, so hot that film in a kodak shrivels before one can shoot the ranch buildings; on the other edge, under the beetling Panamints, the picturesque bungalow of "Scotty," who lives there seldom since he began his career of spectacular, blue-shirted squandering, but where on another occasion the writer found the door open, the interior filled with every possible comfort, the shelves of the kitchen stacked high with everything that comes in cans, and the simple conditions of welcome set forth on a sign conspicuous in the living room:

Eat All You Want, Sleep All You Want,
Loaf All You Want, Stay as Long as You Want,
But Don't Take Away Anything You Didn't Bring.
Don't Be a Dirty Dog!!

Having plodded back to the now practically deserted camp, we found the Senator swearing over a broken leg, with profane excursions among alleged antecedents of the et cetera undertaker who was setting the leg, and who was so rattled by the sarcastic advice with which a sad-faced ring of the quondam optimists supplemented his clumsy surgery, that he frequently addressed the Senator as if that eminent person were a horse. "Don't forget to sprinkle some insect powder on that bandage, Bill," one of the assistants would urge; then the injured limb would jerk in pain, and the perspiring operator would shout: "Whoa, boy!" But ultimately the Senator was sufficiently patched to permit his installation in the tonneau. We returned as we had come, but had to stop at Kelly's for the night, and between halts when the Senator fainted and the broiling replacement of five exploded tires we were unable to make Rhyolite till late the next evening. Then everybody except the chauffeur, who bathed and shaved and called upon his love, hastened to the hospital.

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SILHOUETTES OF LIFE

BY

WILLIAM HARD

"JOHN KNEZOSHAMLUTOSKO—"

IN John's case I have broken my rule. I have given John's real name. That is, I have given as much of it as I could catch. I failed to intercept some two or three syllables on toward the end, but the preliminary sections will be quite sufficient for identification if you should ever happen to run across the owner anywhere in European Chicago.

My reason for breaking my rule is to John's credit. John is a philosopher and I wish to secure for him some small part of the large fame he deserves.

Every winter you may see John in Slotanski's boarding-house at a distance of about half a mile from the mouth of the Calumet River. Every summer you may see him in Kansas City where he knows a foreman who gives him a job. John has a winter place and a summer place and he earns just about two hundred and fifty dollars a year. On the foundation of this income he has erected a superstructure of leisure which is the scandal and the envy of Henry Sanders.

I introduced Mr. Sanders to John because I wanted to hear what Mr. Sanders would say. Mr. Sanders said enough. He is a New Englander who holds down a good position as foreman in a big factory in South Chicago, who has given up chewing tobacco because the tuition fees for his daughter at the University of Chicago are so high, and who is paying for a set of "The World's Greatest Orations" at the rate of $3 a month. Mr. Sanders denies that John is a philosopher. He says that if John had landed in Connecticut in the year 1707 (which, I gather, was the date of the arrival of Mr. Sanders's ancestors), he would have been chucked into a belt-conveyor and propelled rapidly in the direction of the ducking-pond.

There may have been no belt-conveyors in Connecticut two hundred years ago, but Mr. Sanders is certain that there were a convenient number of ducking-ponds and, for my part, I entertain no doubt at all that John would have tasted the waters of all of them, one after the other, if he had not thoughtfully delayed his advent on these shores until the time had fully arrived for the proper appreciation of his attractive qualities.

It was during the seventh or eighth winter of John's residence in Chicago that I took Mr. Sanders to see him. We found him up-stairs, with Slotanski guarding the entrance on the ground floor.

John was sitting on the edge of his bed (which was one of seven in the room) and was rolling a cigarette.

Mr. Sanders is very crude (and very wise) in his treatment of gentlemen from Austria. He never knows just what part of Austria they come from, although he has employed them for twenty years. He calls them all "Huniaks" except when he calls them "Moutans."

"Here," he said to John, shaking him by the shoulder. "Here, want a job?"

John shook his head, deferentially but resolutely.

"Got a job already?"

John shook his head once more.

"What you doing?"

"Winter time. Rest. All of us rest. I speak English. All the other fellows speak Slovenian. All rest. Winter time."

John pointed to the other beds in the room.

"We no work," he said. "Winter, we rest. Summer, we work. Now winter."

"I give you a job," said Mr. Sanders.

"I thank you," said John. "N'n, n'n. No job now. Plenty job summer time."

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Mr. Sanders raised his hands with a gesture of despair.

"I suppose he's one of the overworked fellows you Settlement people talk about," he said. "Here, you Huniak, where do you work in summer time?"

John answered obediently. Every American was to him a boss.

"Kansas City," he said. "In the stock yards. I got a good job. Ten dollar in the week. In summer time I get two hundred fifty or sixty dollar. Then I quit."

"Quit?" said Mr. Sanders.

"Sure," said John.

"What do you live on then?" said Mr. Sanders.

"I save my money," said John. "I earn ten dollar in the week in the summer. I pay five dollar away. Then five dollar I put in my pocket. Every week in the summer I save five dollar. Then in winter I live here in South Chicago."

"How much money you got now?"

John agreeably reached down into his pocket and pulled out a roll of bills. We counted that roll. Mr. Sanders had no scruples because he was a foreman and I had no scruples because I knew that John was not at all embarrassed. He was proud. He had between seventy and eighty dollars.

"That fellow has more ready money than I have," said Mr. Sanders.

"He hasn't got a phonograph like yours," I said.

"Why hasn't he?" said Mr. Sanders.

"He listens to the phonograph in the fruit store on the corner," I said.

"He ought to have a phonograph of his own," said Mr. Sanders. "He ought to be decent."

At this point I regret to say that the American from New England shook the American from Slovenia with extreme roughness.

"You take a job," he said.

John shook his head once more, wisely, definitively.

"I got plenty money," he said.

"This fellow," said Mr. Sanders, turning to me, "this fellow and all his friends here are a menace to the country. They either ought to work all the year round or else their wages ought to be reduced fifty per cent."

"But when they do work all the year round," I said, "they put half their wages in their stockings. What are you going to do? You can't pass a law obliging them to feel the need of a private phonograph."

"Well, *something* ought to be done about it," said Mr. Sanders. "Here I work all the time, day and night, and at the end of the year I haven't got a cent. And this fellow has eighty dollars of loose money in his pocket. Do you think that's right?"

"Let's ask Slotanski," I said.

We sought Slotanski in his chair near the door down below.

"What do you charge here?" I said.

He named the current rates.

"Ten cents for the bed," he said. "Twenty cents for the food. Every day. Thirty cents in the day. Or I will take two dollars for the whole week."

"Too much," I said.

"Oh," said Slotanski, "when they first come over here, they will not pay it. It is too much for them, too good. Ten cents a day for the food is all they want to pay. And they get one dollar eighty cents a day in the mills. Then they save, oh, so much, and send it to Austria."

"I know," said Mr. Sanders gloomily. "I've seen them at the postoffice where they buy the money orders."

"Yes," said Slotanski, "but when they are over here for a while, then they begin to spend the money. Then they come to me. They don't want to eat out of one pot any longer. I give one plate to every man for himself. He takes his food from the pot and puts it on the plate."

"That's better," said Mr. Sanders.

"I tell you," said John. He had come up behind us and was leaning against a table carefully consuming the last fragment of his cigarette.

"I tell you," said John. "I am wise man. All these fellows they call me wise man. Uh?"

He looked at Slotanski. Slotanski assented.

"I am the wise man of all these fellows," continued John. "But I have — I don't know what you call him — he is the son of my brother. He is American. I am Slovenian. This brother, he is fifty years old. He is dead now. But he has son. Thirty years old, just like me. But he is American. He born here. You take your job and give it to him. He will take

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it. He need the money. He is American, the son of my brother. He got house all his own. He got one room for sleeping and one room for eating. He got three beds in the house. He earn twenty dollars in the week. He got pictures from papers all over the walls. He buys papers all the time. He has wife. She wears hats on her head. She has no shawl to put on her head. He have children. They wear shoes on their feet. He goes and pays money to people what teach him to talk right, just like Americans. You give him the job. He owe money to the grocery man and to the man what sold him the house and to the man what teaches him the English and to the shoe store and everywhere. He owe money to everybody. He pay, too. But he owe the money all the time. You give him the job. He take it. He need the money. He hard up."

Mr. Sanders would have fallen to the ground if he had been pushed on the shoulder with a pencil. It was too good to be true. John had told me the story of his fool nephew twenty times, but I hadn't dared to hope that he would tell it to Mr. Sanders.

Mr. Sanders sighed. But he recovered himself almost immediately. He struck the table a heavy blow with his fist.

"That's all right," he said, glowering at John. "That's all right. Your nephew is a real American and you'll never be anything but a Huniak."

"Ya!" said John. "My nephew — that is the word — my nephew is American. You give him the job. He need it. But I got plenty money. This is fine country for me. In six month I get more money in this country than I would get in two year in Croatia. And then I rest. I am the wise fellow. But my nephew, he earn twenty dollar in the week and he never rest at all. He is American. Every night he work late to pay what he owe on something what he bought and then he get up early in the morning and go and buy something else. You give him the job. He hard up. But I am the wise fellow of all these fellows. I got plenty money. I rest."

And John looked out at the belching smokestacks of the mills, at the deep mud of the street, at the innumerable wires on the telegraph poles, at the countless tracks of the switching yard, at the freight trains, at the decaying plank sidewalks, at the row of saloons on the other side of the street, at the pale-pink spot in the sky where the sun was tapping for admittance on the farther side of the smoke-wall of the air, and John was happy. His round, innocent face was burnished with contentment. He was in the midst of his annual six months' vacation.

A WIFE FOR MIKE

MIKE belonged to Hanson; and this was strange, because Hanson was a Swede while Mike was a Croatian. Nevertheless I know that Mike belonged to Hanson because I saw full and complete evidence of the fact the first time I ever entered Hanson's bank.

When I went in Hanson was sitting majestically alone at a table back toward the far end of his crowded establishment. In other words, he was in his bank. The front part of the room was not a bank. It was devoted to a far different enterprise and one not quite so dry. At a long counter (it would be a euphemism to call it a bar) a number of laborers from the South Chicago steel mills were engaged in drinking "trester," which is just as white as boiling metal and almost as hot. It is alleged to come from grapes but clearly it has come a long way.

Decently removed from the trester and from the man who was handing it across the bar, sat Hanson, his head tilted back against the bare boards of the rear wall. He was reading an apparently interesting copy of the *Bohusläningen Lördgen*, and he seemed to be particularly fascinated by an advertisement that began with the remark *"Billiga Byggnadamatoriallier."*

Having named the man who had sent me to him, I was about to ask for the latest news from Sweden, as contained in the *Bohusläningen Lördgen*, when the door was thrown violently open and, with equal violence, there entered the man called Mike.

In his hand Mike bore a slip of paper

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which represented his wages for two weeks. He came toward Hanson, talking Croatian as he came. Hanson did not stir. He let the man finish. Then, with his head still resting easily on the boards behind his chair, he said: "Oh, that's all right."

"What did he say?" I inquired.

"Oh, I don't know," he said. "I don't talk any of their languages."

He waved his finger at his assistant behind the "trester" counter. This assistant seemed to talk all the languages between Vienna and Constantinople, which is the district that grows laborers for the South Chicago market.

Mike and the assistant talked for some time.

"He says," said the assistant, "that Kominski won't take his money. Kominski says he belongs to you."

Hanson rose and shook Mike by the shoulders.

"Do you mean to tell me," he said, "that you have been trying to deposit your money with Kominski?"

The assistant translated. Mike looked uncomfortable."

"Kominski is another banker," said Hanson. "But he has his own men. This man comes here."

It did seem indeed that Mike came there. Hanson took the pay-slip from his hands and looked at it.

"You have twenty dollars more coming to you," said Hanson.

The assistant translated. Mike nodded, turned and went out.

"Do you keep it all?" I said.

"Sure," said Hanson. "He's got enough to live on. I need that money myself. I am going to buy a ticket with it. He's got enough to live on."

Hanson rose as he spoke.

"I guess I'll go and buy that ticket," he said.

But, as he started toward the door, Mike reëntered. He evidently had gone outside to screw up his courage. He was now ready to demand anything, even a return of his own money held by Hanson. He shook his fists as he spoke.

"He wants two dollars," said the assistant.

"Oh, that's all right," said Hanson.

"He says you have ninety-one dollars of his," said the assistant.

"Tell him that's all right," said Hanson.

"He says he don't care if his wife never comes over," said the assistant.

"Tell him she's coming over and that's all right," said Hanson.

The man began to puff and spurt and scream like one of his own Bessemer steel converters, around which he labored.

"Call some of those fellows over here," said Hanson.

The assistant called them. He explained to them the perversity and bull-headedness of Mike Safas, who was improperly endeavoring to withdraw some of his money from Mr. Hanson's bank when it was perfectly clear that the money could be easily devoted to much better purposes.

"He wants to get drunk," said Hanson. "Tell them it's all right."

I had observed the banking methods of Illinois in many courtrooms but the most illuminating instant of my life, so far as banks are concerned, came to me when Mike's companions turned upon him, raised him bodily from the floor and carried him out through the door, setting him down finally on the curbstone, with his feet planted in the mud of Saginaw Avenue.

"Now we'll go and buy the ticket," said Hanson.

I trailed along in a kind of stupor, down the avenue and over five or six cross streets till we came to the sign of Milo Stanosch, Steamship Agent and also various other things in all the languages from Vienna, which is on Seventy-ninth Street, to Constantinople, which is on One Hundred and Sixth.

We stood beside Milo Stanosch's desk.

"Mike Safas," said Hanson. "His wife, in Jablanaz, Croatia. Mike wants to bring her over here. How much?"

Milo Stanosch looked through his books.

"Forty-six dollars and thirty-four cents," said Milo Stanosch.

Hanson paid the money over and received, in return, certain documents.

When we got back to the headquarters of illegal and ruthless despotism maintained by Mr. Hanson, we found Mike Safas still with his feet in the mud of the avenue.

Hanson put Milo Stanosch's documents into Mike's hands.

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"Tell him," he said to his assistant, "tell him those are tickets for his wife to come over. Tell him they cost forty-six dollars and thirty-four cents. Tell him he has now with me, let's see — forty-six thirty-four from ninety-one — that is, forty-four dollars and sixty-six cents. Tell him he has forty-four dollars and sixty-six cents in the bank. Tell him he can have one dollar for himself. Tell him he must leave some with me for the wife when she comes. Tell him that's all right."

Hanson put a dollar into Mike Safas's hand and turned and entered his trester dispensary, proceeding thence, without any impediment, into his bank. He sat down in his chair and resumed his enjoyment of that imported dainty, the *Bohusläningen Lördgen.*

"Why don't you learn Slovenian?" I said.

"What is the use?" answered Hanson. "Then I would have to listen to everything they say. I can fix it all better if I don't understand."

While Hanson was speaking, Mike came in once more. For a bank depositor he was certainly obstreperous.

"He says," said the assistant, pointing to Mike and talking to Hanson, "when his wife comes she will keep the money."

"Tell him that's all right," said Hanson. "Tell him I will look at her. If she is a good woman she can have the money. I will look at her."

THE VILLAGE THEATER

BY

ELIZABETH McCRACKEN

AUTHOR OF "THE WOMEN OF AMERICA," ETC.



IT is perhaps not unnatural that those of us by whom theatergoing is regarded not only as a recreation but also as a portion of the serious business of life, those of us to whom the consideration of the acted drama is at once a solemn duty and a gay pleasure, should look upon residence in a city as absolutely essential to our happiness and well-being, and consider habitation in a town too small to contain a "first-class" theater, and too inaccessible to be visited by the "most celebrated" players, as a sentence of rustication little short of cruel in the excess of its severity. The mildest of our emotions when any exigency takes us for other than a distinctly temporary sojourn into even the loveliest of such little villages, is apt to resemble the opinion expressed by Touchstone when he found himself in Arden — we, too, feel that when we were at home, we were in a better place.

In the village, so far as histrionic matters are concerned, we are certainly in a very different place! And, curiously, it is this circumstance, primarily so discomposing, which, before we have availed ourselves many times of the theatrical "attractions" of the small town, changes our lowering odium of comparison into a sunny friendliness of contrast.

There are, to be sure, villages so large, and possessed of theaters so metropolitan in size and arrangement that "stars" of the very first magnitude may be seen in them for one night, and occasionally for several nights, in the year; and there are towns so small that they have no theaters at all. Between these two extremes are to be found other villages, those places, in short, which, too little to be quite urban, too big to be quite rustic, are of a middle size, as it were; just large enough, just small enough, to be, from a dramatic standpoint, unique.

My own liking for seeing plays acted has impelled me to witness a considerable number of stage representations, not only in half a score of cities, but in twice or thrice as many little towns. I have found

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in the theaters of the latter a significance which differs from that of the play-houses in the former not so much in degree as in kind. The village theater is small, but so is the village audience; so, indeed, is the village.

This may account, partially, for that involuntary encouragement which the actor in the village play-house so frequently gives the members of the audience to become, in their sympathetic interest, not merely spectators of the play, but persons in the play, actual partakers of the joys and sorrows, the hopes and fears of its hero and heroine. Again and again, I have been present when, in instant response to the subtle invitation of some player, an entire audience has, figuratively speaking, leapt across the foot-lights, and completely identified itself with the situation on the stage.

I once went to make a visit in a town so small and so remote that I had not supposed that it could contain a theater. "It just barely can," observed my hostess whimsically, when I expressed to her in these words my surprise upon hearing almost immediately after my arrival, not only that the village did contain a theater, but that in this play-house on the evening of that very day was to be given a performance of Romeo and Juliet.

"Romeo and Juliet!" I found myself exclaiming.

"Yes," my hostess replied; "and," she continued tentatively, "if you are not too tired after your journey, we might" — —

I assured her that I was not in the least tired. Presently we went together to the apothecary shop, which stood at a corner of the single business street of the place, and secured tickets for the play. The box-office consisted of one end of the soda-water counter; the ticket agent was the apothecary himself.

The theater was called, splendidly, the Grand Opera House. It proved to be a dingy hall, rectangular in shape, located above a mercantile establishment which was described in the weekly paper of the town as a "combined dry goods and grocery store." The flight of stairs leading up to this play-house was lengthy and steep. When, having reached a small doorway at its top, we would have entered, a man — one of the two who were in attendance — somewhat autocratically demanded our tickets. However, after staring for a perplexed moment at the numerals with which they were marked, his mood changed and he asked us, with a plaintive note in his voice, if we had any idea as to where the seats indicated were. The hall was lined with rows of plain wooden chairs, upon the backs of which were chalk-written numbers. We said that we would find our particular chairs; eventually we did.

They were near the orchestra, which consisted of a solitary pianist, who, between the acts, attacked with cheerful vigor the key-board of a decrepit piano, placed close to the stage. This, though nothing more than a mere platform, was not without foot-lights, a semicircle of flickering gas jets, and a curtain. It was furnished, too, with scenery which, if meager, was still less meager after all than that of the Elizabethan stage. Neither can it be said that it wanted a play. The curtain had risen and fallen, with creaking remonstrances on the part of its pulleys, only a few times when I saw that, also, the stage of the Grand Opera House in that small and far-away town did not lack players.

They acted "Romeo and Juliet" with a zest which no other presentation of the play that I ever have seen has exceeded. The "Juliet" of the occasion was very young and obviously new to her chosen profession; but she was so intensely in earnest and so engagingly pretty that, upon her initial entrance, she pleased the audience, and long before her final appearance quite won its heart. "Peter" was kindly regarded and so was the Nurse. "Tybalt" soon became the enemy of every person in the theater. When "Benvolio" cried, "O Romeo, Romeo, brave Mercutio's dead," and flinging himself on the ground wept bitter tears, the people of the audience shared his woe; "Mercutio," they felt, had been their friend, too.

Every individual in the play did much to make the spectators of the play forget that they were not Italians of the fourteenth century, living in "fair Verona"; but "Romeo" did most, and did it for the reason that more continuously and more perfectly than any of the other persons on the stage, he seemed to include

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those spectators in the drama. He made them feel that they had known him long and intimately, that his "violent delights," and even more vehement griefs, were, therefore, almost their own.

In the cell, after the death of "Tybalt," when "Friar Lawrence" told him that he was banished, the world seemed in truth to mangle him, with such a frenzy did he moan:

> There is no world without Verona walls,
> 'Tis torture, and not mercy; heaven is here,
> Where Juliet lives; and every cat and dog
> And little mouse, every unworthy thing,
> Live here in heaven and may look on her,
> But Romeo may not!

He paused and turned his sad eyes, not to the friar, but to the people of the audience, as if appealing to them for that sympathy which the "ghostly confessor" had denied him. A young man sitting near me leaned forward. His face reflected "Romeo's" gloom. "It *is* hard luck!" he exclaimed.

To my astonishment there followed not a sound. "Romeo" bowed his hot young head as if in grateful acknowledgment, and still, not even the more humorously inclined members of the audience exhibited the slightest sign of amusement. Even they had become participants of the "lamentable tragedie"; and their silence appeared unmistakably to indicate that they appreciated, as hitherto in their rôles of disinterested on-lookers they had not, just how hard poor "Romeo's" luck really was.

The proneness of village spectators to venture upon speech with the persons on the stage is but a consequence of their incorporation into the drama. Whatever their remarks may not be, they are, in very nearly every instance, entirely in accord with the intention of the dramatist.

I remember a production of the "Merchant of Venice" which I saw one night in a town on the western frontier. The "Duke" of the performance was by far the most consequential person in the play, both as to apparel and as to manner. He entered the court of justice with a stride unquestionably ducal; his commiseration with "Antonio" was kingly in the greatness of the condescension prompting it.

When, shortly, "Shylock" came and stood before his face, he towered to a positively Jovelike height. "Shylock," he thundered, "the world thinks, and *I* think so, too"——

A cow-puncher seated close to the footlights interposed. No duke need have hoped by any assumption of pomp whatsoever to hoodwink him. "It's not *your* opinion anybody's carin' about hearin'," he ejaculated impatiently, "it's his'n!" And he jerked a designating thumb in the direction of the Jew.

In the same town I saw, upon another evening, a representation of "Hamlet" in which the part of the "First Player" was unprecedentedly prominent. That "passionate speech" of "Priam's slaughter" which "Hamlet" "chiefly loved," he so rendered that the subsequent caution he received against being "too tame" was undeniably supererogatory.

"But *who*, O *who* had seen the mobled *queen*," he entreated the audience with an insistence which could not be ignored.

A young boy whose absorption in the tragedy had been attracting my notice hesitated for a moment. Then, as if to end all doubt respecting his own implication in the question, he replied: "Not *me*, anyway!"

In the village we see much less often than in the city a performance of "Hamlet" with "Ophelia" left out. To the rural audience the "kind sister" of "Laertes" is only a degree less important than she would seem to have been to Shakespeare himself.

One "Ophelia" whom I saw in the theater of a little southern town aroused the indignant fealty of the spectators to such a pitch that they developed a decided hostility toward "Hamlet." They audibly wondered how he could allow himself to be so rude, not only to a sweet young lady, but also to her venerable and amiably disposed father. The unhappy prince quite lost their faith by reason of his inexplicable trifling with the feelings of the gentle and sensitive daughter of the lord chamberlain. The passion with which, finally, as he stood beside her woeful grave, he wailed: "I *loved* Ophelia!" impressed them as worse than empty mockery. A girl who had been growing more and more incensed with the sorry hero, gave him a look of utter reproach:

"No one would ever have known it," she remonstrated, "judging by the way you treated her!"

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This pronouncedly definite manner of entering into the play is seldom otherwise than quite naturally accepted in the village theater. It seems neither to startle the players nor to distract the attention of the audience. The reason may be, partly, that it is at once so unpremeditated and so momentary; so, indeed, "like the lightning, which doth cease to be ere one can say, 'It lightens'"; but in equal part, the explanation may lie in that close alliance which, in the village theater, whether consciously or unwittingly, yet invariably, the actors form with the spectators.

The identical actors do not elsewhere effect similar unions. Several years ago in a small town in the Northwest, I saw a representation of "A Poor Relation." The particular village was possessed of a play-house most metropolitan in its plan and appointments, though in size not so large by one-third as the little theater at Harvard University. It was crowded; but the people assembled in it were so evidently acquainted each with all of the others, that, as a whole, they suggested to a stranger accustomed to city theaters, not an audience but a social club. A number of them had seen Mr. Sol Smith Russell in "A Poor Relation"; some of them had met Mr. Russell, the city of whose home was comparatively near the town; but these facts served only to increase their interest in the representation of the play about to be given them, and to augment the friendliness of their attitude toward the present actor of its chief rôle.

When the curtain rose, they entered thoroughly into the spirit of the play. Just as completely did the principal player enter into the spirit of the audience. Toward the end of the performance he made a speech. In the high esteem in which the people whom he was addressing held Mr. Sol Smith Russell, he was able, he said, to share, for he, too, had known that gentle-souled man; for their kind reception of himself he felt for this reason the more grateful. The rusty brown coat that he was wearing was, they might care to know, one of Mr. Russell's, formerly used in the same play.

As the curtain went down on the final tableau, the leading actor made a gesture of farewell to his spectators, and they instantly responded with smiles and bows. It was as though they had been hosts and hostesses, as though he had been their guest of honor. Nothing more quaintly charming have I ever seen in any theater.

Not long ago that player, still acting in "A Poor Relation," came to one of the theaters of a city. I went, not without curiosity, to one of his performances.

The theater was large, even for the city; and there were very few vacant seats in it. The audience was quite as cordial as had been the assembly in the play-house of the little northwestern town. Undoubtedly there were many among its throngs who had seen Mr. Sol Smith Russell in the play; and some who had known Mr. Russell. But even from them the actor of Mr. Russell's rôle kept himself aloof. His manner of acting the part was, superficially, the same as it had been in the village; but essentially it was different, for it no longer invited the participation of the audience. He wore the old russet coat, but he forebore to say to whom it had once belonged. In short, he acted for the people of his audience, and to them, but he did not act with them.

Upon another occasion, in a city theater, I saw for the first time an actress in whom I had long taken an interest owing to the glowing descriptions I had received of her appearances before the play-goers of two far-off little towns in which I had acquaintances with whom I habitually exchanged letters, newspapers and theater programs. The character assumed by her in the metropolitan production was not of great importance, but it was in itself quite attractive enough to have been, without very much skill, so enacted as to captivate the spectators. The player herself had a pleasant voice, and in the costume assigned to her made a distinctly beautiful picture. In spite of all these advantageous circumstances, the audience became never more than dimly aware either of her presence or of her impersonation.

Less than a year later I chanced to hear that she was about to play "Kate Hardcastle," in the theater of a town of comparatively small size, at no great distance away. Still puzzled by the disparity between what I had heard and what I had seen of her acting, I made a pilgrimage to that town for the purpose of

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attending one of her matinée performances.

The theater was filled to its utmost capacity, notwithstanding the fact that the afternoon was that of a warm and sultry day in midsummer. It was evident that "She Stoops to Conquer" had been previously seen on the stage, in all probability the amateur stage, by a fair majority of the people in the audience. Equally obvious was it that they had been in the habit of regarding "Tony Lumpkin" as the principal person in the play.

The "Tony" in this instance did nothing in any wise calculated to impair such a judgment, but none the less he was obliged, shortly, to take a subordinate position in the estimation even of those members of the audience who had, at the moment of his first entrance upon the stage, shown a disposition to consider him as being beyond so much as the possibility of a peer. Miss Hardcastle quite outreached him. She charmed the most loyal of his allies into realizing that, after all, it was she, not her reprehensibly entertaining half-brother, who had stooped to conquer.

This was the more amazing for the reason that the character of "Kate Hardcastle" was not especially well fitted to its portrayer, whose manner and method, whose very stage presence, were emphatically of the twentieth century. But against these decidedly heavy odds she prevailed. Her success was complete. I experienced difficulty in believing that she actually was the same actress who in the city theater had, under conditions apparently so much more favorable, made an impression so faint. There, she had been in effect speechless and without motion; here, she was all eloquence and vivacity. In every sense she was not the actress I had seen, but the one concerning whose acting in their theaters my acquaintances in the two far-away little villages had sent me such enthusiastic accounts.

She has since made another appearance before a metropolitan audience. It was in no degree a commemorable appearance, but the fact that she made it argues an artistic ambition of somewhat fine temper; an ambition which, hoping eventually to win a first place in Rome, forsakes the primrose path of priority in the little Iberian village, and entering into the capitol city, takes bravely to that steep and thorny way sign-posted so plainly that even the fastest runner can not choose but read: "For Any Who Would Not Remain Last." To what heights may the possessor of such undauntedness of spirit not attain!

Not very often does it happen that players who have become famous in the theatrical world of small towns, seek the attention of the metropolis. Comparatively seldom do such players become equally famous in the theatrical world of cities. Occasionally one of them does. What airs of indulgent superiority do the audiences of the little villages waft, then, toward us!

When, not very long ago, Mrs. Fiske made so deep an impression upon the playgoers of New York by her wonderful delineation of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," a person from that city spending a summer month in a distant village of small size, said to a group of the townspeople who had been plying her with questions relative to the previous winter in New York: "There have been several artistic events of signal importance; for instance, we have discovered that Mrs. Fiske is a genius." Those townspeople smiled condescendingly, and one of them loftily replied: "We found that out here about ten years ago!" The great poem — so to speak — might amaze, even while it overjoyed, an outside public, but no excellence in it could surprise them; had not they, in the privacy of many a friendly gathering, been permitted to read the poet's earliest attempts at versification?

I recollect an incident connected with a bit of the juvenilia of another player, which occurred during my academic days. An acquaintance whose home was in a remote village paused in the course of a long and leisurely journey to spend a Saturday with me in the city. The morning I conscientiously devoted to exhibiting the "sights"; but in the afternoon we went to see Miss Julia Marlowe in "Twelfth Night."

"Have you ever seen Miss Marlowe?" I asked.

"Never"; was the reply. "She doesn't come to our town, you know, and I rarely am anywhere else."

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I was, therefore, the more surprised to observe my guest, the moment Miss Marlowe appeared and began to speak, smile with sudden and delighted recognition. "Is *that* Julia Marlowe?"

"It is, indeed," I answered.

"So *she* was Julia Marlowe!"

"Who?" I inquired.

"An actress I once saw at home in 'Twelfth Night.'"

"But I thought you hadn't seen Miss Marlowe" — I began.

"She wasn't playing 'Viola' then," my companion explained, "some one else did that. She was 'Maria,' such an incongruous 'Maria!' So much too young, so much too tender, so much too sweet! I've never read 'Twelfth Night' since without thinking of her."

No person in the theater could possibly have taken more keen pleasure in the "Viola" of Miss Marlowe than was taken by the spectator who had seen her formerly as "Maria." Most of us, happily, remember that "Viola." It would be pleasant, would it not, if we too were able, also, to recall that "Maria?" We can easily imagine how incongruous she was; how much too young, too tender, too sweet!

There is a theory not entirely unsupported by fact, that the playwright who at present acquires fame through the authorship of a delicate comedy, exquisitely conceived, finely wrought, made in his first youth a tragedy, in five acts of six scenes each, piled uncertainly between a dubious prologue and an epilogue still more doubtful. A similar metamorphosis is apt to take place before a player who has acted almost solely in small towns gains the commendation of the metropolis.

An "Iago," so wickedly treacherous that Shakespeare's words just were strong enough to vouch for him, came from the village theaters in which he had been playing, and appearing in a city playhouse as "Horatio" satisfied the severest critics by the convincing naturalness of his impersonation of "Hamlet's" friend. Another actor, the malignity of whose "Richard III." I expect never to see equaled in any future embodiment of the Duke of Gloucester, I recognized not long ago as an "Orlando," so blithe and friendly, that of his indisposition to chide, however lightly, "no breather in the world," not even he himself, needed to be assured. A recklessly daring "Lady Macbeth" whom I once saw in a village theater, became the timid "Roxane" of a metropolitan production of "Cyrano de Bergerac"; and the most melancholy "Hamlet" of my remembrance, one seen once in the theater of a little town, recently gave a representation of "Florizel" notable for its irresistibly buoyant gaiety.

There is no prophesying the nature of the future achievement of a single one of these players, more than there is any foretelling the character of the drama which the playwright will submit as his final expression. We are secure only in our possession of the small, but by no means insignificant, accomplished fact, that in the ocean of the first blind plunge the artistic impulse of neither was drowned.

The actor sometimes comes up so thoroughly saturated! I remember a village "Hamlet" who, going to the city, was assigned in a forthcoming production of the play, the rôle of "Laertes." Until he reached the duel scene he assumed it most admirably. Then, in the excitement of the situation, recollecting what he had been, what he was quite escaped his memory; he spoke "Hamlet's" every line; and had the frantic whispers of the well-nigh maddened prompter not intervened he would have ended the combat by vanquishing that dumfounded prince.

An explanation was shortly demanded. The embarrassed "Laertes" gave it: "I forgot," he said miserably, "that I wasn't 'Hamlet.'"

Many more of Shakespeare's plays are produced in the village than in the city; produced much more frequently too, and by a greater number of dramatic organizations. Several years ago when, during the entire season, only one Shakespearian drama was offered to the people of New York city, namely, that representation of "As You Like It," in which Miss Henrietta Crosman acted "Rosalind," there were made in little towns in all parts of the country productions respectively of "The Taming of the Shrew," "King John," "Coriolanus," "Julius Cæsar," "Henry the VIII.," "King Lear" (each of these by but one company), "Hamlet" (by three actors), "Othello,"

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"Romeo and Juliet," and "The Merchant of Venice" (each by four companies). In every case performances were given not for days, nor for weeks, but throughout the months of the full theatrical year.

It may quite fairly be said that the names cited do not make up an exceptional list belonging to an extraordinary epoch in the history of the village playhouse. The list they form is an average one, neither better nor worse than that of the preceding or of the following year.

The theater-goers of small towns so like to see Shakespeare's plays presented on the stage! Many of them are students of Shakespeare, possessed of an easy familiarity with the exact words and the precise deeds of his personages which Dr. Furness himself could scarcely rival. The libraries of little villages, whether public or private, contain few books; but among the few are almost invariably to be found the works of William Shakespeare. The habitual readers of these often are persons who rarely attend a dramatic performance, excepting when that performance is of a Shakespearian drama. They are even then concerned less with the acting or with the actors than with the dramatist. Because his men and women may be seen in the theater, they go to the theater.

An acquaintance of mine, who lives in a small town, once spent in New York a month in which, appearing at the several theaters of that city, were Miss Maude Adams in "Quality Street," Mrs. Fiske in "Miranda of the Balcony," Miss Elsie DeWolfe in "The Way of the World," Mr. John Drew in "The Second in Command," Mr. William Faversham in "A Royal Rival," and Mr. E. H. Sothern in "If I Were King." But that visitor to New York could be persuaded to see none of them. The next year Mr. Sothern, then acting in "Hamlet," played for one night in a large town between twenty-five and thirty miles away from the village of my acquaintance, and that apparently inconsistent person traveled this distance on a freight train for the purpose of witnessing the performance.

"I am glad you went," I wrote by way of comment, when a letter had related the incident to me, "but I am surprised, for I understood that the stage didn't interest you."

The mail brought shortly a retort: "The stage doesn't interest me," it read, "but Shakespeare does."

Even, however, by such play-goers in small towns as are not Shakespearian students — play-goers to whom acting itself more particularly appeals, representations of Shakespeare's plays are preferred to any other productions whatsoever. To any one who has tarried long and often in little towns an explanation readily comes. The circumstances there which determine sociological conditions are so few, so simple, so primal. As a consequence, village society is healthy; so positively healthy furthermore that it never thinks about its health, and seldom shows any great willingness to meditate upon the diseases of others. Was it not for such a society that Shakespeare's plays were first acted?

A village theater-goer was recently enumerating to me the plays given, in one year, in the play-house of her town. "We have had a great many plays beside Shakespeare's," she said, "but we liked his best. They seemed so much more natural."

This same person went to see Sir Charles Wyndham in "The Case of Rebellious Susan." "I liked *him*," she admitted, in response to my questionings, "but I was disappointed in his play. Why doesn't he get one that is more true to life?"

The village stage is not entirely reserved for Shakespearian performances. During a recent year it was occupied, in addition, by representations of "Mary, Queen of Scots," "The School for Scandal," and "Richelieu." Scarcely a season passes in which it does not make room for at least one production of that most deliciously naïve of dramas, "The Lady of Lyons." And no year fails to find space on this stage for a multitude of broad farces and lurid melodramas.

Those of us who are inclined to regard the acted drama as the most exquisite of all the fine arts, are inevitably constrained to deplore the meretricious quality of too many of the products of the contemporary stage, even of the contemporary village stage. Upon investigation nevertheless the farces of the latter prove themselves to be, if invariably crude, yet almost never unwholesome. An examination of its melodramas will show at least

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that though they unfailingly are extravagant, they very rarely are pathological. There are always some theater-goers in small towns as well as in cities, who must take their pleasures uproariously. But, if they will laugh excessively, is it not better that they laugh at "Charley's Aunt" than at the musical comedy with which the metropolitan stage teems? If they insist upon being thrilled, ought not we to be glad that "The Moonshiner's Daughter," rather than "The Sorceress," is thrilling them?

The play-goers of small towns seldom see great acting; but when they do, they recognize it. While Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry were last in America, they chanced to present "The Merchant of Venice" in the theater of a town which, though unaccustomed to any "stars," was used to many Shakespearian productions. The next day a spectator observed in the columns of the village paper: "Last night there was given in the Opera House the best performance of 'The Merchant of Venice' thus far seen on the local stage."

In a little western village I once met a woman, one of the most cherished treasures of whose life was the memory of Miss Charlotte Cushman's impersonation of "Lady Macbeth," which she had been so fortunate as to see. She gave me a description of Miss Cushman's rendering of the character, more vivid than any account that I ever have heard or read.

On the eve of my return to the East, I said to this play-goer of an earlier time: "What may I do for you in Boston?"

"Take some flowers," she replied, "and put them on Charlotte Cushman's grave."

It is scarcely to be expected perhaps that we, to whom the study of the acted play is a kind of bewitching vocation, shall ever look upon a little town as a place more likely than a city to be conducive to our advancement in that study. So very certain is it that the play will never be quite so absorbing to us as the manner of its acting; that the manner of its acting will always be less interesting than the method of its actor. In the village theater we are not at home. But if we can remember that we are travelers without forgetting that "travelers must be content," we shall fare very well in the play-house of the small town. Never though can we feast there so sumptuously as do the people who live in the village — those play-goers who are at home.

CHARLES S. MELLEN: THE RAILROAD LORD OF NEW ENGLAND

BY

FREDERICK W. COBURN

"I YIELD to no one of you," said Mr. Mellen in a talk before the West Side Workingmen's Club of Hartford, "I yield to no one of you that you have worked harder, or longer hours, or for less pay; that you have had harder taskmasters, or more disagreeable; that you have been more apprehensive of the future or more bitter over injustice; or that the spirit of discouragement has ever made the world darker than seemed possible to bear, so dark that almost any change was a promise of improvement. . . . I am nothing more nor less than a workingman myself."

First and last Mr. Mellen is always "nothing more nor less than a workingman." The visitor to his offices in New Haven who sees the bowl of crackers and milk which constitutes the tardy lunch taken at his work often at 4 o'clock, or whenever he can find time to snatch it, the fellow official laboring with him who tells you that fourteen or sixteen hours a day comprise the not uncommon day's stint of the president of the road — these and other witnesses bear testimony to the immense working efficiency of the head of the rapidly expanding New Haven system.

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For thirty-eight years, boy and man, Mr. Mellen has been engaged in railroading. When but eighteen years of age, just after he had finished his course in the local academy, and was hoping to complete his education at Dartmouth College, he decided for financial reasons to go to work.

Promise of future prominence did not necessarily appear in his first employment as a clerk with the Northern Railroad of New Hampshire, for the road itself was small, offering only limited opportunities. But hard work makes opportunities — and young Mellen worked. Three years of experience in keeping accounts and thus getting acquainted with the financial side of railroading have stood him in good stead during a lifetime. Presently he became clerk to the chief engineer of the Central Vermont, a position in which he became familiar with the engineering features of railway operation. Thence he returned to the Northern Railroad of New Hampshire, this time as superintendent's clerk. There followed promotion to the chief clerkship, and later to the office of assistant treasurer.

In 1880 came a change to the Boston and Lowell as assistant to the manager. A year later Mr. Mellen was made auditor, then superintendent, and in 1884, after fifteen years of untiring work, general superintendent. In this position he scandalized old railroad men by actually increasing the number of local trains on the winter service, instead of decreasing them according to the established practice. They said that young Mellen must be crazy. Yet the road's business increased and his judgment was vindicated.

Thereafter came his appointment as assistant general traffic manager, and then traffic manager of the Union Pacific. Four years were spent in the West. Then he returned to New England as general traffic manager of the New York & New England, resigning after six months to become second vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford. In 1897 in two minutes' telephone conversation Mr. Mellen considered and accepted the presidency of the Northern Pacific.

"I expected to find a railroad," he is reported to have said, "but instead I find two streaks of rust across the prairie." At that time the line of the railroad across the prairie region could be found by the discoloration of the grass growing between the ties where it had rubbed against the greasy cars. The road was just out of the hands of a receiver. It had never paid a dividend on its common stock, which was then selling below twenty. It was known mainly as the road which had bankrupted the great house of Jay Cooke & Co., and which had later tested the strength of Amsterdam itself by a second bankruptcy.

Hard work proved its redemption. A man associated with Mr. Mellen in the Northern Pacific says that twenty hours out of twenty-four were not uncommonly given by the new president to his task. He got results quickly. At his coming, in addition to the financial difficulties of the road, its equipment was almost worthless. The ties were so rotten as often to fall apart when kicked. The track was covered with weeds. The rolling-stock was antiquated and entirely inadequate. The traffic had fallen off. When Mr. Mellen left the Northern Pacific, six years later, its special trains were making seventy miles an hour over many portions of the route, its giant engines hauled immense freight trains more economically than they could be handled by any other road, and its stock, now paying dividends, had risen far above par.

He had proved himself the right man for the presidency of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, which connects the two greatest centers of population in North America. At the head of the system Mr. Mellen, both through his personality and his policies, is necessarily in a position to do greater things than ever before done among eastern railroads. He has brought to his office an attitude of openness and accessibility. Two years ago he astonished lawmakers, and perhaps some railroad men, by going openly and personally to the Connecticut Legislature to ask for certain measures instead of resorting to the traditional methods of lobbying. He listens readily to the road's employees, for in his own phrase, there is "no frost on his doorknob." The great amount of work which he accomplishes excludes the possibility of trifling with his time, but an appointment concerning business that merits his personal attention is easily secured.

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"In my early business life," he once said, "I had experience with men of affairs of a character to make me desire to avoid creating a like feeling of resentment to myself and the interests in my charge, should fortune ever place me in authority, and I am solicitous of a measure of confidence on the part of the public and our employees that I shall hope may be warranted by the fairness and good fellowship I intend shall prevail in our relationship." At the same time he added, "But do not feel that I am disposed to grant unreasonable requests or to spend the money of our company unnecessarily."

The policies of the New Haven's president reveal his personality. Above other things he believes in good equipment, as is shown by the money he has spent in bringing the New Haven to its present point of efficiency from the condition of "dry rot" which he inherited from his predecessors. Furthermore he is an expansionist. Many lines have been acquired by his road in the last four years, and even now the most momentous consolidation of all, that with the Boston & Maine, is apparently in process of consummation. The New Haven, under Mr. Mellen, has spent more than $150,000,000, one-third on equipment and improvements, and two-thirds in buying securities of other lines, all of which give a commensurate return on the investment. That a railroad must fight the industrial battles of the territory which it serves is also one of President Mellen's guiding principles. He holds that it can fight these best by serving the section through unified lines of transportation of all kinds, whether steamship lines, steam railroads or electric lines. Unification promotes efficiency of service.

The era of electrification is beginning. It seems to be the theory at New Haven that all important steam roads will be electrified before many years, and that then the trolley lines, instead of continuing to be separate transportation agencies, will logically be feeders for the great trunk lines which are now the steam railroads. Already as a demonstration, the suburban services of the New Haven about New York city are being electrified under Mr. Mellen's personal supervision, and strong in his belief of the good results to be obtained from combining trolley and train service and working them together for the benefit of the public, he has acquired electric lines in much of the territory which his road serves.

Western Massachusetts furnishes the latest example of this policy, for in the Berkshire Hills President Mellen has projected many miles of electric road to open up and serve territory which has heretofore been without any means of transportation whatever. His idea as he expresses it, is to saturate New England with transportation facilities. He thinks the day near at hand when a trolley line will pass by almost every farmer's door, gathering and distributing freight for the main road.

President Mellen's principal reason for believing in joint ownership and operation of steam and electric lines appears in his argument that only thus can many districts hope to receive transportation facilities which are badly needed. To the independent builder of trolley lines, sparsely settled districts, such as those of western Massachusetts, offer no inducement, since there is no possibility of any immediate return on the investment. From the point of view of an established system like the New Haven, however, lines which in themselves offer no prospect of immediate return may nevertheless, by the work of development which they will do, prove in the end very valuable to the railroad as feeders.

These achievements have, of course, necessitated prodigious labor. During a recent summer one of the men from another department of the road said to the president's secretary who had been with him in the West: "When do you take your vacation?"

"When Mr. Mellen takes his."

"When is that?"

"Never."

"How does he stand it to work so hard and so constantly?"

"Because he enjoys it so."

Hard work has made Mr. Mellen a serious, incisive man, with great clearness of vision, with abundant constructive imagination. The policies for which he has stood have triumphed one by one. Even more significant than the increased earnings of the system, the improvement of its physical equipment and the development of new projects, has been the

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change of the attitude of the public. To the credit of President Mellen's personality belongs a remarkable conversion of public indifference or aversion toward a great corporation into a spirit of friendliness and coöperation.

ENRIQUE CREEL, MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

BY

C. H. FORBES-LINDSAY

POOR boy, peddler, reporter, teacher, tanner, farmer, merchant, stockman, miner, banker, railroad promoter, member of congress, speaker of the house, governor of the State of Chihuahua and ambassador. Such have been the steps in a career which, unless all indications fail, is destined to reach its climax in the presidency of the Republic of Mexico.

Enrique Creel commenced life fifty-three years ago under anything but promising conditions. His father, a Kentuckian, had settled in the small town of Chihuahua and there the present Mexican Ambassador to the United States was born. The elder Creel married a Mexican — that is to say, an Indian — and died leaving seven young children dependent upon Fortune and their natural resources. Creel *père* was one of the early Americans to appreciate the latent possibilities of prosperity in the rich resources of his adopted country. But faith without capital is as an engine without a boiler. Creel could only concoct futile schemes, and what he dreamed of his son accomplished.

Enrique was ten years of age when he took his seat upon the *musnud* as the head of the family. The brothers and sisters — there were three of each — were mere babies. Their lot, viewed from the standpoint of the natives, was not a subject for commiseration. They were Mexicans and might live as Mexicans did, close to Nature, eschewing unnecessaries and cultivating ease. But this brood had inherited a restless spirit of enterprise which even in their infant minds prompted a desire for betterment. They had an American name and American backbones, these little Creels, but in all else they were natives of the country. Their father, like most men in a similar situation, had abandoned the tongue of his birth and with the language had adopted the manners of his wife's people. In those days the small isolated town of Chihuahua contained scarce half a score of whites, and they were assimilated by the native population.

Soon after the death of the elder Creel, the people of Chihuahua became accustomed to the shrill voice of an undersized boy who, with unfailing regularity, cried *"Cigarros! Buenos cigarros!"* from early morning till far into the tardy southern night. His insistence and the novel display of enterprise attracted custom. Meanwhile the mother and the little ones at home worked hard making the stock of the salesman on the street. The venture prospered beyond expectation. Ere long the domestic workshop developed into a small factory and Enrique found time and the means to attend school.

Young Creel brought to bear upon his books the same well-directed energy that had built up the cigar business. In a few years he was taken on the local paper as a reporter, and later became a teacher in the academy from which he had graduated. Still in his teens, he bought an interest in a tannery, and shortly afterward made a happy investment in a farm. The growing town presented an opportunity for opening a store. It prospered, like all the undertakings of the pushing young Mexican, who was now becoming a man of affairs. He was one of the first to see the future of the infant cattle industry and among the earliest to realize the great mineral resources of the province. His excursions into these fields made him a wealthy man at an early age,

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and he founded a bank, at present one of the largest in Mexico.

At this stage of his career, Creel married a daughter of General Louis Terrazas, the largest owner of cattle in the world, and at the same time formed a business alliance with his father-in-law. Commanding together the greatest aggregation of private capital in the country, they entered upon a series of big enterprises that have made for the prosperity of Chihuahua — the province and the city — and have done much to further the national advancement. Railroads have been built, mines developed, institutions of public utility established, and all with a broadminded design and an unerring eye to the welfare of the community.

Throughout his life Creel has been actuated by high motives and honest purpose. His money is as clean as the Andean snows. He has been the shrewd trader and the far-sighted financier, but no man can accuse him of wrongdoing or sharp practice. The patrons of his boyhood attest that his cigars were good and worth the money charged for them. The minority stockholders of his railroads and his mines leave their interests in his hands, confident of a square deal.

Some years ago, when the fame of Creel as the wealthiest and most influential man in Chihuahua had penetrated to our money marts, one of the free lances of finance conceived an idea worthy of his kind. It was one of those cold-blooded schemes for fleecing the confiding and unsophisticated investor. This master of *haute finance* had worked it with success in the States and thought that he saw a facile field in Mexico. All he needed to ensure the desired result was the coöperation of a man of prominence in the public eye. He went down to see Creel and outlined his proposition, seeking to flatter the capitalist by assuming that he considered himself an American, and speaking slightingly of the natives whom he proposed that they should coöperate to victimize.

"Surely you have made a mistake," said the banker when his visitor had finished. "It is some one else whom you seek. I am Enrique Creel — a Mexican. *Buenos dias, Senor!*"

The answer struck the key-note of one of the man's chief characteristics. He is patriotic to the backbone and his patriotism has been evinced by working from his youth up for the betterment of his country, for its material and intellectual development. He, more than any other, has contributed of his brains and wealth to make Chihuahua what it is, one of the most complete and up-to-date cities on the American continent. He revolutionized the province over which he governed for several terms and made it a model of wise laws, justly administered and well observed.

Whilst loving Mexico as the land of his birth, Enrique Creel has ever entertained the greatest admiration for America, and none of his countrymen has striven more assiduously to further friendly relations between the two countries. On this point he said to the writer:

"It is impossible to state too strongly the friendly feeling cherished by all classes of Mexicans for America and Americans. We realize that it is to American capital and American methods that we must look for the development of our country. In its political, commercial and social progress Mexico is largely influenced by American example. The two countries are drawing closer together year by year. There are more than two thousand of our young men in your schools at present — young men of the class whose fathers were sent to Paris or Madrid for their education. Whilst among your people a knowledge of the Spanish language is rapidly increasing, our young folks are learning to speak English, not as a mere accomplishment, but as a useful acquisition. In my youth it was a rare thing to hear your language; now half the correspondence of my banking house is carried on in English."

The Mexican Ambassador lives in a dingy, commonplace house, one of a block of dittos on I Street. Its counterpart, next door, is occupied by the embassy. You are admitted by a negro, neat but unliveried. The furnishings are rich but plain, therein harmonizing with the appearance of the man who presently enters to meet you. The frock-coated figure is a trifle below middle height, broad and somewhat plethoric, suggesting a mind at ease and nerves in order. The high bald forehead and square chin convey an impression of mental power. The aquiline

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nose and black eyes alone betray the maternal ancestry. The face, clean shaved save for a heavy gray mustache, has the full contour of the Caucasian and is less swarthy than that of the average Spaniard. In short, the *tout ensemble* is that of the prosperous American business man.

The Ambassador from Mexico belongs to the type of diplomats usually associated with America — men of affairs, untutored to the game but rendered expert by knowledge of the world and business experience. He views diplomatic dealings as the business negotiations of nations and plays his part in them with the frank directness characteristic of the representatives of the United States in international affairs.

The presence of Enrique Creel in Washington derives more than ordinary significance from the fact that he is generally accepted in Mexico as the logical successor to Diaz, and it is said that the Dictator has recently foresworn his choice of José Limantour.

FANNIE BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER

Portrait on page 760

BY

WALLACE RICE

FANNIE BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER stands quite alone among women to-day in her mastery of the pianoforte, and the recognition of her talent in technic and her genius in interpretation, quickly accorded her in her adopted home, has been followed by a similar recognition in the musical centers of Europe.

Brought to Chicago from her birthplace, Bielitz, in Austrian Silesia, by her parents when she was two years old, she was still little Miss Bloomfield when her musical abilities manifested themselves. Regarded as an infant prodigy by many of her fellow citizens, she developed a genius for hard work that enabled her to outlive that perilous reputation. In October, 1885, she was married to Sigmund Zeisler, a counsellor-at-law of national prominence, and she has since graced his home with the same abounding vitality that marks her career as a musician.

No one who sees the slender, darkly oriental woman at the piano denies her that gift of the gods, an artistic temperament, and by so much more is it recognized by her friends and intimates. With it goes an executive ability and power of self-control that make the eccentricities of men and women of far less talent absurd even to themselves. For it is not as an artist alone that Mrs. Zeisler's friends value her: she is a mother whose children both worship and obey her; a wife who has given her husband constant assistance in his arduous profession; a housemistress whose entertainments are a model of their kind, as her comfortable home is an oasis of peace and beauty in Chicago's somewhat arid zone; and a friend who can be depended upon for counsel and sympathy. Not less, but rather more, is she the artist on these accounts.

Characteristic is Mrs. Zeisler's method of teaching; for her instruction is eagerly sought by pupils from the entire range of the United States and from the cities of Europe. It is her wise custom to assemble the little class which she admits to her music room, each performing in turn before the others while all listen to the corrections and suggestions of their teacher. She believes greatly in memorizing at the outset the composition to be played. This accomplished, it is comparatively easy to interpret the most difficult music.

Mrs. Zeisler's music room is a spacious apartment on the first floor — what would be the drawing-room of a house less devoted to art. At its eastern end, above the twin pianos, hang the great wreaths of laurels presented by enthusiastic societies in the European capitals. They have now a somewhat faded and time-worn aspect, due to the fact that a thrifty cook several years ago, understanding the identity of

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the laurel and the bay and aware of its gustatory value in cookery, took her supplies for soups and meats from these meeds of fame until she was caught at it by Mrs. Zeisler herself.

Mrs. Zeisler knows how to play in more than one sense of the word. She made her first appearance on any dramatic stage three years ago in "Revelry in Graustark," a burlesque in three acts by Mr. Melville E. Stone, Jr., of Mr. George Barr McCutcheon's "Beverley of Graustark." Both Mr. and Mrs. Zeisler were cast for the performance; he as the bandit chief, she as the queen of that remote and romantic principality. There was a scene in the royal flat, presided over by Mrs. Zeisler in a tin crown worn somewhat on one side of her red-wigged head, that lingers in the memory of the Little Room and its invited guests, where the entertainment was given — the sort of thing that one wakes up in the night and chuckles over. There was a dinner afterward by the author at which stunts were done, poems recited, and songs sung that fittingly capped four weeks of arduous rehearsals. They were so replete with humor that Mrs. Zeisler has been eager for histrionic experiences ever since. Last winter she had a further gratification of this desire in playing "Daphne," in William Schwenck Gilbert's "Pygmalion and Galatea," before the Book and Play Club.

The Little Room, a Chicago organization of men and women who make a livelihood in the practice of the fine arts, quite without a parallel in other cities, and the Book and Play Club, the literary and dramatic tendencies of which are sufficiently denoted by its name, by no means bound Mrs. Zeisler's civic activities. She is a valued member of the Chicago Woman's Club, of the Chicago Woman's Aid, of the North Side Art, the Chicago Amateur Musical, the Peoria Woman's, and the Saturday Sacramento Clubs; and nothing but her engrossment in her art stands in the way of this energetic and capable woman's being an honorary member of nearly every feminine organization in America.

Mrs. Zeisler's house is filled with books and pictures, photographs and autographs of notabilities from all over the world. Over the mantel shelf in the cozy library hangs one of William Keith's beautiful landscapes, taken by the painter himself from the walls on which it was on exhibition and sent to Mrs. Zeisler as a partial repayment for the pleasure her playing had given him when she was in San Francisco in 1902. On the pages of the visitors' book on the great table are registered the names of Madame Modjeska, an old and valued friend of the family, of Emile Sauret, Jan Ignace Paderewski, Ernesto Consolo, Hugo Herrmann, Israel Zangwill, Dr. Richard Strauss, and practically every European artist and literary man of the first reputation who has visited Chicago in years, as well as of the members of the musical, literary and artistic coteries of the western metropolis. To this house monthly during the winter come these friends, certain of hearing music of the noblest and most inspiring kind.

At the beginning of her married life, when she and her husband were winning their way to fame and a reasonable fortune, Mrs. Zeisler took entire charge of her establishment. She was not obliged, either, to learn the arts of housekeeping from books or by practice on a devoted family. When the children came — there are three, the eldest boy a student of history at the University of Wisconsin — they and music compelled her to relegate a portion of her cares to a kinswoman who has since been a member of the household. But Mrs. Zeisler still retains her charge of the house in the last analysis, and it is her talent for management that makes it so delightful.

Here, then, is a living reply, not alone to the charges too often brought against the eccentricities and idiosyncrasies of artists secure of their fame, but to the even less well-founded attacks upon women of intellect. For it is Mrs. Zeisler's peculiar good fortune to make her musical appeal, primarily founded upon the emotions as it must always be, most irresistibly to the intellectual classes wherever she has been heard. Her skill in interpretation, acquired while she was still a girl from the great Leschetizky in Vienna, has grown with her mental growth and experience until it has swept audiences everywhere off their feet — and audiences, more particularly on the continent of Europe, which came to criticize

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and remained to acclaim. Especially true was this in Paris during the autumn of 1902. There the performer had not only to meet the keenest critical demands of a music-loving people but the bitterest prejudices of a capital inflamed by a momentary craze against the members of her ancient race. That triumph attained, there were no more worlds to conquer.

Mrs. Zeisler's frail body seems inadequate to house so great a mind. But her muscles are of steel and her constitution of iron. Only once have circumstances caused herself and her friends the slightest apprehension. A year ago an accident, followed by serious illness, led to the bursting of a blood-vessel in one of her eyes. She herself recognized the nature of the calamity, and for a time she was forced to exercise the greatest care of her eyesight. Rest and science have done their desired work; though short-sighted and compelled to use powerful lenses, there is no present danger of her denying the fine resources of her art to expectant thousands of her fellow Americans, and she is already contemplating another European tour.

THE WEST AND THE PRESIDENT'S PUBLIC LAND POLICY

BY

FRANCIS PERRY ELLIOTT

EDITOR OF "THE GREAT SOUTHWEST," DENVER

Let it be borne in mind that the spirit of the recent interstate convention held at Denver, for consideration of the administration's land policy, was at no point critical of the President himself or of his integrity of purpose; it was a gathering, moreover, that was wholly void of politics. If the President is the pride of the East, he is the idol of the West; and the sentiment toward him in the convention was perhaps best voiced by a Democrat, ex-Senator Patterson: "If the Constitution should be changed so that the present President would be President for all time to come, or during the rest of his natural life, and the Secretary of Agriculture should continue at the head of agricultural affairs, I would stand by the President and Mr. Wilson. But we are establishing a policy, and the next President may not be one whose heart is so close to the people. He may be one whose leanings and whose interests are allied with those against whom the President of the United States is at this time arrayed, both he and his cabinet."

OF all the perplexing variations of problems relating to the public lands, there is none that has been more disturbing to the great West in its effort to gather population than the conditions hedged about the national forest reserves.

The familiar parable of the mustard seed, "which is indeed the least of all seeds; but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs and becometh a tree," might be perverted to illustrate the growth of the Forest Reserve Bureau and its appendages. In which case, however, it is a growth, not to a tree or many trees, but to a marvel of trees of infinite number. And the original tiny seed was a little five or six line statute that slipped through Congress, without debate, one March day some sixteen years ago. It seemed insignificant enough; it merely authorized the President to set aside timber lands as forest reserves. No one thought very much about it; if any one thought of it at all at the time it was that a few sections of valueless land near the headwaters of streams in mountain sec-

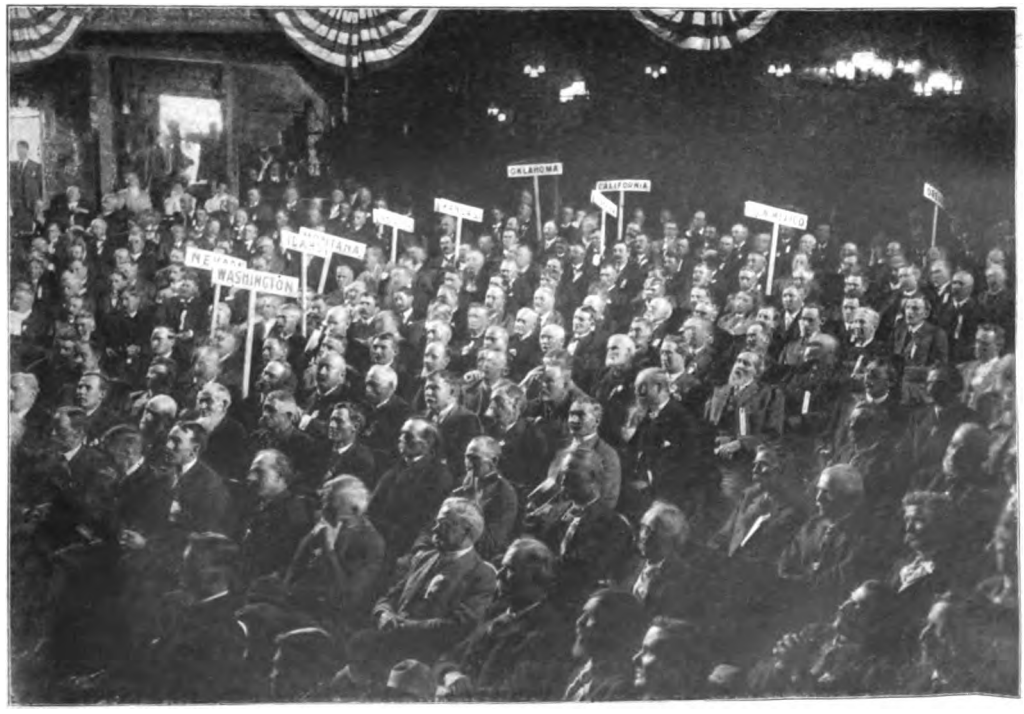
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tions would be put into reserves. No one objected; there was a nebulous but growing appreciation on the part of the public of the fact that in some way the mountain forests preserved the rainfall, held it in the leaves and grasses of the woods and prevented it rushing off and eluding timely service with the agriculturist. There was also a belated impulse to conserve and preserve timber; this was inspired by the dearly purchased wisdom of the older states.

Congress meantime having passed this statute — planted this little seed — adjourned and promptly forgot it. But, despite neglect, it germinated feebly into a few small tracts of forest reserve; then languished. One day President Cleveland, himself one of the strenuous Presidents, dug up the statute, and exercising the executive privilege conferred along with it, astonished Congress by making some wholesale withdrawals of public lands as additions to the forest reserves. His example was followed by other Presidents, until now under additional legislation and increases, the original feeble sprout has been nourished into a reserve totaling some one hundred and forty million acres. It is now proposed by the administration to increase this to four hundred million acres.

But magnitude, expressed in acreage, conveys little to the layman's mind. Senator Clark of Wyoming has translated this into these clearer terms: "If all the government land it is now intended to keep should be placed in a strip two hundred miles wide, it would extend from New York city to the Pacific Coast." So much for what is planned; as it is, the present forest reservation of one hundred and forty million acres, if placed in a similar strip, would extend from New York to Chicago. Or, to vary the illustration, the amount of forest reserves now withdrawn from public lands has a magnitude greater than that of the New England States, with New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia and Maryland added.

Let us look at it another way: Within this acreage, if it were massed together, could be placed our vast holdings of the Philippine Islands and all of our other island dependencies; the domain of our



THE PUBLIC LANDS CONVENTION IN SESSION
In the Broadway theater, Denver, Colorado, June 18-20, 1907

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GIFFORD PINCHOT AND WILLIAM C. BRISTOL
Mr. Pinchot, chief of The Forest Service of the United States, is on the left of the picture

neighbor republic of Cuba could be added for good measure, and we would still have left over a broad, uncovered forest fringe of thirty thousand square miles. Its valuation in round numbers is over $1,500,000,000. And this lordly empire, and every one upon it, are all under the administration and control of Mr. Pinchot, the Chief Forester.

If the domain is increased as proposed, and under conditions contemplated, this one man will have more power over men and property and money than is now held by any individual king, prince, potentate, or subject in any civilized country on the face of the earth. Against the grant of such a power the people of the West are unalterably opposed, and their position in this is no reflection upon the integrity, character or devotion to duty of the Forester, Mr. Pinchot. Personally, he is appreciated as a gentleman of fine qualities; at the recent convention his winning [illegible] vided popularity with those of Mr. Garfield, the Secretary of the Interior.

This is the West's own problem, for these forest reserves lie almost wholly in the arid states of the West; and grateful indeed are its people that such is the case; they fully appreciate their happy fortune in possessing this remnant of the forest primeval. Nowhere else in all the world is there such understanding and appreciation of the precious heritage of trees or of the necessity for conserving the headwaters of mountain streams. Here, man is in a hand-to-hand combat the year round with the sullenly retreating desert; here dependence upon irrigation emphasizes the importance of regulating the flow to the valleys and plains that irrigation and "dry farming" have so marvelously transformed from desert stretches to paradises of blossoming orchards and fields of waving grain. Therefore, in a section where the application of water is studied as a fine art, it is carrying coals to Newcastle to bring to these people any preachment of the importance of safeguarding their water supply or the importance of mountain forest reserves.

In the recent Interstate Public Lands Convention held at Denver to voice the general sentiment of the West with reference to the administration's public lands policy, the necessity for forest reservations was recognized, and reasonable regulations by the government recommended.

"We believe in the preservation of the forest and conservation of the water," declared the Colorado congressman, Robert Bonynge, "but we also believe that the forestry-system policy is being unduly extended."

This was the key-note of the convention; it was sounded in the opposition expressed to the President's proposed leasing system; and in the opposition to the government's holding the coal lands as a landlord, thereby depriving the people of the right to acquire titles so that mineral deposits may be developed.

"What the men of the West want more than all else is purposeful men and women to come and make their homes on the unoccupied stretches of the West. I want to see the West built up with homes." Thus Governor Buchtel, in

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opening the convention, expressed the desire of the great West.

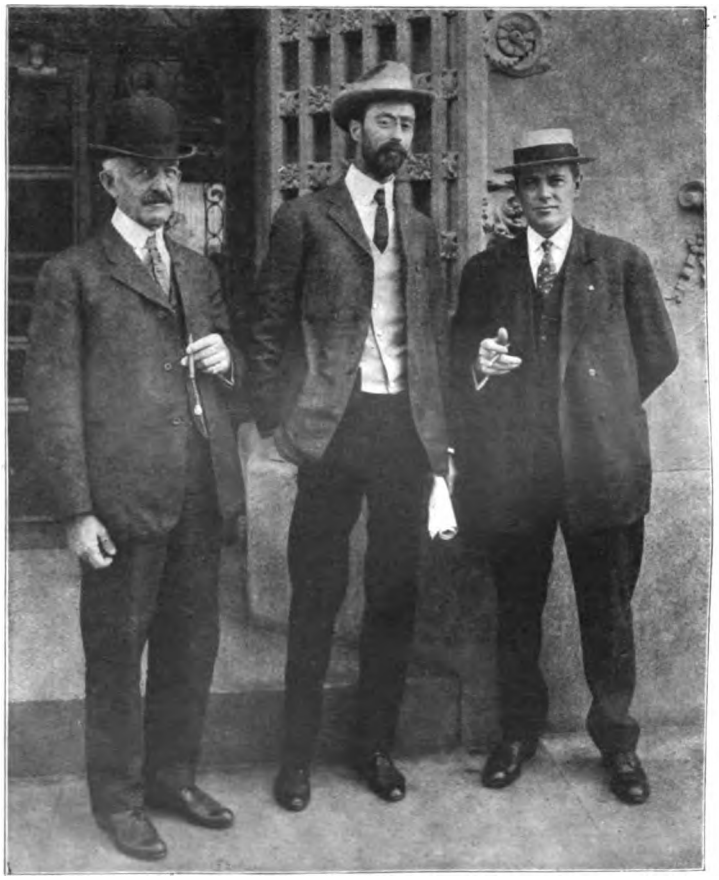
"All very well," murmured an applauding delegate, "but how are we going to do it when they are withdrawing so much land intended for settlement and taxation. Why, sir —" he turned toward me with earnestness — "one-third of the land to-day withdrawn for these 'forest' reservations is chiefly valuable for grazing and agriculture."

This is a sore point with the people of the West. They deem it a hardship that under the present application of "expediency," miners or settlers should be excluded from land for which the word "forest" will forever be a misnomer. For in all of the statutes relating to forest reserves, expressed stipulation has been made that they should not include lands chiefly valuable for agriculture or mining purposes. Much of the land appropriated for forest reserves and withdrawn from settlement is land upon which not a stick of timber ever has grown or ever will grow.

It is upon the matter of the leasing of the public lands, however, that the West is most irreconcilable with the policy of the administration. This is a movement behind which are the big cattle and sheep men. It is the last ditch in the fight for a forlorn hope.

"The settler has pushed the great cattle companies up against the Rocky Mountains," declares Senator Carter of Montana, "and the day of the open range is of the past."

Senator Teller directed the writer's attention to the fact that in the Public Lands Convention the only friends of the President's leasing policy, among the



OKLAHOMA DELEGATES TO THE PUBLIC LANDS CONVENTION
Left to right: David R. Boyd, President of the University of Oklahoma, Paul B. Smith, Editor of *The Indian Citizen*, Atoka, Oklahoma; Frank Frantz, Governor of Oklahoma

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GEORGE S. WALKER AND J. M. WILSON

Mr. Walker, Secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association, is on the left, and Dr. Wilson, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, permanent chairman of the convention, on the right

delegates, were the big cattle and sheep men, federal officials and the members of forestry and horticultural associations. It is generally believed that the wholesale application of the President's leasing policy would greatly retard western settlement.

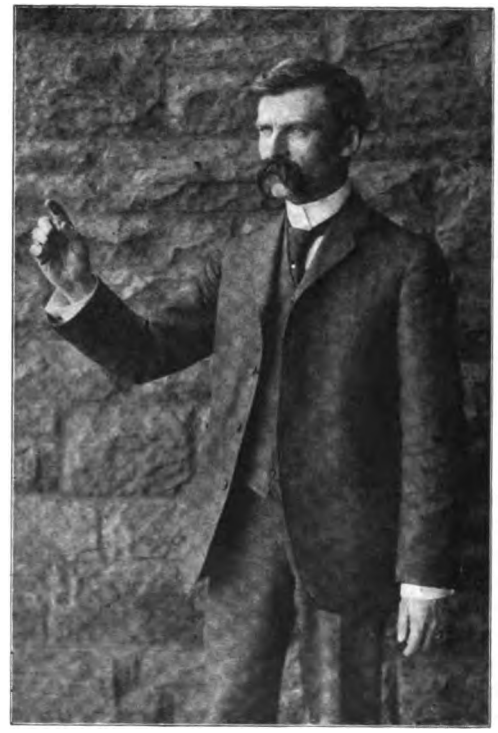
So strong is the sentiment of the people against this policy that at the convention even the reading of a strong and exhaustive argument in a letter from the President failed to win endorsement for the plan. This, notwithstanding the fact that it was overwhelmingly an assemblage of the President's friends and admirers, and every man present felt and acknowledged the earnest striving to get at the right thing — the fundamental sincerity and earnestness of purpose that distinguishes The Man of the Square Deal.

Great respect was accorded the President's special representatives; over and over they were cheered; but when the President's own letter was read, a mighty yell proclaimed his popularity.

"Same old magic name; same 'Big Medicine'; same old yell!" said some one standing at the crowded entrance. A stalwart delegate lowered his waving Stetson and turned two glistening eyes upon the speaker.

"Same old man, too!" he said, and added regretfully: "Teddy ought to have come himself. Talk about that yell! Why, my son, if Teddy had been here himself, the wind from the lungs of that crowd in there would have blown this bunch by the door clean out into the June sunshine!"

The West objects to grafting upon our republican commonwealth anything that suggests European landlordism. Its settlers do not want to be isolated within some hostile lessee's domain; they do not want to build homes and bring up their children on a federal tract where the little red schoolhouse can not follow, or a church spire point the way to heaven; where the operation of their state's laws is viewed askance as the intrusive bogey of "state's rights"; where county roads must not invade and the nearest neighbor



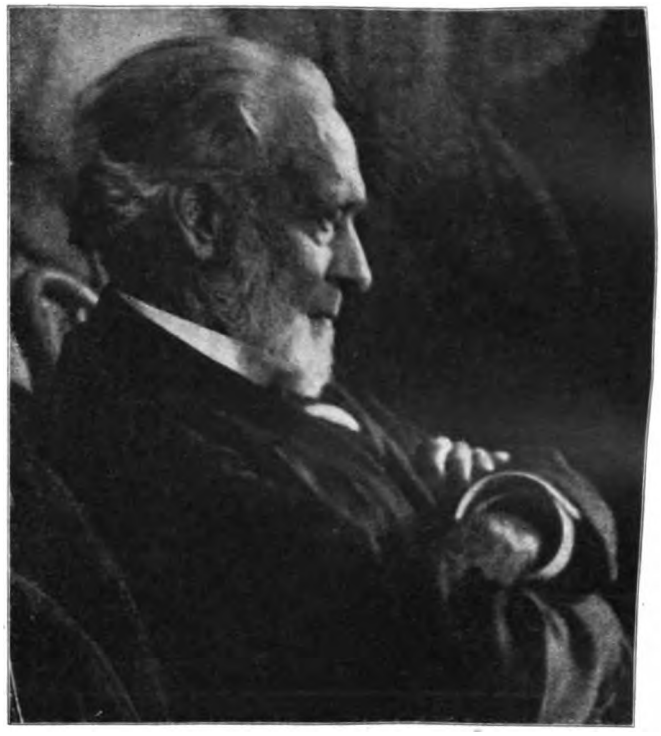
T. J. WALSH, OF HELENA, MONTANA

One of the principal speakers at the Public Lands Convention

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is beyond one's view and ken. Your settler wants a home, with neighbors; he wants the roads, the little red schoolhouse, his church, and, above all, the protection and administration of the common laws of his state. These are some of the reasons why it is felt that the leasing system will be a ban upon settlement, and here is another:

The peace-loving settler would hesitate to exercise the privilege, accorded him under the proposed law, of taking up land upon a domain occupied by the cattle and sheep of the stock-growers. As was declared in the last session of the Senate, "he takes his life in his hands when he does it." Settlers would not feel eager to enter upon lands leased for cattle-grazing, however strongly entrenched within the law their rights might be. A western senator and ex-governor significantly expressed it thus: "The cattle and sheep men are a pretty stern, exacting lot of citizens. They are away off on the frontier and in the mountain fastnesses, and they are pretty near a law unto themselves in dealing with the ranges. For years and years they were able to check the settlement of the plains by those who desired to take up lands under the homestead and other laws. You may grant the privilege to take up homesteads in the forest reserves, but it will be nervy men who will take advantage of the privilege."



UNITED STATES SENATOR HENRY M. TELLER, OF COLORADO
He was in attendance at every session of the convention and was one of the speakers

One thing more: The West asks the nation to consider that every year we are tightening more and more the conditions under which the settler may make a home; that every change, every movement, really seems to make it more difficult, more unattractive, more discouraging; that meantime, across the border, the Canadian nation, with smiling, welcoming face, is holding out its hands and beckoning to settlers who long for homes; that just now we are hearing a great deal about the rush across the Northwestern Border; that in five years, three hundred thousand of as good people as any part of our country can produce, have sadly passed from under the Stars and Stripes, and cast their lot in Canada. It is startling — it is more than startling; it is mournful and appalling.

The West asks the nation to consider why these men, journeying to the border and actually passing through states that have millions of acres of splendid domain crying out for settlement, passed these by for less attractive sites, and faced a more inclement climate under a foreign flag; why, last year, fifty-nine thousand Americans filed homestead claims in Canada's Northwest country and only twenty-five thousand did so in all of our own broad domain!

Expressed in the solemn warning of Senator Carter of Montana, "we are driving the finished product of our citizenship out over the northern border, while we are encouraging the raw material to come in as immigrants."

What is the matter with our land laws?

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INDUCING SWEDES TO RETURN TO SWEDEN

AN ENTERPRISE THAT IS LIKELY TO INVOLVE THE NEW SWEDISH MINISTER IN INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS

BY

LOUIS G. NORTHLAND

FOR the first time since the great wave of foreign immigration struck America just after the close of the Civil War, a foreign power officially admits that through the large number of her emigrants she is becoming depopulated and in actual want of able-bodied, trained labor in all departments of business, manufacturing, mechanical, mining and agriculture.

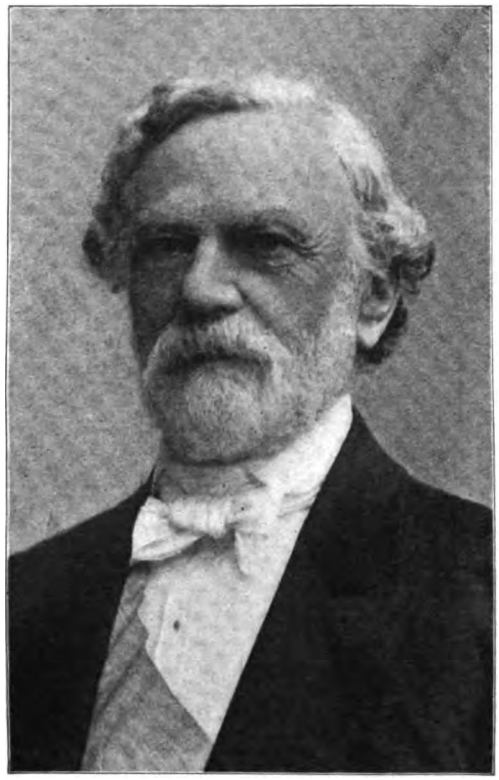
This country is Sweden. A national agitation is now in progress with the object, if not altogether to stop, as much as possible to repress further immigration of the Swedes to the United States, and also to use every legitimate means to induce Swedes now settled in the United States, particularly the skilled mechanical class trained in America and the class with some money saved up, to return to Sweden and to become again Swedish subjects.

A national organization has been formed with headquarters in Stockholm, in which the Riksdag (Parliamentary Assembly) is represented with one hundred members, besides several provincial governors, a number of prominent city officials from every part of Sweden, wealthy landowners of the nobility, heads of big manufacturing concerns and others representing every business industry of Sweden. While the organization was being planned and several meetings held during the month of May, the death of Consul Oscar Ekman, one of Sweden's most eminent men, occurred, and while not included in his written will, it has been made public that shortly before his death he virtually bound the executive administrators of his will to present the organization with the amount of 400,000 kroner, equal to $100,000, to be used by the organization for opening offices in several parts of the United States for the purpose of giving the Swedish-Americans information relating to the organization, and to the improved conditions of the labor industry in Sweden, the assistance that will be given to returning immigrants, and to prove to them how much they would gain by returning to their old home, and how such a return would be appreciated by the country at large.

Among the prominent men of Sweden mentioned as being interested in the object of the organization and whose high social and political standing gives the movement more than ordinary importance, are the Honorable P. J. von Ehrenheim, president of the Nobel Institution of Sweden and chairman of the directors of the Bank of Sweden, Count Raoul Hamilton and Baron Hugo P. P. Tamm, two of the largest landowners of Sweden and members of the old nobility, and Right Reverend Bishop Gez von Scheele, Bishop of Gotland, a progressive and up-to-date churchman without being either a liberal or a radical.

The plans of the organization provide for the "own home" idea by the partition of the large estates; assisting mechanics and skilled laborers of all trades to positions where they could train other laborers according to methods and manners prevailing in the respective trades in the United States, and a widespread organized movement to awaken the home feeling of the Swedes for the old mother country, waiting for them with open arms, etc.

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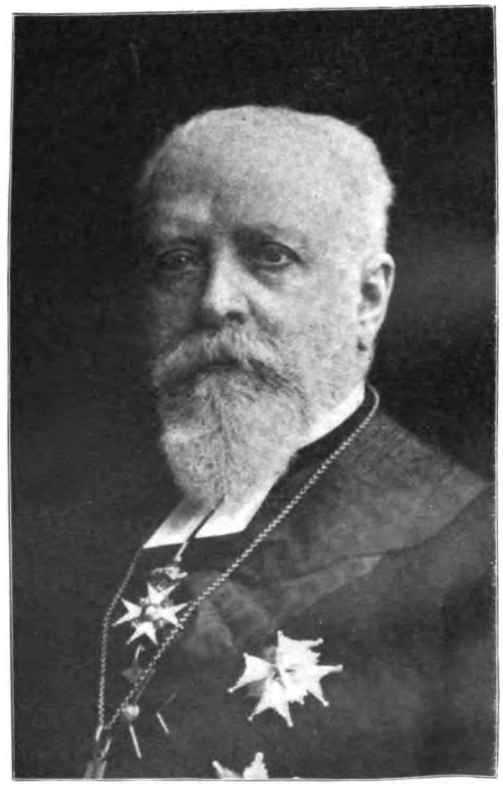
P. J. VON EHRENHEIM
President of the Nobel Institution, and chairman of the directors of the Bank of Sweden

The people of Sweden, that is, the aristocratic, the landed and moneyed classes and the business and manufacturing interests have come to a realization that the country is rapidly being depopulated of her young, active laboring classes of both sexes, leaving only the old and — for labor — incapacitated people, the pauper and the vagrant class. The country in certain districts for miles presents the appearance of a desert, remaining uncultivated for want of laborers. Whole communities are dying out, and the entire country is feeling the want of both skilled and unskilled labor in her various agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing interests.

It is a singular condition that while her own most desirable class of people is leaving her, Sweden is being overrun with hordes of Russian, Polish and German Jews of the lowest classes, the dregs of the Russian provinces, political exiles from Russia. These Jewish refugees do not engage in any manual labor, but spread over the country as peddlers and engage in all kinds of small trades, with the traditional laxity of business morals of the Jews of the lower classes.

Another factor, and an important one, relating to the laboring classes of Sweden, and which the conservative, patriotic Swede is fighting against, is the spread of the doctrines of Socialism. Not the Socialism of the high-minded patriot, but a ranting, violent, dogmatic creed masquerading under the name of Socialism. It has succeeded in getting such a large following that they have elected several members to the Second Chamber of the Riksdag. It is this element that the returning conservative Swedish-American would be expected to outvote.

The newly appointed minister from Sweden to the United States, Herman L. F. Lagercrantz, an able diplomat, will probably act as the adviser of the organization. Mr. Lagercrantz has expressed in several interviews that he is very much interested in the propaganda to induce Swedish-Americans to return to Sweden.



BISHOP KNUT HENNING GEZ VON SCHEELE
One of the most distinguished church prelates of Sweden

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The minister expects to visit every part of the United States where Swedes are settled and make known to them the greetings and the welcome that will be extended to them on their expected return to Sweden. This is the first time that a diplomatic representative of Sweden has expressed any interest in the former subjects of Sweden settled here, all former ministers having confined themselves to their social duties in Washington.

But what about the Swedish-American himself? Is he willing to return to the old mother country? Over a million and a quarter of Swedes are now citizens of America. They are loyal to their new country while still loving the land of their birth. Thousands visit Sweden every summer and during Christmas, and over four million dollars from the savings of the Swedish-Americans are sent to Sweden every year as gifts to relatives and for purchase of tickets to America. Here they have found a home, employment that enables them to save, to educate their children and to provide for their old age.



COUNT RAOUL HAMILTON

A wealthy landowner, and member of the first chamber of the Swedish Riksdag

The Swede quickly becomes American in appearance, manner and mode of living, and the children born here of Swedish parents are to all intents and purposes American, and when grown up take little interest in the country and people of their parents. The Swede in America lives contented and happy, respects the laws of the country, is saving and industrious, his only relaxation being a trip to Sweden every few years.

Considering these facts, all attempts to induce the bona fide skillful mechanic and laborer to return to the home country will fail. There he will meet with the class distinction usual in all monarchical countries; if not as great as formerly, still sufficient to prove to him that the laboring man has not the same privileges, the same consideration as in an American community.

Besides this, the compulsory military service will effectively act as a bar against the Swedish-American again becoming a Swedish citizen. Every man in Sweden is compelled until the age of 45 to attend the military camps of instruction held every summer, and every reflecting man understands that this great military system is supported in part by the taxes he as a citizen and as a work-producer has to pay over to the government.

The political rights and privileges granted every citizen under the laws in the United States are also an important factor tending to keep the Swedish-American true to his new allegiance. While the Swede is not a politician by nature or inclination, he fully appreciates the privileges granted him by his American citizenship. In his old home he was absolutely without any political rights. As in most of the European countries, his life was one of continuous hard work, with nothing to look forward to in his old age. Deprivation, hardship of all kinds, actual starvation in case of sickness or accident, the coarsest of food and clothing and hardly the common necessaries of life — these are the conditions that have driven thousands of thousands of the sons and daughters of Sweden to the hospitable shores of America.

In all of our big seaports where immigrants are landed from Europe the ob-

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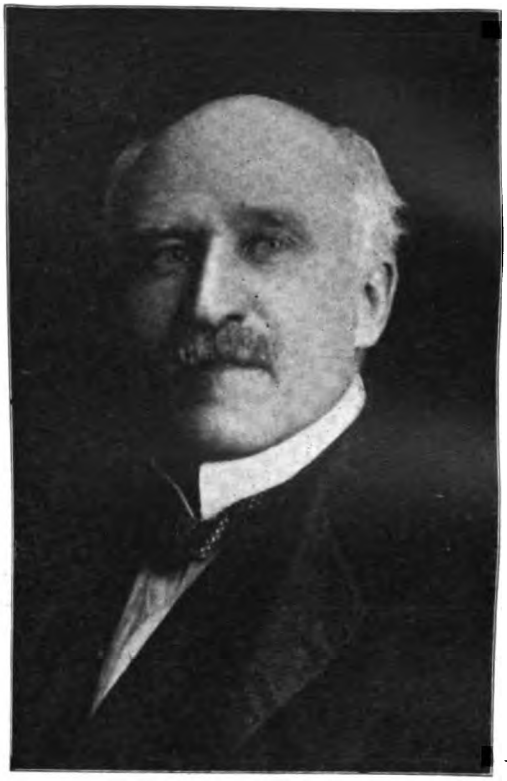
server can behold a striking picture which tells its own tale. Look at the people landing — strong, healthy, dressed in uncouth garments, devoid of every grace, of every refinement, of even ordinary human feelings, mere beasts of labor, patient, with a hunted expression in the serious eyes, women and children all wearing the same sad, hopeless look.

Behold that same Swedish family ten or even less years later returning for a



BARON HUGO P. P. TAMM
A large landowner, interested in the iron industries of Sweden

visit to the old home land. Well and comfortably dressed in good American clothing, their appearance and manner indicating a certain refinement and culture; the man looking intelligent, self-possessed, courteous and self-respecting; the woman at his side happy and contented, while the children look like the children of a well-conditioned American family. Probably the man has become the owner of a little home and a business, and besides saving for the family trip to Sweden has sent home money to relatives and brought



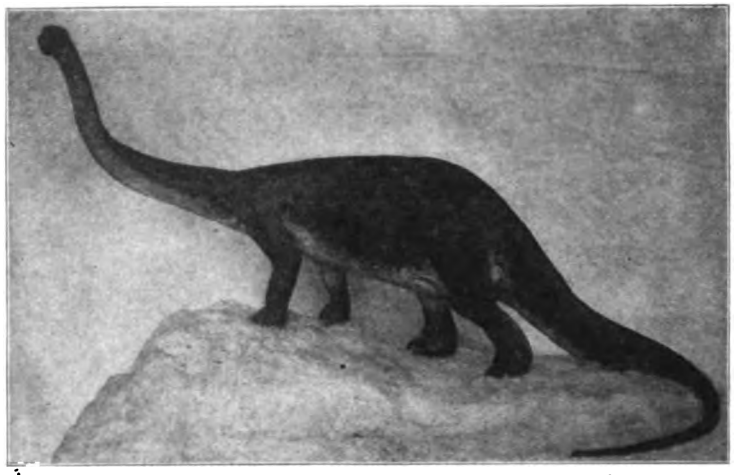
HERMAN L. F. LAGERCRANTZ
The Minister from Sweden to the United States

them over. This is an illustration of what American institutions have done for millions like him, and this is the class of labor that Sweden expects will return to her and be active participants in what for years will be a problem, an experiment without a precedent.

Sweden would, of course, be benefited by having within her borders a host of Swedish-Americans trained in American methods of labor, infused with American ideas how to accomplish things and make useful what is now simply wasted. But while thousands of Swedish-Americans visit Sweden during the summer and at Christmas time, they all return to this country, and it is more than doubtful if this unique attempt to re-populate a country will meet with success.

As an international act of courtesy, and even of fairness, this organized movement to induce citizens now settled here to become citizens of another country, and to oppose the immigration of her people to this country, is certainly open to considerable criticism.

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A model of the diplodocus from measurements of the skeleton by Charles R. Knight

AN AMERICAN DINOSAUR FOR GERMANY

BY

WALTER L. BEASLEY

ONE of the largest and most curious gifts which the Kaiser and Germany have ever received is that of a giant fossil skeleton of an American dinosaur, named diplodocus. The huge extinct creature's form, sixty feet long and nearly fourteen high, is being packed in twenty-five boxes, and in a few weeks will be sent aboard steamer en route to Frankfort-on-Main. This magnificent scientific gift enables Germany to possess and exhibit the first almost complete genuine bone skeleton of this remarkable animal, one of the largest that ever trod the earth, to be seen in Europe, or in the world. The new Frankfort specimen is of far greater interest and value than the plaster-cast restoration of the same animal which was presented two years ago to the British Museum by Andrew Carnegie. For the ownership and permanent exhibition of this, one of the rarest fossil prizes ever unearthed and mounted, Germany, and particularly the new Senckenberg Museum shortly to be opened in Frankfort, has to thank Jacob H. Schiff, the well-known banker and philanthropist of New York, and Morris K. Jesup, president of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

The great creature was skilfully mounted by two German artisans, Otto and Charles Falkenbach of the American Museum, and the framework was constructed by Harry Beers. It is mounted in bas relief fashion, appearing to the onlooker as if hewn out of solid stone. This huge extinct animal was one of Wyoming's strange and mighty inhabitants some eight million years ago, and represents a type of the gigantic animals of former ages. Only two incomplete specimens of the diplodocus are now in existence. The dinosaur is to be placed in the new Senckenberg Museum to be dedicated shortly in the City of Frankfort, Germany, the birthplace of Mr. Schiff, who was requested by the citizens

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and directors of the new institution to obtain a rare specimen from America to be installed in the foyer of the museum. The gift was made possible through the generosity of President Morris K. Jesup of the American Museum of Natural History, who, learning of the appeal, donated the splendid skeleton and bore the expense of mounting and transporting it to Germany to be presented to Mr. Schiff's native city. The German Emperor and Empress will be present when the huge American dinosaur is officially presented the first of September.

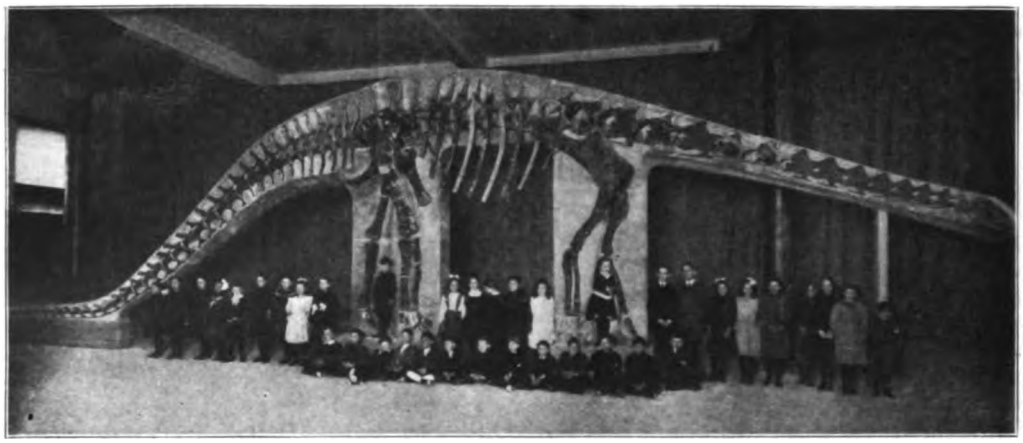
The diplodocus was one of the giant amphibious reptiles of the past and one of the largest land animals that ever trod the earth, ranging from sixty to seventy feet in length, and of enormous bulk. Some eight million years ago, according to geological reckoning, during the Jurassic Period and Age of Reptiles, this unfamiliar beast roamed the marshes and lived in the inland seas and lakes which, at that remote period, covered various parts of the Rocky Mountain region. His remains were discovered near the Medicine Bow River, in South Central Wyoming, a few years ago by some of the fossil explorers of Professor Henry F. Osborn's Paleontological Department, at a point christened "Bone Cabin Quarry," which has been found to be a wonderful layer bed of entombed dinosaurs.

This small area, about 100 by 175, has yielded in successive years the greatest number and variety in size and type of extinct animals of any single spot in the world. One of the remarkable skeletons excavated from this Bone Cabin Quarry was that of the long-limbed diplodocus. About half of the mighty creature's form — hind limbs, ribs, and backbone — was found in a natural position lying on its side. It required several months of laborious work to chisel and dig out the petrified bone from the rock and clay matrix. These were then carefully protected by layers of plaster, incased in burlap wrappings, and further strength-



BONE CABIN QUARRY IN WYOMING WHERE THE DIPLODOCUS WAS FOUND
Men removing the fossil bones of the specimen

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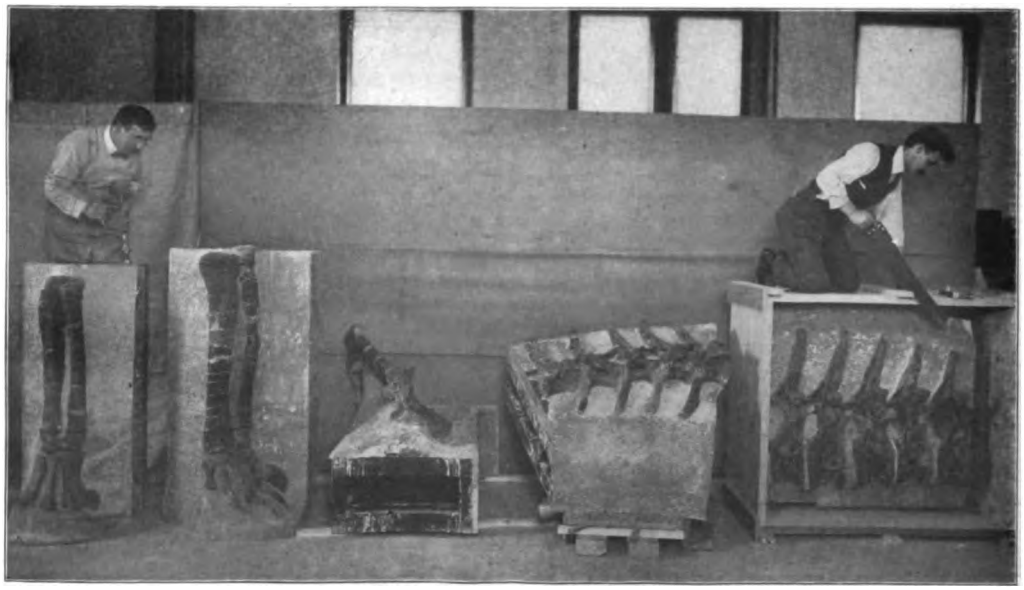


A MATTER OF COMPARISON
School children underneath the 60-foot dinosaur to be presented to Germany

ened by splints of wood fastened with rawhide, to insure safety in transportation.

In life the diplodocus was a bulky and comparatively slow-moving creature, which is indicated by the very small brain. He was without armor or any means of defense. When pursued by the fierce, flesh-eating dinosaurs living at the same time, it is thought he took to the water as the only medium of escape from these enemies. The head was only two feet long, being astonishingly small in proportion to the huge body. In life it is conjectured he would have stood in height far above the largest elephant. Standing at full length he would have occupied the space of three street cars, and when he rose on his hind limbs, kangaroo-like, he was high enough to look into the window of an average four-story building or flat. The body portion was astonishingly short, about ten feet.

The diplodocus was principally aquatic, though he frequented the land at times. The head was supplied with short,

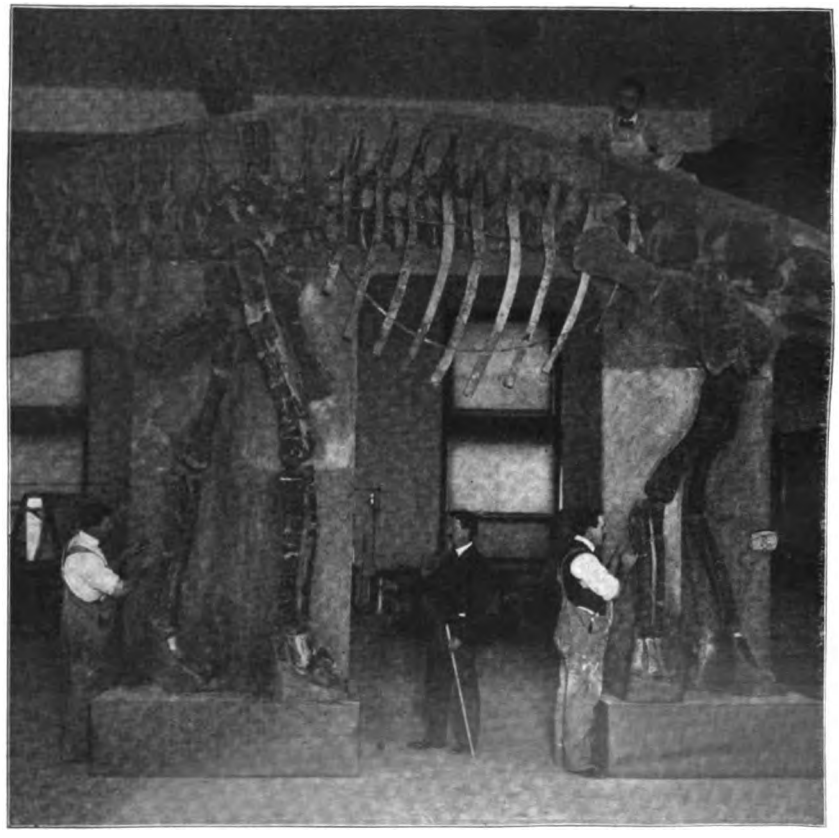


BOXING UP SECTIONS OF THE GREAT SKELETON FOR SHIPMENT TO GERMANY

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rakelike teeth which were of no use for cutting or grinding, being adapted only for pulling up and tearing off the soft water plants, vegetation, etc., of the lake bottoms, upon which he fed. Half a ton or more of this tender foodstuff could have been retained in its ponderous stomach at a meal. The food was swallowed without mastication. The long, flexible, tapering, fifteen-foot neck enabled the animal to wade to a considerable depth to forage for food among the soft plants on the bottom. Nature provided it with a series of successional teeth. By this means a tooth was replaced almost as soon as lost.

One of the most remarkable structural features of the diplodocus was the whiplike and powerful tail, thirty feet long, over half the length of the body. This served the creature as a propeller, enabling him to swim very rapidly through the water when attacked and pursued by the carnivorous dinosaurs of the same period. Another peculiar function of this ponderous tail was that it acted like a lever and balanced and supported the animal when he assumed an upright position, which he is thought to have done both in water and on land.



THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE SKELETON
Showing the long limbs of the diplodocus

One of the unique features of the specimen is the scheme of slab-mounting. This is a wooden framework with plaster for a foundation. It is in twenty-five sections, each supporting one or more bones. These divisions are so constructed that they can be disjointed, reassembled, and bolted together in such a manner as to form what appears to be a continuous stone slab with the skeleton hewn out in bold relief.

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BOOKS AND READING

History

Military Memoirs of a Confederate. By E. P. Alexander. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. xvii, 634. $4 net.

The enthusiasm created by General Alexander's speech at the West Point Centennial in response to the toast "The Confederate Veteran," will be recalled by many who examine the story of his experiences as a soldier in the army of the South. The book does not attempt to write the history of the Civil War. It is rather a study of some of the important campaigns with an apparent effort to show where mistakes were made from the point of view of the playing of a game. The author indicates his belief that the developments of the years have shown the undesirability of the things for which the Confederates fought. He rejoices now that the outcome was defeat for the attempt to destroy the Union. But, at the same time, he declares the undoubted sincerity of the Confederates at the time of combat. Most of the campaigns discussed are those fought in the East, the study proceeding chronologically from Bull Run to the close of 1864, the narrative including many details of what took place during the last spring of the war. The work represents not alone the personal reminiscences of an officer, but also the matured judgment of the investigator as formed from a careful study of the materials for writing history which have been provided with such abundance during recent years. The reader feels the pride of the writer in the achievements of the Army of Northern Virginia under Lee during the less than three years in which it fought seven great campaigns against six prominent generals.

A History of the Inquisition in Spain. By Henry Charles Lea. New York; The Macmillan Co. Pp. xi, 575. Vol. III. $2.50 net.

The third volume of Dr. Lea's great work on the Spanish Inquisition completes the study of methods of trial, and discusses fully the various kinds of punishment. These range from the minor penalty of reprimand up to the burning at the stake, about one hundred and thirty-five pages being given to this phase of the subject. The remainder of the volume describes the spheres of action of the Inquisition, its operations with the Jews, the Moriscos and Protestants receiving careful attention. A special chapter treats the subject of censorship. Originally a function of the State, the Inquisition was led by the Lutheran revolt to assume new powers. This act was sanctioned by the papal authority a few years later and from that time a good deal of work was accomplished in censoring books, destroying those counted particularly dangerous, and punishing persons who persisted in reading forbidden literature. The effect of such practice may have been salutary from the standpoint of the Church, but, incidentally, the censorship stunted the development of Spanish literature and had a most depressing influence upon everything that might have contributed toward the growth of the peninsula. The appendix to the volume reproduces some interesting documents connected with the Inquisition and also gives some instructive statistics about the actual working of the machinery of punishment.

The Truce in the Far East and Its Aftermath. By B. L. Putnam Weale. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1907. Pp. 638.

Although hardly more than a year has passed since the publication of Mr. Weale's "Reshaping of the Far East," the author has found enough suggestion in the Portsmouth Treaty and the latest Anglo-Japanese Alliance to fill another large volume with his keen analysis and trenchant criticism of the delicately adjusted problems of the western nations in China, Japan, Korea and Manchuria. The book discusses three distinct but closely related questions: the advance of Japan into Korea and the Liaoting peninsula, the present critical condition of China and the interests and prospects of five great powers (England, the United States, Germany, Russia, France) in the far East. As the title implies, Mr. Weale does not believe that the Portsmouth Treaty has settled the troubled condition of the East. He states plainly that the success of the treaty was due to the renewal a few weeks earlier of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, by which England and the Mikado's government pledged themselves to hold the Russian from the "warm seas" and the Indian frontier for ten years. He thinks Russia's position in Asia immensely strengthened by the exclusion from southern Manchuria, and believes that only the wise development of the immense latent resources of China can permanently hinder the renewal of a war which will light the East in one conflagration of carnage, from the Sea of Okhotsk to the Persian Gulf.

The chapters on Japan, with their very unfavorable estimate of the Japanese as colonizers and developers of Korean territory, are a wholesome antidote to the rather sentimental glorification of the Jap current among us since the exploits of Port Arthur and Tsusima Straits.

Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound. By Edmond S. Meany. New York: The Macmillan Co. Pp. xviii, 344. $2.50 net.

Another example of the books on special subjects which earnest students of American history are producing with increasing frequency, is "Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound." It comes appropriately from the University of

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Washington. Professor Meany shows the results of a searching investigation into the facts connected with the voyages of Captain George Vancouver and other details of the life of the famous explorer whose name is forever associated with the geography of this continent. The body of the book is given up to the reprinting of that part of Vancouver's journal which has special reference to the northwestern corner of the United States. An abundance of footnotes proclaims the care with which the editing has been done. In addition to the journal the volume contains much valuable material of a personal nature. For the collection of this there has been cordial coöperation on the part of skilled investigators in British Columbia, England and Spain. The book will rank with the important contributions to American history.

Shakespeare and the Drama

The Complete Dramatic and Poetic Works of William Shakespeare. Edited from the text of the early quartos and the first folio by William Allan Neilson, professor of English, Harvard University. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. In one volume. Pp. xix, 1237. $3.

The Cambridge edition of poets edited by Bliss Perry receives a valuable accession in this gathering of all the works of Shakespeare in one volume. Mr. Neilson has made it very complete. A biographical sketch is accompanied by a general introduction to the work of the great dramatist. Before each play and poem there is a summary of all authorities on dates, sources and authenticity, with a discussion of Shakespeare's use of his material. For the first time in any published text the contemporary and the modern stage directions are both given, so that one is able to realize how the play was presented in Shakespeare's time. A glossary explains all archaic terms and usages and an appendix of textual notes indicates important departures from the quarto and folio versions. The histories are placed in historical order, while the other works follow each other according to the date of their production. In the endeavor to include all Shakespeare's works in one volume and yet avoid having too cumbersome a book, the type is of necessity fine, but it is beautifully clear, and the paper, though thin, is sufficiently opaque. It is so well bound that the pages lie as flat and open as in a Bible. Lovers of the great dramatist will appreciate this volume for constant use.

The "Shakespeare" of Mr. Walter Raleigh in the "English Men of Letters" series (Macmillan, seventy-five cents net), is just such a biography of the greatest figure in universal literature as we have been needing. Its stress is all on the humanity of the man. Mere biographical details are dismissed as superfluous in the light of the knowledge of the writer gained through his writings, and we are congratulated on the absence of them as likely to be misleading. We are further congratulated, as a race, on not having, in company with many follies, read Puritanism into his poems and dramas. Mr. Raleigh sets himself no problems to solve; his business is interpretation; on this point his congratulations are to be returned in double measure.

Those who forget their Gibbon forget all that connects ordinary knowledge with the Byzantine empire. Occasionally a book comes, like Joseph S. Tunison's "Dramatic Traditions of the Dark Ages" (University of Chicago Press, $1.25 net), to remind them that Constantinople kept not merely the tradition but the actual practice of civilization alive in the world while Europe generally was steeped in savagery. Two things he makes especially clear in a volume stored with curious learning: The ancient dramatic tradition survived in the Eastern Empire long after it was extinguished in the world at large; and all the disputes about plays and plays, as all the wellspring of drama in Europe, rose in Byzantium centuries before the West became aware of them. The book is a marvel of erudition, and fairly startling in the pause it gives to easy thinking and conventional theories.

Popular Science

Miss Margaret Morley has added a little volume, "Grasshopper Land" (McClurg & Co., $1.25), to a helpful group of books on life in various forms. To any one interested in the grasshopper world, including locusts, crickets, etc., it will be fascinating. The writer is always entertaining and instructive and shows a thorough knowledge of her subject, both from a scientific and a literary standpoint. The "Foreword" indicates that the book is not written for children. In the use of terms it is undoubtedly for their elders, but the form of writing in many places tends to a contradiction of this statement. The illustrations are well done, and its general appearance makes it an attractive little gift-book.

Practical in its knowledge, sensible in its application of it, Bolton Hall's "Three Acres and Liberty" (Macmillan, $1.75 net), is just the sort of book Americans who can learn agriculture by reading should turn to to find relief from the cares of a city. The stress is laid on intensive farming—the application of intelligence to the business of raising crops. It is a work for clever people, written by a clever man.

"Health Through Self-control in Thinking, Breathing, Eating" (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, $1.20 net) is the work of William Anthony Spinney, A.M. It tells you any number of things every man of common sense already knows, with a show of wisdom, and backs them up by homely proverbs. It abounds in the kind of good advice we all give and seldom take. There is no question that living according to Spinney would make all of us much better human beings and citizens—and much less interesting to ourselves and the world in general.

At first thought a book on worry would seem to be but a means of intensifying the trouble by leading the reader to worry over his habit of worrying. But Dr. C. W. Saleeby, already well known for his "Evolution, the Master Key," gives us in "Worry, the Disease of the Age" (Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, $1.35 net), a treatment of the disease which is almost a cure in itself. He approaches his subject with all seriousness in describing the baneful conse-

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quences of our fretful nervousness; but, with engaging style and quick turns of humor, he holds the interest and excites the most careworn to smiles and laughter. This is the best kind of a popular treatment of a technical subject. Whether you are a victim of neurasthenia or not, you will be interested in his discussions of the causes of worry, its relations to the drug habits, to the training of children, to religious belief and to many other important matters.

Education and Text-books

In view of the new educational system now in vogue at Princeton, Dean Andrew Fleming West's little book on "American Liberal Education" (Charles Scribner's Sons, seventy-five cents) will be read with interest by teachers. It is a collection of papers and addresses bearing upon the working of the preceptorial plan and the principles upon which it is based. The individual oversight of the small college with the wide opportunities of the university is the goal toward which Princeton is striving.

Closely in line with the spirit of Dean West's book, though fundamentally different in style and method, is "Individual Training in Our Colleges," by Clarence F. Birdseye (Macmillan, $1.75). Mr. Birdseye is a well-known New York lawyer, an Amherst graduate of a generation ago, who has strong and definite views as to the trend of higher education. With no concession to the commercializing spirit, he still insists that the test of the college system is its average product, and finds that average disappointingly low. With the refreshing confidence of the layman he brushes aside many questions that are troubling the college presidents, and deals with subjects that seldom get into books; the duty of the college alumnus to his college, for example, in other ways than subscribing money; and especially the opportunity of the fraternity alumnus to guide and develop the undergraduate chapter. The candor and earnest moral spirit of the book are to be highly commended, as are the suggestions for the reform of college athletics. Condensation would have made the volume more attractive to the persons who need it most—busy fathers and busy teachers.

A valuable addition to the American Teachers' Series is "The Teaching of Mathematics in the Elementary and the Secondary School," by J. W. A. Young, Ph.D. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.50). Like the other volumes of this series, it includes much historical and bibliographical material, together with an abundance of original suggestions for the teacher of mathematics. Particular attention is given to the several methods now in vogue, such as the so-called heuristic and laboratory methods, and the good features of each are compared for the assistance of the teacher.

A new edition of "Writing for the Press" (Clipping Bureau Press, Boston, $1), by Robert Luce, has just been issued. The book has gradually grown through its various printings into a comprehensive manual for any one whose writing finds its way into type. Mr. Luce is an old newspaper man and his advice is not theoretical. Besides the many things that one would naturally look for in a book of this kind, there is information about copyright law, periodicals, illustrations, type, and estimates of the cost of book publishing.

Fiction and Juveniles

The promise which William Stearns Davis showed in his first novel, "A Friend of Cæsar," has been increasingly fulfilled in his two succeeding volumes, "God Wills It" and "Falaise of the Blessed Voice." His recent novel, "A Victor of Salamis" (Macmillan, $1.50), is unquestionably the best work which he has done. It is a story of the time of the invasion of Greece by Xerxes, and describes in really striking fashion the battles of Thermopylæ, Salamis and Platæa. The volume throughout shows the thorough historical student—witness his account of the battle of Salamis, which is a real contribution to naval strategy—but the book is never obtrusively scholastic. Its real interest is centered about the beautiful athlete, Glaucon. It will not only appeal to the historical specialist, and the general reader as well, but, what is more, it will interest the historical specialist's son.

Owen Wister brings a battery of wit to bear on the spelling reformers in "How Doth the Busy Spelling Bee" (The Macmillan Company, New York). The skit, which first appeared in a popular periodical, caricatures some familiar folk and adds to a racy anecdote the spice of love and chewing-gum.

After all is said about the sort of people to whom W. W. Jacobs introduces his readers, it is to be added that he makes them interesting. "Short Cruises" (Scribner's, $1.50) is a collection of stories of unaristocratic Britishers which occasionally rise into humor with something like classic proportion. Mr. Jacobs is not a second Mark Twain, but he is a good deal more than a Jerome; and located in this perspective the book is worth while, whether read to one's self or aloud to one's friends.

Andy Adams is getting to be one of our prolific writers. His fourth book, "Reed Anthony, Cowman" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50), is a history of the cattle industry brought into the form of an autobiography. Whether or not Reed Anthony is Andy Adams himself may be a question, but the facts of the book are real and the human interest is compelling. Mr. Adams' literary qualities improve, but he does not lose that almost unliterary directness which makes the readers of his book feel that he is sitting by the camp-fire and talking most enjoyably. His latest volume, it may be added, has a sort of historical worth in that it describes not only a type of life which has all but disappeared in America, but also narrates in some detail the method of the great cattle-raising companies in the days before the government drove them off the ranges.

If Mitchell Kennerley expects to develop a reputation as a publisher of stories that are a little below literary and moral high-water mark he has only to publish a few more volumes like "Life's Shop Window," by Victoria Cross. ($1.50.).

Israel Zangwill's "Ghetto Comedies" (Macmillan, $1.50) is, like all of his work, marked by the finest sort of technic. It is also full of that

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astonishment with which the Zionist Jew regards his less idealistic brethren. In a way the stories are a revelation of an ethnic self-consciousness, which, as Mr. Zangwill himself describes, is a sort of trinity—Jewish, anti-Semitic and British, or American, or German, as the case may be. Unlike some of Mr. Zangwill's work, the present volume mostly lacks the tragic undertone.

That effective play in which William Faversham has made such an impression, "The Squaw Man," has been made into a novel by Edward Milton Royle. It would be hard to tell just how far Julie Opp Faversham's clever character sketches are responsible for the interest of the book, and how much is due to Mr. Royle's reworking. In any case it is vigorous reading (Harper's, $1.50).

"The Siamese Cat," by Henry Milner Rideout (McClure-Phillips, New York, $1.50), is a clever story of the East which reaches out toward the significance of the novel. Its local color is its strongest point, for it certainly makes one feel the Orient; but it is interesting in itself as an ingenious account of various adventures of a rather sensational sort, and makes good reading for the summer veranda.

A story for the times is "Prophet's Landing," by Edwin Asa Dix (Scribner's, $1.50 net), and a very purposeful story, too. It depicts the development of a village storekeeper into a shrewd country merchant who mercilessly drives all competitors to the wall, until, suddenly overhearing a conversation between his young son and his companions, he sees himself "as others see him," and realizes the wrong he is doing. The fine character of the old prophet is strongly drawn. The story is full of life and interest, and though weak in one or two details, is an effective plea for commercial righteousness.

Keble Howard has done the unusual with the most usual materials in "The Smiths" (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50), which he styles "a comedy without a plot." A young couple marry on sufficient means, have children, see them marry and have children, all in the sane, normal, middle-class manner, that is all. But in telling it the author makes apparent that the life of these cheerful, sufficiently interesting folk is normal almost to the point of abnormality, so closely does it conform to the ideals of mortal happiness possessed by most of us. It rises, therefore, almost to the level of a human document.

Strikingly original is the entire treatment of "The King of Thomond" (Turner, $1.50) by Martin W. Barr, who purports to be the editor of a manuscript left him by an insane patient long under his medical care. The unfortunate woman has an experience so remote and singular that the book must be read to grasp it. Orphaned in childhood, she goes to teach the little child of an Irishman, the king of Thomond, a little island off the Maryland shore. The child and her mother turn out to be wax effigies, and the king somewhat insane as the result of a love affair. Eventually she marries him, loses both husband and property in the Civil war, and is taken to a madhouse. The book has literary merit of no uncertain kind.

Samuel Gordon has written a good novel, "The Ferry of Fate" (Duffield, $1.50), dealing with two typical Jews in modern Russia. One, a handsome fellow, gains the favor of the governing class; the other, repulsive in appearance, can not even find love among his co-religionists. The prefect's secretary seeks to revenge the death of his father and mother upon the daughter of the official responsible for their taking off; but he falls in love with the girl instead. The other takes his revenge from him in such a manner that he is forced away from the girl and into the communion of his race once more. It draws a strong and true picture, with careful character analysis and drawing throughout.

"The World's Warrant" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50) is a southern story dealing largely with northern people, in quite Miss Norah Davis's characteristic vein. A young girl of good descent is betrayed. Her northern friends seek to unite her in marriage to a man who advertises for a wife. One of the northern girls writes the letters, with the result that the advertiser, coming down incognito to look things over, falls in love with the writer while professing love for the principal. A chance is given for character drawing which is fully availed of, and the end is somewhat conventionally happy, however inevitable.

O. Henry has gathered together a group of little sketches and published them in a volume called "The Trimmed Lamp" (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.00). It is an interesting little book, but unless we mistake, a good deal of its contents must have been written for the family columns of newspapers while Mr. Henry was making his well-deserved reputation as one of the cleverest story-writers in America.

Miss Emma Brooke has woven her story of "Sir Elyot of the Woods" (Duffield, $1.50) through and through with the profound affection a baronet in reduced circumstances feels for his ancestral forests. The girl he loves has no such sympathy and sacrifices them almost instinctively in order to provide herself with the luxuries her poverty-ridden youth had denied her. The book is unusual and quite interesting, with types of English society clearly depicted and the multifarious interests of the modern man exemplified.

"The Cassowary" (Monarch Book Co., $1.50) is the last and least of Stanley Waterloo's novels, and hardly deserves the title at all. It gains its name from a sleeping-car on an overland train snow-bound in the western mountains.

"The Peter Pan Alphabet," by Oliver Herford (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, $1 net), is a reminder, in Herford's pleasing vein, of the play that pleased thousands of children, and their parents, too. The parents, as well as the children, will like the book also.

Roy was a nice little boy, Ray was a nice little girl, and they had nice parents who not only took them on a long journey through Mexico, but saw that all the information that could possibly be stuffed into their nice little minds reached its intellectual destination. That is why "Roy and Ray in Mexico" (Holt, $1.75 net), is such a good book for children, and why an impious wish must be expressed that the two could have been naughty, just once.

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THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH

United States

Casualty.— July 4.— Twenty-one lives lost in a tornado in western Wisconsin. The town of Oakdale destroyed. Property damage over $100,000.

Deaths.— June 15.— William Le Baron Jenney, architect, aged seventy-five.

— June 30. — Francis Murphy, temperance evangelist, aged seventy-one.

Education.— June 19.— The Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, received gift of $175,000 for new buildings.

— July 5.— Dr. Henry Hopkins tendered his resignation as president of Williams College, to take effect in June, 1908. Harry A. Garfield, son of the late James A. Garfield, President of the United States, and professor of politics in Princeton University, chosen to succeed Dr. Hopkins.

—July 8.—The National Educational Association held its fiftieth annual convention at Los Angeles.

—July 10.—Edwin G. Cooley, superintendent of schools of the city of Chicago, elected president of the N. E. A.

Hawaii.— June 26.— Chief-Justice W. F. Frear accepted the governorship of Hawaiian Territory.

Labor.— June 29.— The United States District Court of Seattle held a labor union responsible for damages incurred by one Johnson when expelled from the union and forced to give up a good position.

— July 1.— By a vote of 283 to sixty-six the convention of the Western Federation of Miners adopted a new preamble for the constitution and by-laws of the federation, which in effect pledges all the members to Socialism.

—July 2.— Charles H. Moyer and William D. Haywood retained as president and secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners.

Land Frauds.— June 23.— Seventy-three persons indicted by the federal grand jury at Denver, Colorado.

— June 24.— Ten prominent citizens of Colorado arrested in connection with the special grand jury indictments, for conspiracy to defraud the government under the coal and timber laws.

— July 7.— The federal grand jury in Denver indicted eight St. Louis people for alleged participation in the fraudulent entry of coal lands in Colorado. Among those indicted are L. M. Rumsey, Charles H. Dodge and wife, Charles F. W. Haberbeck and wife, etc. Ten Milwaukee men interested in the Wisconsin Coal Mining Company also indicted.

Liquor Traffic. — June 19.— The Supreme Court of Illinois declared that the sale of liquor is no longer a common right and can be exercised only in the manner and upon the terms which the statutes prescribe. "Sale without license is a criminal offense," and social or business clubs that dispense liquor must have a license or close their bars.

Municipal.— June 13.— Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, convicted of extortion of money from owners of French restaurants.

— June 14.— Members of the town board of Galveston, Indiana, compelled by a citizens' committee to pass ordinances suggested by business men for needed improvements, under threat of impeachment within forty-five minutes.

— June 15.— Judge Dunne refused to admit Mayor Schmitz to bail.

— June 17.— Mayor Schmitz declared temporarily unable to perform official duties by the Board of Supervisors, and Supervisor James L. Gallagher appointed acting mayor.

—July 8.—Judge Dunne denied a motion for a new trial for Mayor Eugene Schmitz and sentenced him to confinement in State's prison for five years.

Philanthropy.— June 15.—Andrew Carnegie authorized trustees of the New York public library to increase the branch library buildings by twenty-two, making an even one hundred. This makes his gift to the city $6,750,000.

— June 24.— Mrs. Russell Sage gave $300,000 to establish an institute of pathology on Blackwell's Island.

— June 25.— John C. Proctor, of Peoria, Illinois, bequeathed $2,000,000 for an orphanage, a manual training school, a day nursery and a laundry for the employment of boys and girls.

Public Lands.— June 18.— The public lands convention opened in Denver. [See Events and article on page 836.]

Railroads.— June 13.— The eighteen principal railroads in Missouri asked for an injunction against the enforcement of the two-cent law and the maximum freight law. The Wisconsin state senate voted against the bill for a two-cent passenger fare. Proceedings against the law begun in Minnesota.

— June 17.— Judge Smith McPherson, of the United States District Court in Kansas City, gave decision that federal courts have jurisdiction and must pass on Missouri's two-cent fare and maximum freight laws. He ordered a trial of the two-cent law to show whether it is confiscatory. If not proved confiscatory the law is valid.

— June 26.—Attorneys for the eighteen principal Missouri railways and Attorney-General Hadley for the state determined to take jurisdiction in enforcement of two-cent law to the United States Supreme Court. . . . The Supreme Court of Indiana ruled that interurban railroads can not be excluded from streets so long as they are operated within the city like street cars.

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—July 1.—The two-cent law went into effect on all railroads in Illinois.

—July 10.—The Wisconsin Senate passed the two-cent passenger fare bill applying to all railroads whose gross annual earnings amount to $3,500 a mile or more. . . . The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway indicted by the federal grand jury on a charge of granting rebates.

Senatorial.— June 17.— Governor Comer, of Alabama, appointed John H. Bankhead to succeed John T. Morgan in the United States Senate.

Trusts.— June 12.—A bill of complaint filed by the United States Government in the circuit court in Philadelphia, charged conspiracy to control the anthracite coal market on the part of certain railroads, headed by the Reading, George F. Baer, president.

—July 10.—James C. McReynolds, special assistant attorney-general, filed a complaint in the United States Circuit Court in New York against the American Tobacco Company, charging conspiracy to defeat competition.

Salvador

Revolution.— June 12.—A body of revolutionists from Nicaragua who captured the port of Acajutla and attempted to move on the Salvadorean capital, defeated in a battle near Sonsonata. John Moissant, a wealthy sugar planter, an American, reported as leader of the movement, taken prisoner.

Venezuela

Cabinet.— June 25.— The ministry resigned because of the action of congress in condemning the policy of the minister of finance.

— July 8.—A new cabinet appointed by General Castro from officials who held appointments under the old ministry.

British Empire

Cromer.— June 25.— The government will award $250,000 to Lord Cromer in recognition of his services in Egypt.

Deaths.— June 18.— Alexander Stewart Herschel, astronomer.

House of Lords.— June 24.— In the House of Commons Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman introduced a resolution curtailing the power of the House of Lords.

— June 26.—After three days' debate the House of Commons passed the premier's resolution by a vote of 432 to 147. An amendment introduced by A. Henderson, a Laborite, for the total abolition of the House of Lords, was previously rejected by a vote of 315 to 100, the Unionists in this division abstaining in a body from voting.

Wilberforce.— June 20.— Battersea Rise House, the home of William Wilberforce, the abolitionist, sold for $225,000.

France

Automobile Race.— July 2.— The 478-mile contest for the *grand prix* of the Automobile Club of France won by Felice Nazzaro in six hours, forty-six minutes, thirty-three seconds, driving an Italian F. I. A. T. racer.

Casualty.— June 27.— Nineteen persons perished in the sinking of the schooner Violette off the coast of Iceland.

Labor.— July 5.— The Chamber of Deputies passed the bill fixing the maximum time for labor in the mines at eight hours per day.

Philanthropy.— June 20.— The will of Daniel Osiris, Jewish philanthropist of Paris, gave $5,000,000 to the Pasteur Institute.

Vine-growers. — June 12. — The government refused to accept resignations of municipal officials until they are accepted by the prefects. Over 120 communes without any one to perform municipal duties.

— June 19.— People in Argelier and Narbonne resist troops sent to arrest Marcelin Albert, leader of the vine-growers' movement, and M. Ferroul, ex-mayor of Narbonne. Barricades erected in streets. Ferroul arrested. Telegraph wires and electric cables cut by mob.

— June 20.— Rioting in Montpelier and Perpignan. Nine people killed in Narbonne, and six or seven in Montpelier.

— June 21.— The Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 327 to 223 supported the ministry in its policy of dealing with the revolt in the south. Peasants tore up railroad tracks in several places and wrecked the stations. Sub-prefect Leullier captured and held prisoner by the peasants. A battalion of the Seventeenth Regiment stationed at Beziers mutinied.

— June 23.— Marcelin Albert, leader of the vine-growers' movement, called at the ministry of the interior and asked for an interview with Premier Clemenceau, and pleaded for the withdrawal of troops from the affected district, assuring him it would result in the restoration of order. Albert offered to surrender himself to the authorities.

— June 24.—Albert urges peasants to stop disorders and revolts, and gain their ends by pacific and legal measures.

— June 26.— The federated committees of Argelliers decided to continue the civic strike. Albert supported them in this determination and surrendered himself to the local authorities in conformity with his promise to the premier. He also returned to the premier the 100 francs loaned him. The municipality of Limoux telegraphed to M. Clemenceau asking for a general amnesty in the interest of peace.

— June 28.— Premier Clemenceau sustained in his policy toward the vine-growers by a majority of 120 in the Chamber of Deputies, despite nearly twenty interpellations by Socialists.

— June 30.—At Beziers the commission appointed to succeed the municipal officers who resigned, having also resigned, the government ordered municipal elections to be held. Both the candidates and the voters instituted a boycott so that no election could be held.

— July 5.— The mayors and municipal councils of Montpelier, Carcassone and other places withdrew their resignations.

—July 8.—Thirty persons arrested on suspicion of revolutionary acts.

—July 10.—Officially announced that 43 out of the 300 mayors and municipalities had withdrawn their resignations.

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Portugal

Politics.— June 23.— Disturbances due to the dissolution of the Cortes and the dictatorship of Premier Franco, the newspapers *Paiz* and *Mundo* suspended and several political clubs closed. The premier's house surrounded by a strong guard.

— June 25.— The government in consequence of the political agitation closed the Republican clubs.

— June 26.— Officially announced that King Carlos and Premier Franco were in complete accord.

Netherlands

Peace Conference.—June 15.—The second international peace conference assembled at The Hague in the Bittenhof palace. M. Nelidoff, Russian ambassador to France, elected president. [See Events.]

Austria-Hungary

Language.— July 4.—After protesting against the provision in the government's railroad bill requiring the exclusive use of the Hungarian language in the railroad service of Hungary, forty Croatian deputies left the lower house of parliament in a body, refusing to participate further in its work, and claiming that the provision violates the Hungarian-Croatian compromise.

Greece

Flood.— June 19.— More than one hundred persons drowned in the inundation of the town of Trikkala, in Thessaly, by the overflow of the Lithos River.

Turkish Empire

United States.— June 21.— The last question in negotiation between the porte and the American embassy satisfactorily settled. This authorized the reopening of the school for orphan girls at Konia, summarily closed by the local authorities.

Russian Empire

Arrests.— June 15.— More than seven hundred arrests made in St. Petersburg.

— June 16.— Nine of the Social-Democratic deputies whom the douma was ordered to expel, were arrested.

— June 19.— Thirty leaders of the revolutionary organization in the Dondangen district, the strongest in the Baltic provinces, arrested for responsibility in terrorist acts. There were six hundred political prisoners in Kiev, the ultra-reactionary party being in open intrigue against liberal members of the cabinet. At Yekaterinoslav the entire local committee of the Social-Democrats arrested, and a secret printing-office operated by them confiscated. Fourteen persons arrested at Nezhin for participating in conspiracies.

Douma.—June 14.—The lower house required to surrender fifty-five deputies, members of the Social-Democratic party, at the demand of Premier Stolypin, on the charge of conspiracy against the government.

— June 16.—An imperial ukase dissolved the douma and fixed the date for new elections on September 14. The new douma to be convoked November 14, 1907. A manifesto declared reasons for dissolution of the douma. [See Events.]

— June 24.— The Social Revolutionists and Group of Toil Members, numbering 139, issued manifestoes calling on the people to continue the struggle for land, liberty and popular representation. They charge the Emperor by name of breach of faith.

Mutiny.— June 17.— The Twenty-first Battalion of Sappers, 450 strong, at Kiev, mutinied and killed the commander of the Third Company. The loyal troops fired a volley and the mutineers fled; 250 arrested; seventy killed.

— June 19.— Ninety-three citizens of Kiev arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Sappers' mutiny.

— June 21.— Forty-eight mutineers condemned by court-martial to be shot.

Reactionaries.— June 26.— M. von Schwanebach, controller of the empire and leader of the reactionary wing of the cabinet, resigned.

Press Censorship.— June 16.—An order from the prefect of St. Petersburg announced that the p olication of any article inimical to the government would be punishable by a fine of $1,500 and three months in jail.

Terrorism.— June 21.—An armed band attacked the main guardhouse at Krasnowyarsk in order to free the political prisoners confined there. The commander of the guard and two of the attacking party killed. An imperial ukase issued to the governors of several provinces empowered them to suspend newspapers, disperse meetings, banish undesirable persons and take other measures for the maintenance of public security without having resort to the courts.

— June 26.—A bomb thrown under a treasury carriage as it passed through Erivan Square, in Tiflis, enabled the men who threw it to rob the wagon of $175,000. Two Cossacks killed and fifty persons injured.

Chinese Empire

Casualty.— June 27.— Mail advices from Hongkong report the burning of a Chinese theater and the death of five hundred of the Chinese audience and ten of the actors.

Morocco

Raisuli.— July 3.— Raisuli, the bandit chief, captured Kaid General Sir Harry Maclean, the virtual commander-in-chief of the Sultan's army, a Scotchman and former officer in the British army. Raisuli demanded as terms for Maclean's release: The reconstruction of his house at Zinat; payment of an indemnity of $200,000; reappointment of himself as governor of Tangier and of Fahs, and appointment as commander of the international police.

—July 8.—The French and British legations acting in concert to obtain the release of General Maclean.

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THE SPIRIT OF THE MONTH

THE PARADOX OF LAW

Japan Absorbs Korea — Legally

Idaho Farmers Acquit Haywood — Legally

Federal Courts Command Railroads to Disobey State Law — Legally

The Hague Conference Permits Strong Nations to Arbitrate Claims against Weak Debtor Nations — Legally

And Thus Civilization Grows Moral — Legally

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A HIGHWAY IN THE NEW CHICAGO

Michigan Avenue, Chicago, looking north from Congress Street, with Grant Park on the right, showing the great possibilities of this famous street for a magnificent boulevard linking the North and South Sides of the city

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The World To-Day

VOLUME XIII SEPTEMBER, 1907 NUMBER 3

What Japan Really Intends

OUR latest war scare seems to have passed, although there is no telling what "distinguished diplomats" and "influential editors" may yet say. Our fleet does indeed go to the Philippines, but only on an amiable practice trip. Japanese restaurants and Japanese small boys no longer occupy the front pages of our newspapers, and we can now give ourselves with untroubled front to the adventures of base-ball umpires.

* * *

Except on the Pacific Coast and in Texas, there is no anti-Japanese feeling in America. We simply do not take Japan seriously.

The average American citizen regards the Japanese in something the same way that he regards fairies.

Of course he knows that they are more real than fairies, but the likelihood of any real danger to America from the Japanese Empire seems to him as improbable as danger from Jack the Giant Killer. Nine out of every ten of us admired the pluck of the Japanese when they fought the Russians; but of late a good many of us have come to feel that the Russians were really beaten by themselves.

* * *

None the less, Japan is a real factor in our national future.

After the Japanese have appropriated the civilization which the western world has evolved at the cost of so much suffering, they will not be content. They plan to make China, like Korea, economically dependent upon themselves.

The door may be "open" in Manchuria, but the Japanese have been the first to go in, and just at present they are pushing from the inside.

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Japan means to be a great military power. She is building huge ships, buying great guns, fitting out her cavalry with real horses, training every man in the art of war, putting her finances on a sure footing, making offensive and defensive treaties with European nations, and carefully cultivating a fighting self-consciousness. The elder statesmen may not want war just yet, but the average "modern" Japanese is a jingo.

A young nation with a big military establishment is like a boy with a new air rifle. It wants to kill something.

* * *

Yes, that is the situation in a word.

While Japanese visitors make diplomatic speeches and scatter diplomatic smiles the Japanese government is planning for war.

And whom does she expect to fight? Certainly not the Republics of South America; certainly not China, now that Korea has been made an object lesson of Asia's future. She has treaties with France and England. Possibly the Russians may seek revenge; but Russia has troubles of her own, and is not likely to be very aggressive.

There are left Germany and the United States—and the Philippines belong to the United States.

* * *

War with the United States may not come for five years, or for ten years. It may never come. But unless all signs fail, it is a part of Japan's program.

This may seem absurd to Americans, to whom Japan is little more than a sort of international curiosity. We wish it were as improbable as it seems. War is an accursed anachronism; but until we either abandon or properly garrison the Philippines we must fight when "the elder statesmen" choose. For Japan can take the Philippines any day she wants to.

* * *

Japan, along with other blessings she has gained from America, ought to learn what we long ago learned: Civilization has outgrown its military phase. The ledger is not as picturesque as the sword. But it is more civilized.

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THE NEW CHICAGO: COOK COUNTY'S MAGNIFICENT $5,000,000 COURTHOUSE

The County Building at Chicago, now nearly completed, has been erected in a remarkably short time and without a suspicion of graft

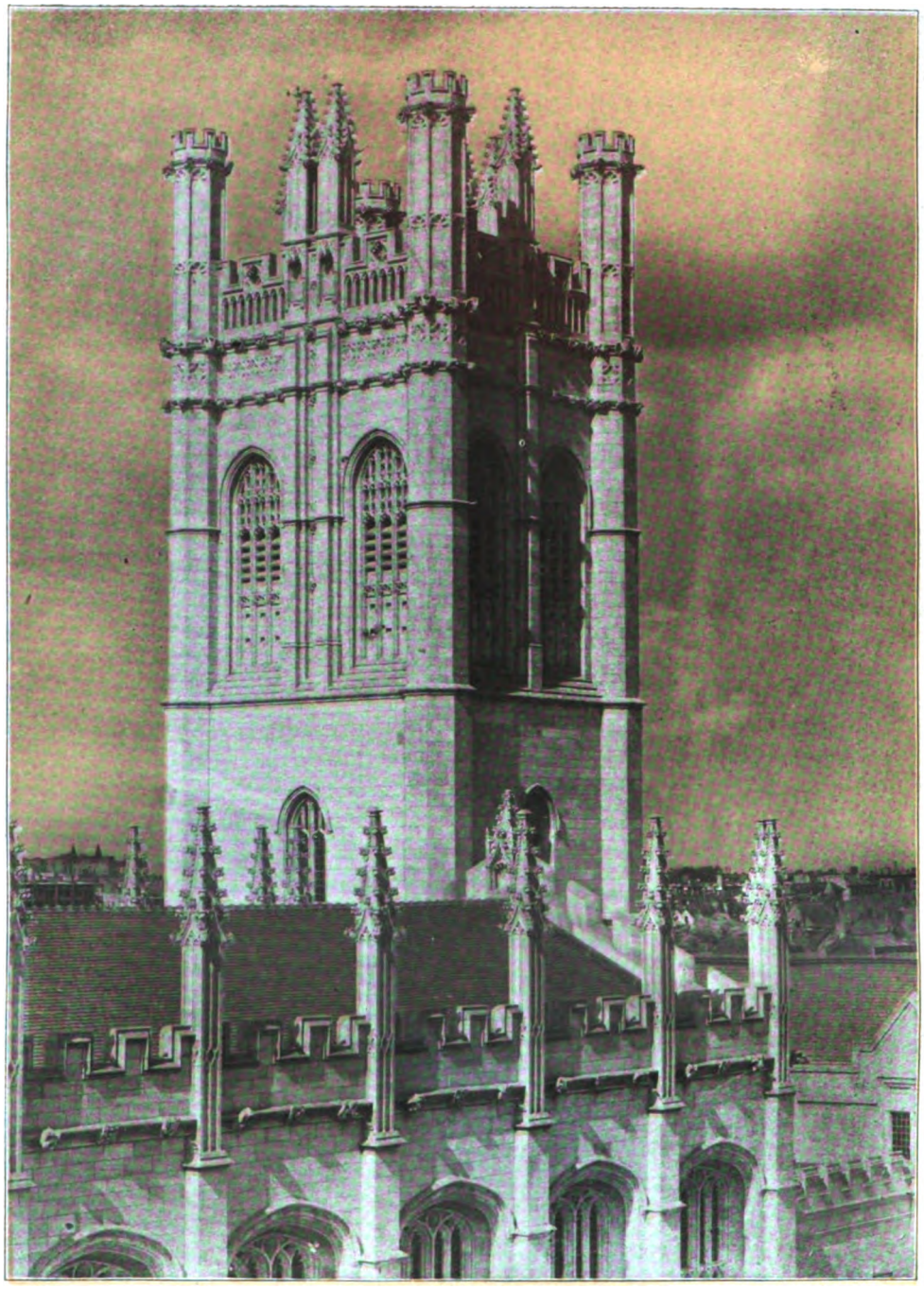
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THE NEW CHICAGO: AN INTERIOR IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The mosaic work in the Public Library Building, well shown in this view of the main staircase, is remarkable for its beauty of design and richness of coloring

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THE NEW CHICAGO: THE MITCHELL TOWER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

This beautiful tower, a copy of the tower at Magdalen College, Oxford, is perhaps the most impressive of the many recent buildings at the University

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THE NEW CHICAGO: NEW BUILDINGS ON AN OLD STREET

Showing on the right a little of the new Federal Building, and in the distance that of the Commercial National Bank, the Rector Building, and that of the American Trust and Savings Bank

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EVENTS OF THE MONTH

Foreign Affairs

Korea and Japan

The abdication of the Emperor of Korea in favor of his son, on July 19, was doubtless due to Japanese influence, although Marquis Ito, who is resident-general of the empire of Korea, disclaims any responsibility for the act. The sending of a delegation of Koreans to The Hague conference to ask for protection from Japan was a breach of fidelity to the agreement in force between that country and Korea. It proved to be a boomerang for the Emperor, who, according to Korean custom, was at once requested by the "elder statesmen" to abdicate, and to go to Tokyo to apologize for the sending of the delegation. The issue of the edict roused the Koreans to revolt and Japanese forces were kept busy in suppressing mobs in Seoul and thwarting various plots made by the dethroned emperor. The residences of the cabinet ministers were sacked and burned by the rioters. Business was suspended in the city, and General Hasegawa, commander of the Japanese Imperial Guards, was placed in charge. The final outcome has been a new convention between Japan and Korea, giving to the former supreme control in all the affairs of the nation. The Korean army is being disbanded, and the existence of Korea as an independent power is practically terminated. For a clear understanding of the causes which have led to the present situation our readers are referred to the article on page 939 on "The Passing of Korea," by Samuel MacClintock.

Russia and Japan

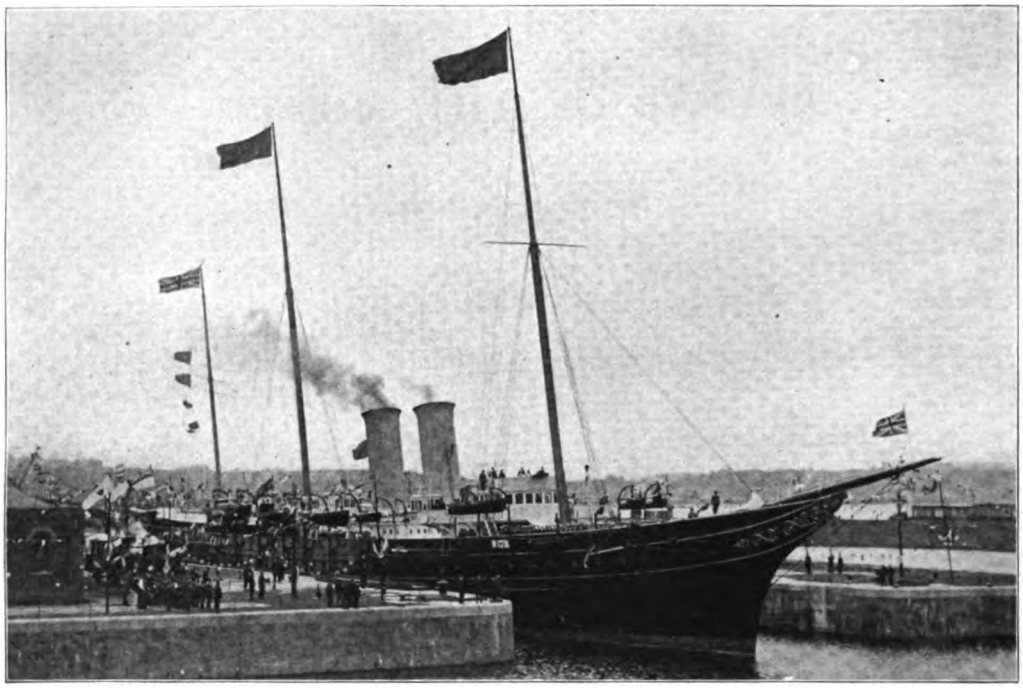
The treaty of peace between Russia and Japan made some two years ago left details of commercial and fishery rights and privileges, questions as to navigation and frontiers, for later settlement. These have finally been agreed upon and a convention signed at St. Petersburg. The part relating to commerce holds good until 1911 and that relating to the fisheries until 1919. It is reported that a political entente is to follow, and that Russia will formally recognize Japan's supremacy in Korea while Japan will concede to Russia railroad claims in northern Manchuria. The fisheries convention provides for public auction of the fishing rights in the Okhotsk and Yellow Seas and Bering Strait, the coasts of which are to be divided into sections. These auctions are to be held at Vladivostok, and it is expected that the Japanese will stand the best chance in the competition because of the cheap price of coolie labor. Liberal concessions are given to Japan in fishing interests on the Russian coasts and the Amur River. These treaties and the expected political convention indicate that Russia and Japan have concluded to live together in peace, foregoing the declara-



THANK GOODNESS, THE EAGLE IS SAVED! Japan Has Eaten the Canary and Doesn't Feel Hungry Now.

THE SACRIFICE OF KOREA
R. D. Handy, in the Duluth *News-Tribune*

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OPENING OF THE NEW DOCK AT CARDIFF, WALES
The royal yacht entering the dock

tions made by the former at the close of the war, to the effect that hostilities would soon be resumed. This, taken with the caution to China to learn a lesson from Korea's fate, recently given by the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, may be significant as to the future of the Celestial empire.



THERE AIN'T GOING TO BE NO KOREA.
– Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

Although it has been in session more than six weeks, the second peace conference at The Hague has not yet arrived at any very definite conclusions. Various proposals have been under discussion before the commissions and their subcommittees. The establishment of a permanent court of arbitration at The Hague has been eloquently urged by Mr. Choate and the American proposition for its formation and regulation received, with some exceptions, the approval of the Russian, German, British and Mexican delegates. The plan suggested provides for fifteen or seventeen judges to sit at definite sessions for fixed terms of service, their salaries and the expense of the proceedings being divided among the nations. Judges would not be permitted to act in cases in which their own country is involved. Great Britain favors the assembling of the peace conference every seven years instead of five, as proposed by the United States. The committee of the conference dealing with the Geneva convention took a vote on the American proposal to make private property at sea in time of war exempt from capture, and twenty-one delegates voted

The Hague Conference

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in favor of it, while eleven opposed it. This, of course, is not a final determination of the question, as it has yet to be submitted to the whole convention. The establishment of an international prize court, favored by Great Britain and Germany, is likely to be one of the definite results of the conference. The proposition is that six of the European powers, the United States and Japan each furnish one judge to constitute the court, Latin America two, and the remainder from the other countries represented in the conference, with two admirals sent in an advisory capacity by the belligerent nations. The proposal of Great Britain to abolish contraband of war was opposed by the United States, Germany, France, Russia and Montenegro, and will not therefore be adopted. On July 30, M. Velidoff,

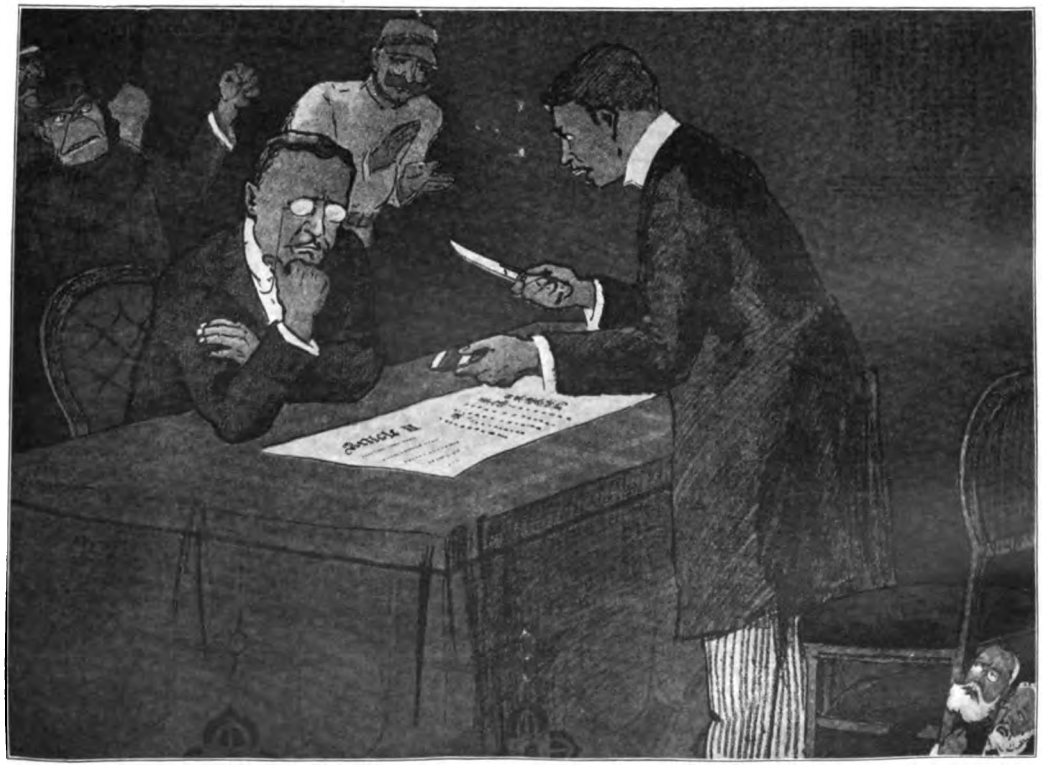
TRICKS OF THE TWO NAUGHTY BOYS.



The inhuman American Educators.



The American Boxers (1)—Stabbing Japanese bankers.



Rubber or Knife: The exclusion clause of the treaty with the United States will have to be either modified or cut out, according to the Japanese cartoons

ANTI-AMERICAN CARTOONS FROM THE TOKYO PUCK

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PRINCE GUSTAF ADOLF OF SWEDEN
Honorary President of the Anti-Alcoholism Congress

president of the conference, laid the cornerstone of the Palace of Peace, provided for by Mr. Carnegie, at Zorgvliet, on the road between The Hague and Scheveningen.

Venezuela and Arbitration

President Castro of Venezuela is slowly beginning to realize that he must recognize and discharge the claims of foreign nations. On August 1 the Caracas government completed payment of the claims of Great Britain, Germany and Italy. According to treaty obligations it should then commence to satisfy those nations who did not go to war but submitted to arbitration the matters in dispute. Reports having reached Europe that President Castro was proposing to repudiate the decisions of the arbitration tribunals, the London *Times* in an editorial reminded President Roosevelt of his declared intention to see that Venezuela and other South American republics lived up to their international responsibilities. The announcement made by President Castro that he had decided to repudiate the award made at Belgium by the Mixed Commission at Caracas in 1903 has, however, been apparently reconsidered, for under date of August 3, word comes that in recognition of the principle of arbitration Venezuela would pay the disputed claims of Belgium creditors amounting to $2,000,000, in conformity with the decision of The Hague tribunal. France is particularly desirous of knowing what will be done in regard to her claims. Secretary Root is now considering what shall be his next move in regard to the redress demanded by the United States concerning which President Castro has again refused to arbitrate.

Trouble in Morocco

Opposition to the introduction of railroads and other improvements instituted in Morocco by foreigners has led to a fresh outbreak of the lawless spirit so frequently in evidence there. The fanaticism of the tribesmen led them on July 30 to demand that the Pasha of Casablanca, an important seaport, put a stop to the building of the street railroad and the construction of the harbor improvements. When he declined to interfere, they proceeded to take matters into their own hands by attacking the foreigners at work on the improvements and wrecking the workshops. Five Frenchmen, two Italians and a Spaniard were killed. This, and the presence of some two thousand tribesmen outside the city, created a panic among the inhabitants. Many, especially Jews, fled for refuge to a German ship in the harbor, and to the consulates. The French, who by the terms of the Algeciras convention have, jointly with Spain, control of the ports of Tangier and Casablanca, lost no time in dispatching warships to the scene of action. Spain and Italy followed suit. French troops bombarded the town and took possession. Formal demand has been made by the French chargé d'affaires on the Moroccan government in the following particulars: That the Moroccan authorities at Casablanca place themselves under the orders of the commander of the French forces, the security of French citizens at Fez and other places in the interior be guaranteed, reparation for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp be hastened, and the application of the reforms agreed upon by the Algeciras convention be expedited. Simultaneously the French government has assured the signatories to the Alge-

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ciras convention that she will guard the integrity and independence of the empire of Morocco and safeguard the authority of its Sultan. Germany, who hitherto has viewed jealously all movements of France in Morocco, has approved her present action. The bandit Raisuli is reported to have at last released Kaid Sir Harry MacLean. That the powers must compel a greater respect for law in Morocco is very evident. The Sultan's authority is practically nil.

The Anti-Alcoholism Congress

The Eleventh International Anti-alcoholism Congress, which was held in Stockholm July 28 to August 3, has been pronounced one of the most notable world councils in the history of the prohibition reform. Great enthusiasm marked all the meetings of the congress and the consensus of opinion was that temperance was gaining an ever firmer foothold on the people of the world. About one hundred official delegates from Europe and the United States participated in the discussions and presented lectures on various subjects. Among the foreign delegates were two representing the United States government, Dr. Robert M. O'Reilly, U. S. A., surgeon-general of the army, and Dr. C. Beyer, medical inspector of the United States navy. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was represented by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, superintendent of the department of scientific temperance instruction in public schools and colleges and director of the bureau of scientific temperance investigation. Others from this country were Dr. T. D. Crothers, Hartford, Connecticut, editor of the *Journal of Inebriety;* Dr. F. Alexander Mac-Nichols, New York, vice-president of the American Association for the study of Alcohol and Narcotics; Rev. Dr. E. C. Dinwiddee, Washington, D. C. Among the delegates from Germany were Professors Hartman of Leipzig; Aschaffenburg of Cologne; Forel of Chigny, and Victor, Hannel, Debrueck and Eggers of Bremen; Major Fagel, of the German army; Municipal Councillor Knappelman of Erfurt, and other city officials. France was represented by the well-known specialist, Dr. Legrain, of Paris, and others. Austria, Switzerland, Russia, Finland and the Scandinavian countries were well represented. Prince Gustaf Adolf, the eldest son of Crown Prince Gustaf and grandson of King Oscar, as honorary president, made the opening address. It is a notable fact that all of the members of the royal family of Sweden are very temperate in their tastes and



MRS. EDITH SMITH DAVIS

Delegate from the National Women's Christian Temperance Union to the Anti-Alcoholism Congress at Stockholm

King Oscar is the only monarch in Europe who never even smokes. Some of the most important subjects discussed during the congress were: "Alcohol and Mental Diseases"; "The Influence of Alcohol on the Efficiency of Armies"; "The Duties of the Press Regarding Anti-alcoholism"; "Alcoholism and the Higher Social Classes," "Temperance and Popular Education."

Prince Wilhelm's Visit

Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, Duke of Sodermanland, now on a visit to the United States, is the second son of Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden, and a grandson of King Oscar. The prince is a lieutenant in the navy and was born June

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PRINCE WILHELM, OF SWEDEN
A grandson of King Oscar, now on a visit to the United States

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17, 1884. A few weeks ago the engagement was announced of the Prince to Princess Marie Paulovna of Russia, daughter of Grand Duke Paul; her mother, who died in 1891, was Princess Alexandra of Greece, and niece of Queen Alexandra of England. The Swedish-Russian engagement is of more than usual interest because of the alliance it will create between two countries that until less than a century ago were hereditary enemies. It also arouses interest in Germany because the mother of the Swedish prince is a daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. Prince Wilhelm, who is a tall, fine looking, manly fellow, like all the Bernadottes, is democratic in his tastes and popular among officers and men in the Swedish navy. He arrived at Hampton Roads on board the Swedish cruiser Fylgia, one of the finest cruisers in the navy. At Jamestown, New York, Newport and other places he has received a most cordial reception, and also from the thousands of Swedish-Americans.

The Nation

The Philippine Elections

The Philippine elections on July 30 resulted in the choice of a majority of Nationalist delegates to the assembly. The victorious party represents the faction of the population which demands immediate independence. Naturally, however, the platform of the party makes little difference for the present, inasmuch as the new legislative body will have no power to consider any questions even distantly related to independence of the islands. The significant feature of the elections is not the victory of the Nationalists, but the comparatively small registration and total vote and the fact that among the delegates elected are some of the most radical and irresponsible leaders. No apprehension need be aroused by these facts, but the best friends of the Filipinos are naturally somewhat disappointed by the outcome.

A Colossal Fine

On August 3, in the Federal Court at Chicago, Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis announced his decision in regard to the fines to be collected from the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. The company had been found guilty on 1,462 counts for receiving rebates from the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. On each count the statutory penalty is from $1,000 to $20,000. After hearing the testimony of John D. Rockefeller and the statement of Attorney Rosenthal for the defense at the earlier hearing on July 13, Judge Landis found no reason to assess fines at less than the maximum penalty, and therefore recorded against the defendant company fines amounting to $29,240,000. This is by far the largest fine ever imposed by any court, and has attracted widespread attention. While the capital stock of the defendant is only $1,000,000, the value of its oil refineries in Indiana is said to be considerably in excess of the amount of the fine; and in case of any deficiency the holding company, a New Jersey corporation, can be called upon to make up the difference. The case will be appealed, and the earliest date at which the appeal can reach the Supreme Court will be in October, 1908. Newspaper comment on the decision is chiefly favorable, the general opinion seeming to be that maximum fines are suitable for just such offenses, and that even if the full amount of the penalty is never collected the occurrence will serve



UNCLE SAM:—"If you don't stop that noise somebody will get hurt, and it won't be this fellow in front of me, either."

THE WAR TALK IN THE YELLOW JOURNALS
R. D. Handy, in Duluth *News-Tribune*

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as a warning to the trusts that a new era of law enforcement has begun.

Other Proceedings Against Trusts

The government has announced its intention to follow up the trial of the Standard Oil case by criminal proceedings against the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company for its share in the rebate affair, and Judge Landis has called a special grand jury to consider this new phase of the prosecution. Promises of immunity said to have been given by Attorney-General Moody to the Alton officials will, however, probably prevent the fulfilment of these plans. In the East, proceedings against the tobacco trust and the powder trust were instituted almost simultaneously. In the latter case Senator Dupont, of Delaware, is made one of the defendants, notwithstanding the public impression that he had surrendered his connection with the powder trust on entering the Senate.

State Rights Again

A struggle between the authorities of state and nation became inevitable the moment the state legislatures began to regulate the railroads. In the North the railroads have submitted to legislation providing for two-cent-a-mile fares, but in the South the new legislation has given rise to questions which not only are irritating, but open up once more the entire question of the relation of the states to the federal government. The issue is apparent to every one and is resident in the Constitution itself. The states have the right to control the corporations which they have chartered. If these corporations are engaged, like the railroads, in interstate commerce, the Constitution brings them in so far under the control of the federal government. Which power is final? Clearly it is the old question of state's rights, with the railroads as the issue.



TAKES THE STATE LINES NOW
The 2-cent fare horse now carries his rider over state lines with ease.

Bartholomew, in Minneapolis *Tribune*

The North Carolina Issue

It is interesting to observe that in the recent struggles in the South, the federal government, which certain champions of the railroads have condemned, has in a moment of stress become the protector of the railroads. For a moment in fact it almost looked as if there might be serious trouble ahead in North Carolina. The legislature of that state last winter passed a law declaring that the passenger rate should be two and a quarter cents per mile within the state limits. The railroads appealed to the United States Circuit Court, and Judge J. C. Pritchard enjoined the state officials from putting the statute into effect until a master in chancery should determine whether the rate entailed such loss upon railroads as to be practically confiscatory. Governor Glenn of North Carolina promptly instructed the judges of the State Supreme Court to ignore the injunction and to instruct grand juries to indict any employees of the railroads who should violate the state statute. Judge Pritchard, in his turn, forbade such indictment. The state disregarded the federal injunction and two agents of the Southern road were convicted of selling tickets at a rate higher than that prescribed by the law and were sentenced to the chain-gang, the railroad being fined $30,000. For a few days the situation was exceedingly strained; but W. W. Finley, president of the Southern road, arranged a compromise with the state, according to which, pending a decision of the proper courts as to the constitutionality of the measure, the Southern road is to sell tickets at the new rate, and is not to seek the protection

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JAMES C. McREYNOLDS
Special attorney for the government in the prosecution of the tobacco trust

of the federal courts. The state on its part agrees to carry the action into the federal courts and to dismiss pending indictments and prosecutions. Governor Glenn promises to advise that no suit be brought against the road by any person until the final decision is reached. This seems, on the whole, a reasonable agreement and it is to be hoped that the decision will be reached as soon as the consideration demanded by its importance will permit.

Alabama and the Southern

In Alabama the Southern road also has had its difficulties with the state authorities. In the past winter the Alabama Legislature passed a law to the effect that the license of any railway would be revoked if it removed a civil case from the state to the federal court. The Southern road took this step. and for a few days found itself with its charter revoked. Again, however, President Finley showed himself to be a man of sagacity in that he agreed that his road should meet the law pending the decision of the proper courts relative thereto. In accordance with this agreement, the railroads will put a two-and-a-half-cent passenger rate into effect September 1, as well as a new commodity rate, the enforcement of both of which had been enjoined by the federal courts. The road might have had to pay one-tenth of one per cent on its capital stock for the restoration of its license, which would have amounted to $180,000. Under the agreement, however, this fine will not be enforced. It is likely that other roads of the South will follow the example of the Southern, submit to state legislation and carry their cases to the Supreme Court. The decision of that body will make history.

Prohibition in Georgia

Georgia's prohibition bill was signed on August 7 by Governor Hoke Smith and the temperance forces of the state rejoiced in the successful issue of their long campaign. The change is not so violent as might appear to persons who have not followed the growth of local option in the South. Nearly all the rural counties



WILLIAM R. WILLCOX
Formerly postmaster of New York city, now chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, which is investigating the subway and elevated service of Greater New York

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GOVERNOR HOKE SMITH, OF GEORGIA
Who has just signed the state prohibition bill

in most of the southern states are already prohibition territory under the operation of the local option system. The larger cities have hitherto held out against the "no license" party in the country districts, but in Georgia the prohibition forces succeeded in gaining a majority and putting a state prohibition law on the statute book. A significant feature of this prohibition campaign in the South, which was once alleged to be the stronghold of the whisky power, is that it arises in no small degree from the practical necessity of keeping intoxicants away from the negroes. Wherever this has been accomplished, crime has notably decreased. The enforcement of the prohibition law in Atlanta and Savannah is expected to be difficult, as it is always difficult in cities where public sentiment is divided. Georgia's experiment will be watched with interest by those who insist that state prohibition is impracticable in the present generation. A good deal will depend on the attitude of the governor, who is understood to have signed the bill as a concession to public opinion, though not personally convinced of its wisdom.

The Telegraphers' Strike

A telegraph strike is almost as serious in its effect upon business as a great railroad strike. It is many years since any disturbance of notable magnitude has invaded this field. On August 8, however, following local troubles in the Los Angeles office of the Western Union, nearly all the Chicago operators of that company left their keys in a sympathetic protest against the discharge of an employee in California. On the following day they were followed by many of the Postal Company's operators in Chicago and by Western Union men in other western cities. Commercial business over the wires was largely suspended, and as Chicago is the relaying point for nearly all long-distance messages, the effect was to tie up a large volume of communication between east and west. The press service was much disturbed. Long-distance telephones partially supplied the demand in the case of urgent messages. New York operators went on strike on August 12, and the Associated Press operators in Chicago and many other cities followed the same evening. Prospects for arbitration of the strike appeared to be unfavorable. The disturbance of the business of the entire country caused by even a few days' interruption of rapid communication suggests to the public mind anew the question whether telegraphy is not properly a function of the federal government just as obviously as the postal service.

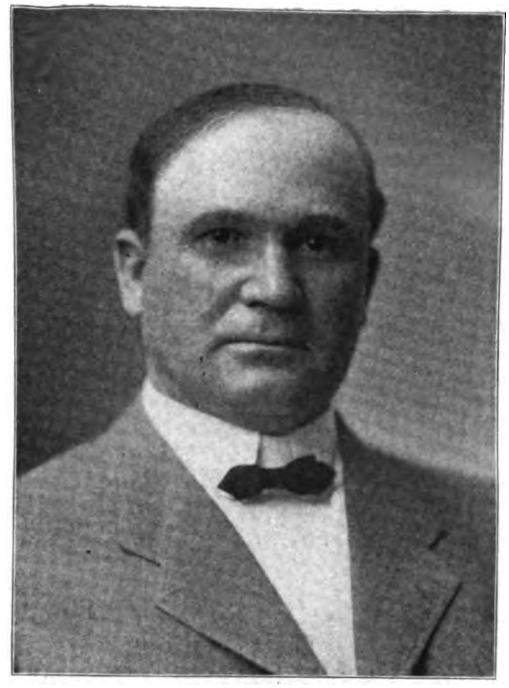


WHAT THE JURY DID.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

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W. D. HAYWOOD
Acquitted of conspiracy to murder Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho



GOVERNOR FRANK R. GOODING, OF IDAHO
Who was active in the prosecution of the miners

The acquittal of W. D. Haywood from the charge of conspiracy to kill Governor Steunenberg was not unexpected after the judge's charge. The confession of Orchard was explicit and to all intents and purposes was unshaken by cross-examination. But before it could lead to the conviction of an alleged accomplice it was necessary for the prosecution to adduce testimony that would establish independently a reasonable proof of guilt. This evidence the state was unable to produce and Mr. Haywood was acquitted. While this was undoubtedly legal, and while it is fortunate we have some excuse for doubting the fearful tale of Orchard, there will be few persons who will doubt that the Western Federation of Miners was concerned in some of the violence he described. And this impression will be deepened by the extraordinary plea of Clarence Darrow in behalf of Haywood. It is doubtful if there ever was its equal in point of appeal to class prejudice and to hostility to religion and existing institutions. If this speech of Mr. Darrow be in any way a fair expression of the temper of the labor movement, we are already in the midst of a revolution.

Haywood and Darrow

But he would be a poor observer who saw in the affairs of Colorado and Idaho only the lawlessness of the workingman. There is also the practical anarchy of the capitalist. The politics of Colorado are notoriously the creature of corporations. The present governor, a Methodist preacher, who is also a college president, has undertaken to establish a different reputation for the state, but his words are too obviously those of the men who have chosen him for their political stalking horse. The acquittal of Haywood is at least an evidence that unscrupulous corporations can not always control the local courts. And that in itself is an object-lesson to Colorado as well as to the world at large. If one class prejudice led to the arrest and another to his acquittal, class prejudice did not prevent his having a trial so fair as to be a disappointment to those of his champions who saw fit to prophesy that he would be "railroaded to the scaffold."

The Warning of the Trial

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Music and the Drama

A Swedish Song Festival

The third quadrennial convention and singing festival of the western division of the American Union of Swedish Singers at Moline, July 24 to July 27, was attended by thousands of Swedish-Americans from the western and middle states. The musical success of the festival was in no small degree due to the able leadership of Professor John R. Ortengren, for many years connected with the Chicago Musical College and a former member of the Royal Swedish Opera in Stockholm. Professor Ortengren has trained several of the musical clubs that participated in the festival and has acquired a national reputation as conductor of large choruses. He was again unanimously reëlected as the director of the western division. Duluth was chosen as the place for the next convention and festival in 1911. The growth of the organization has been so great that a new division has been organized, the "Pacific" division, and the western division will henceforth be called the "Central" division. A committee was also appointed to confer with a committee of the eastern division in planning a concert tour through Sweden, to take place immediately after the 1909 convention of the entire union in New York. The importance of choral organizations in strengthening national sentiment among foreign-born citizens is scarcely appreciated by those who think of them as merely clubs for entertainment.



JOHN R. ORTENGREN
Reëlected musical director of the Western United Swedish Societies

Plays for the New Season

While the past season was one of brilliant triumph for the American playwright, the new season is beginning with a sudden dearth of good material which has forced producers to turn momentarily toward the European market. While plays by Augustus Thomas, Martha Morton and George Ade are announced, in each case a characteristic American comedy, nevertheless with the single exception of Percy Mackaye's "Sappho and Phaon," the foreign stage is supplying all of the really significant plays. Two works of Maurice Maeterlinck will have their first American production. Ibsen's "Lady from the Sea" will be shown by Grace George. Bernstein's reigning Parisian success, "The Thief," and Miguel Zamacois' "The Jesters," in which Bernhardt scored a triumph, will find a place on the American stage. Then Henry Arthur Jones, Henry Hubert Davies, Hall Caine, W. B. Locke, Conan Doyle and H. V. Esmond supply noteworthy material. Jones' "The Galilean's Victory," Caine's "The Bondman" and Locke's "The Morals of Marcus," are built of that sturdy, invincible fiber which commands success everywhere. There is to be an interesting revival of "The Comedy of Errors," by Louis James, and a new "Lady Macbeth," by Blanche Walsh, admirably suited to this trying rôle. Nothing further is anticipated except a return tour of Mrs. Patrick Campbell in repertoire, and a few appearances in large cities of the Italian tragedian, Ermete Novelli.

New "Stars"

In spite of the great and ever-increasing difficulty of securing adequate vehicles for the exploitation of stars, nevertheless the new crop of applicants for stellar honors is greater at the present hour than

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at any time previously. Every player who achieves a hit in a moderately successful play at once acquires the ambition to appear as a star. For advertising purposes every manager calls his chief player a star, irrespective of talent. The result is an estimated ratio of five stars for every actable and fairly successful play. Seven brand-new luminaries have just been created, not to speak of the crop of last year, only now just beginning to glimmer noticeably. The new ones are Marie Doro, a young ingénue of agreeable personality but no marked talent, who will be exploited in Locke's "The Morals of Marcus." Another ingénue who will suddenly be hoisted to the top is Margaret Dale. Five leading women who have done good service in a secondary capacity will abandon a field of usefulness and be permitted to view their names in incandescent lights in front of a few theaters. This misguided group comprises Charlotte Walker, Sarah Truax, Grace Elliston, Chrystal Herne and Margaret Illington. Considering the struggle which fixed stars of the first magnitude experience in securing even mediocre material with which to make public appearances, it is astonishing with what headstrong eagerness leading players whose field of activity is unlimited shove themselves into a position in which they find little else than embarrassment and failure.



MARY MANNERING
Who is to star next season

The Religious World

Studying Missions

The study of missions has been a notable feature of the summer season this year. At Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, some two hundred men and women representing fourteen denominations and seven states met for a week to study missionary work. No less than fourteen missionaries and secretaries of home and foreign boards, with trained workers of the Young People's Missionary Movement, were present to direct and inspire these delegates. Seven normal classes on the teaching of missions were under instruction, and through the personal endeavor of the members five hundred mission study classes will be organized this fall. Five classes studied the new text-book, "The Uplift of China," by Arthur Smith, and two "The Challenge of the City," by Josiah Strong, which are the interdenominational text-books for next year for the young people. A similar conference at Silver Bay, New York had an attendance of about five hundred persons. At both gatherings there were volunteers for home and foreign missionary work. The Interdenominational Conferences of Women, both in the East and the West, have been very well attended, those at East Northfield and at Winona, Indiana, each having about 250 enrolled. One at Boulder, Colorado, had also a good representation. The mission study classes at all of these gatherings were taught by Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery, of Rochester, New York, well known as an effective speaker, who spoke also at Chautauqua, New York, on the same subjects. At Winona, for the first time, the Home Missionary Societies were represented and the program included both home and foreign missions. The plan was so satisfactory that it was unanimously voted to

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continue the combination in future conferences. The text-books studied were "Gloria Christi," by Anna Brown Lindsay, a study of the evangelistic, educational and social phases of foreign missionary work, and "The Citizens of Tomorrow," by Alice M. Guernsey, relating to home missions. These are the interdenominational text-books for next year in the women's societies, and they offer inspiring lines of study, as opened up by these summer conferences.

The Roman Church and Higher Criticism

On August 3 there was issued by Pope Pius X a syllabus condemning sixty-five errors. These errors to all intents and purposes include the vital positions of the radical and even the conservative school of biblical critics. The extent of this decision can be seen from the following paragraphs, which mention as among the views to be condemned and proscribed those to the effect that:

12. The exegete who desires to devote himself with profit to biblical studies should, above all things, lay aside all preconceived ideas as to the supernatural origin of the Holy Scriptures and interpret it just as he would other documents of purely human origin.

15. The gospels were continually added to and corrected until in time they became the definite and recognized canon. The result is that they contain a slight and vague trace of the teachings of Christ.

30. In all the biblical tests the name, Son of God, is equivalent to Messiah, and does not by any means signify that Christ was the real and natural Son of God.

37. From the beginning faith in the resurrection did not concern itself so much with the actual fact of the resurrection as it did with the immortal life of Christ with God.

55. Simon Peter never suspected that the primacy in the church had been conferred upon him by Christ.

56. The Roman Church became the head of all churches, not by divine ordinance, but by purely political circumstances.

60. The Christian doctrine was first Judaic, then Pauline, then Hellenic, then universal.

63. The Church has shown herself incapable of effectively defending ethical gospel, because she obstinately is attached to immutable doctrines which are incompatible with modern progress.

64. The progress of science demands a reform in the conception of Christian doctrine, and on the subject of God, of creation, of revelation, of the personality of the Word and of redemption.

65. Catholicism as it now exists can not adapt itself to true science unless it transforms itself into a form of nondogmatic Christianity; in other words, into a protestantism that is broad and liberal.

In view of this syllabus it is difficult to see how there can be within the Roman Church further extension of critical studies. Hereafter the Roman-church scholar in order to avoid having his opinions pronounced proscribed must conform rigidly to the decisions of the Council of Trent.

The Methodist Church in Japan

This time it is the three Methodist denominations in Japan which have united in one body. In June the first general conference of the *Nippon Methodisto Kyokwai* (Japan Methodist church) was held, composed of delegates from four annual conferences. These represented the Methodist church, Canada, the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal church, each having missionaries at work in Japan. Six commissioners, two from each church, were also present to fix the basis of union, approve the discipline and preside in rotation until the election of the first bishop. The creed of the new church is based upon the historic doctrines of Methodism, eighteen Articles of Religion having been taken practically without change from the Disciplines of the three churches. The polity is also in accordance with Methodist standards. Yortsu Honda was elected bishop of the new church for a term of eight years.

Disestablishment in Geneva

The historic Protestantism of Geneva, Switzerland, has again chronicled an important event. After years of controversy between the radicals and the conservatives, the former being in the lead, and the latter insisting that ecclesiastical property was being alienated from the purposes of its founders and endowments, the voters of the canton approved on June 30 a law requiring all churches to be put upon a voluntary, instead of a state basis. On July 9 a joint assembly of all parties in the Protestant church of Geneva chose a commission of nineteen members to prepare a program of procedure which will conserve all interests. It was a gathering notable for its harmony and freedom from dissension.

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DEVELOPING A MODERN CITY

BY

DAVID R. FORGAN

PRESIDENT OF THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

THE publication of this special number of THE WORLD TO-DAY is part of a movement as widespread as it is promising. All over the land there is a demand for and an effort to obtain better conditions in civic life.

Chicago has lately been the object of violent attack. A description of the city has been widely read, purporting to give statistics of its vice and crime.

Now a description of the vice of a great city, even if true in detail, is not a true or fair picture of that city, any more than a photograph of a deformed ear is a true or fair picture of an otherwise handsome man who happens to have a deformed ear. It may be a correct picture of the ear, but it is not a true picture of the man. There may be some good accomplished by a magazine article detailing the debauchery of a great city, but I can not imagine what it is unless it be to supply a text for a few sensational sermons.

The new spirit of "civic patriotism" to which I have referred seeks to accomplish good results in a very different way. From the city authorities it demands not impossible purity but better police protection; not perfect law and order, but an honest attempt to improve conditions; not the millennium, but a modern city well supplied with water, light, fresh air, pleasant resorts and opportunities for clean amusement and healthful recreation. From the charitable and philanthropic societies it expects all that can be done for the poor, the unfortunate and the sinful. To our library boards, art institutes and musical associations it looks for the means to provide culture and refinement. From the efforts of our churches, social settlements and city missions it hopes for the moral and religious uplift of the community. And as a foundation upon which all of these agencies for good can rest for financial support it demands of its business men enthusiastic coöperation in the development of the material interests of the city.

Business associations for the promotion of various lines of trade have existed in Chicago for many years and have accomplished much. But nearly three years ago, the idea of a great association of business and professional men representing all lines, and banded together for Chicago as a whole, took possession of the late A. M. Compton. Through his contagious enthusiasm the idea spread, and before his death he saw the Chicago Association of Commerce a vigorous body of over one thousand members. It has now over two thousand members, but as many of these are firms or corporations, it really represents several times that number of active business men.

The direction of the association's work is in the hands of a board of twenty-seven directors whose routine duties are delegated to an executive committee of fourteen. The association is divided into four main divisions — interstate, civic-industrial, local and foreign trade. The names of these sufficiently indicate their scope and line of action.

There are many committees, the most prominent of which is the ways and means committee, the members of which meet and take luncheon together every Wednesday. That committee numbers 174, being composed of the members of fifty-eight committees of trade subdivisions. Among other committees may be mentioned the following, their names indicating the various directions of the association's efforts — general publicity, membership, trade extension, convention bureau, freight traffic, passenger traffic, river improvement and deep water-ways committees. The daily routine business

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is transacted at the offices of the association, 77 Jackson Boulevard.

Such, briefly, is the organization. What has it done? As in any other business, innumerable things are done from day to day which are forgotten as soon as they are dealt with. Week after week the executive committee, under an able chairman who wastes no time, meets, discusses and disposes of a long order of business composed of proposals, requests, complaints and recommendations of all kinds, and all bearing directly or indirectly on the welfare of the city in general, or of some special line of business.

The following may be mentioned as a few of the more memorable things done. The association has established a non-resident membership of one hundred and twenty thousand merchants and manufacturers living in every state in the union. The card index giving names and particulars regarding these non-resident members is a most valuable possession of the association

It publishes and sends free to thirty-five thousand outside merchants and manufacturers a magnificent quarterly magazine, "Chicago, the Great Central Market," containing among many other things a list of Chicago members for reference of out-of-town buyers. It also issues a weekly paper to its resident members, *The Bulletin,* thus keeping the entire membership in touch with the work. It brought two hundred conventions to Chicago in 1906, which spent over $3,000,000 in the city. It brings to Chicago twenty-five thousand outside merchants a year through its "Merchants' Meetings."

Under its auspices the National Corn Exposition will hold its first annual corn exhibition this fall, when it is estimated not less than three hundred thousand people will be brought to the city.

It obtained a reduction of freight rates into the southeast, opening a new territory for Chicago shippers previously controlled by the East.

It reduced congestion at freight depots, saving about twenty minutes for every wagon.

It sent four picked delegations of business men to the Pacific Coast, the southwest territory, the southeast territory and Oklahoma Territory to proclaim the advantages of the Chicago market.

It was largely responsible for giving Chicago one thousand additional policemen.

It secured an appropriation of $300,000 from Congress to improve the Chicago River, and an appropriation of $200,000 to improve the Chicago Harbor.

It published and circulated eighty-five thousand copies of a splendid report on the "Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway," prepared by a committee of three of its ablest members.

It organized the Citizens' Non-Partisan Traction Settlement Association, which did splendid work for the city at the last municipal election on the question of the traction ordinances.

Perhaps no single thing done shows the association in a better light than its connection with the San Francisco relief fund. When the news of the great disaster reached Chicago the ways and means committee of the Commercial Association met at once and over $30,000 was subscribed then and there. Chairmen of all trade subdivisions immediately got into action and within a few days several hundred thousand dollars had been raised. The mayor appointed a citizens' committee, but nearly all the work had been done before that committee was organized, although it afterward joined with the association's committee and together they completed the work, raising in all $631,000.

It was late one Saturday when the first authoritative statement of what supplies were most needed by the stricken city reached Chicago. The committee met and it was decided to send a train filled with the blankets, tents, clothing and food supplies which were requested. Within the committee was a railroad president who could promise that a train of fourteen cars would be ready Sunday morning with right-of-way over everything, and a leading representative of each of the varied lines of business was present who could promise that the cars would be loaded and ready to start by Sunday noon. The train filled to its capacity with every kind of supplies ordered left Chicago promptly at noon on Sunday, and was the first of many others which followed later.

But higher and greater than the things done is the spirit that accomplishes them.

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LOUIS F. SWIFT



NELSON MORRIS



J. OGDEN ARMOUR



CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON



VICTOR F. LAWSON



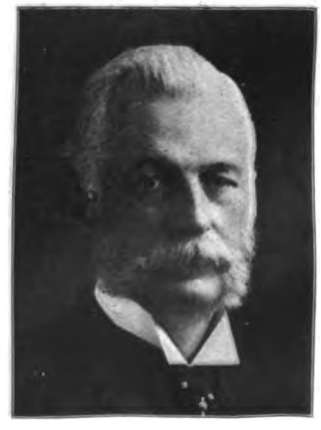
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH



JAMES L. HOUGHTELING



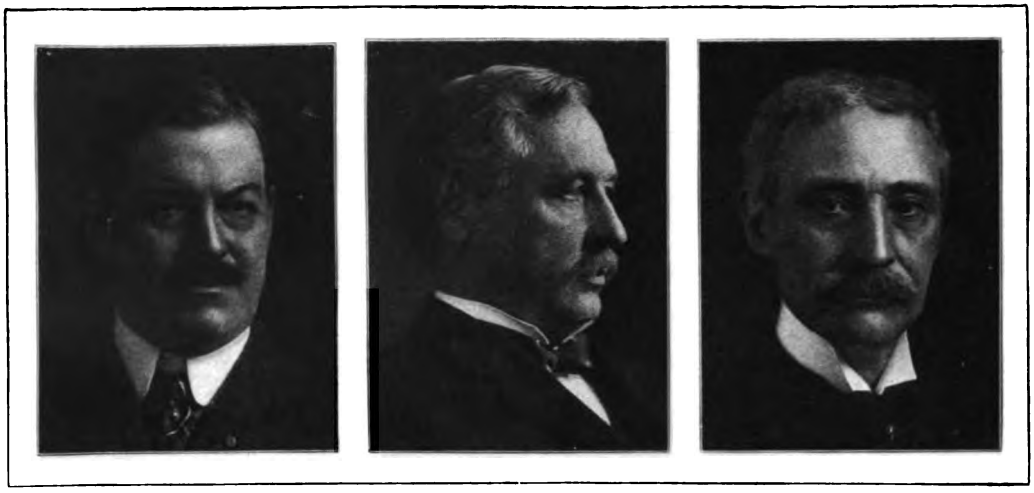
JOHN G. SHEDD



JAMES B. FORGAN

MEN WHO ARE HELPING TO MAKE THE NEW CHICAGO

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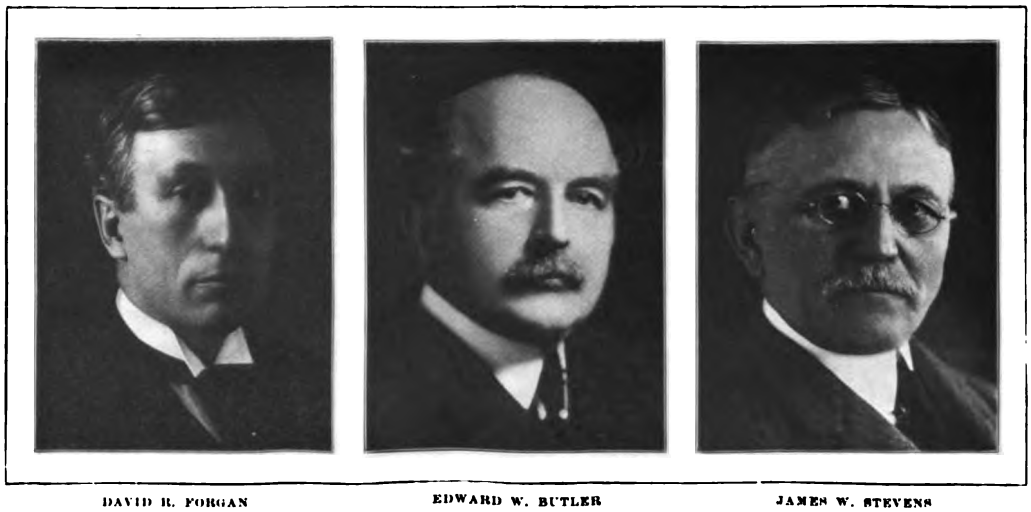


FRED W. UPHAM A. J. EARLING ELLIOTT DURAND

MEN WHO ARE HELPING TO MAKE THE NEW CHICAGO

Although, as I have tried to show, this association has done much, it has done nothing so important or so promising as its development of an enthusiastic spirit of coöperation among thousands of its foremost citizens.

A leading banker recently said to me, "Although our bank is a member of the association I want to join it personally, to show my appreciation of and interest in the great work it is doing for Chicago." That is the right spirit and it is growing daily. As it reaches still more of our citizens the work will widen and things not dreamed of now will be undertaken and accomplished for the good of Chicago. So far the policy of the directors has been to keep its energies chiefly confined to commercial affairs. It has been felt that unity of purpose and numerical strength could best be obtained in the early stages of the work by an appeal to the business instincts of the members. But all are beginning to see that the material interests of the city, although of fundamental importance, are not all that should command the efforts of an organization of its educated and prosperous



DAVID R. FORGAN EDWARD W. BUTLER JAMES W. STEVENS

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MEN WHO ARE HELPING TO MAKE THE NEW CHICAGO

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CHARLES G. DAWES GEORGE W. JACKSON JOHN W. SCOTT

MEN WHO ARE HELPING TO MAKE THE NEW CHICAGO

citizens, and the association may be counted upon to fill a large place in other fields as time goes on. Only political or partisan effort is forbidden by its constitution. All else that makes for the good or the righteousness of the city is within its sphere. The association therefore faces the future with courage, hope and confidence, believing firmly in a greater and better Chicago, welcoming every opportunity to share in the work of bringing it, and feeling quite capable of accomplishing anything which it may undertake.

Chicago is the metropolis of a population of fifty million living within a night's journey of the city. It can not fail to grow in commercial, industrial and social importance, and it should be correspondingly improved in all that goes to make it a pleasanter place either to live in permanently or to visit for a few days. To one who knows the character of the new administration, the spirit and aims of the Commercial Club and City Club, and the purposes of the Chicago Association of Commerce, there is room for nothing but the most optimistic view of the future.







JOHN R. THOMPSON T. EDWARD WILDER W. F. HYPES

MEN WHO ARE HELPING TO MAKE THE NEW CHICAGO

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THE DESIGN FOR THE NEW FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM

MAKING A CITY INTO A METROPOLIS

BY

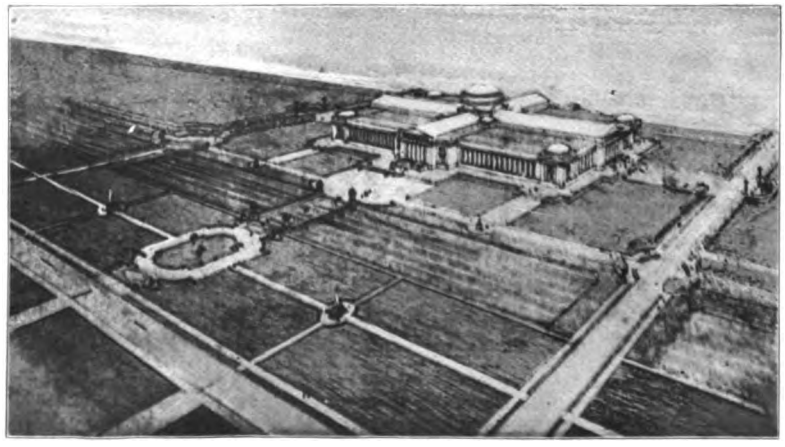
JOHN ROTHWELL SLATER

WHEN the explorer La Salle had visited the site of the future city of Chicago he wrote these prophetic words:

> After many days I came to the head of the great lake and rested for some days on the bank of a river of feeble current, now flowing into the lake, but which occupies the course that formerly the waters of these great lakes took as they flowed southward to the Mississippi River. This is the lowest point on the divide between the two great valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi. The boundless regions of the West must send their products to the East through this point. This will be the gate of empire, this the seat of commerce.

The famous Frenchman's prediction has long ago been realized. He was right in estimating the value not merely of the location of this site at the lower extremity of the lake but of its relation to that apparently insignificant stream, the Chicago River. But a city which has for decades been the leading inland city of the nation by virtue of its commercial importance is now confronting manifold difficulties that stand in the way of such convenience and beauty as should belong to an industrial metropolis.

These difficulties are chiefly of two sorts: those arising from the remarkable concentration of the city's business center within the narrow boundaries set by the lake on the east, the river on the north and west, and the railroad yards on the



A PROPOSED LOCATION FOR THE FIELD MUSEUM
Opposite Congress street in the center of Grant Park

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south; and those due to the enormous cost which attends any present effort to straighten or widen streets, improve the river channel, or remove the network of tracks that hems in the heart of the city. Chicagoans have not been unmindful of the uncomfortable crowding of their downtown streets, of the defects of their transportation systems, of the frank ugliness of their river front. Their hesitation in entering upon ordinary schemes for improving these conditions has been due to the feeling that nothing hitherto proposed was big enough to meet the situation adequately and permanently.



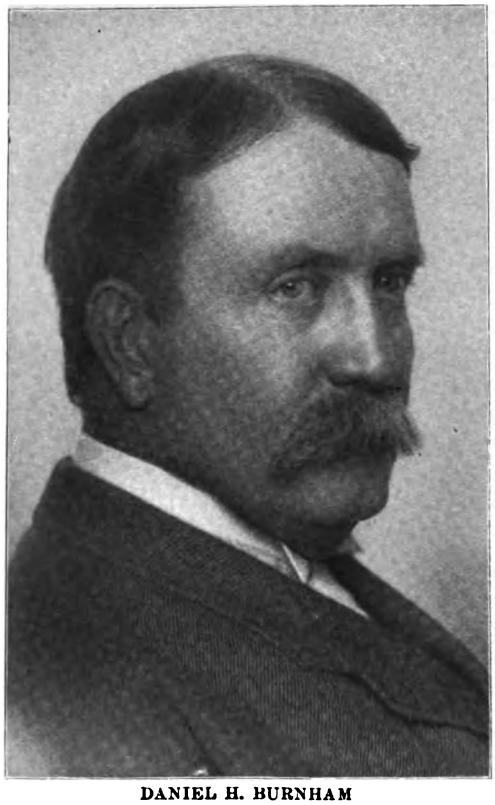
THE CROWDS AT STATE AND MADISON STREETS

Much of the congestion is caused by heavy teaming, which it is hoped may be diverted from the retail district

The present disposition to view things in the large is perhaps the outcome of the campaign for reorganizing local transportation. When for a time it looked as if the city might soon undertake the actual management of the traction companies, experts were set to work not merely on the financial side of the question, but also on the radical changes that would become necessary in the location and service of the car lines. The study of the surface lines immediately concerned led necessarily to a consideration of the equally baffling problem of the elevated railways, with their "loop" crowds, inadequate "rush-hour" service, and other complications. This again led to a study of the location of railroad passenger terminals as affecting changes in surface and elevated lines. Analysis of the crowded condition of the downtown streets further showed that a large proportion of the traffic is heavy teaming to and from freight-houses. Relief of this latter difficulty from the tunnels of the Illinois Tunnel Company can be only partial so long as the railroad terminals remain as at present.

The thing to be done, obviously, is to increase the available area for business buildings and retail trade by changing the character of the districts immediately north and west of the river and south of Congress Street. From Division on the north to Twelfth on the south, and from Michigan to Halsted, a space of nearly two square miles including the river, should be the retail, financial and wholesale center. In order to make this possible the congestion of the streets must be relieved by improving the traction service and diverting the heavy teaming; new and better bridges must be constructed

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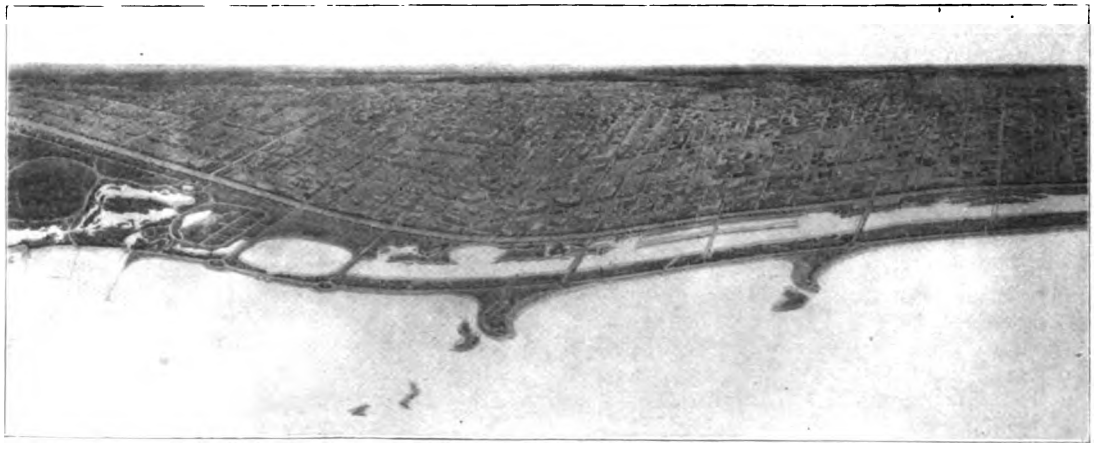


DANIEL H. BURNHAM

Mr. Burnham's recent employment by the United States government to make plans for improving Washington and Manila is an illustration of the high rank he holds among experts in this field

like those now in use at State and Halsted Streets; new river tunnels must be built that will not interfere with navigation; and most difficult of all, the public mind must become accustomed to thinking of the new district extending beyond the river on two sides as a unit. Chicago must cease to be divided, like all Gaul, into three parts. It must become one.

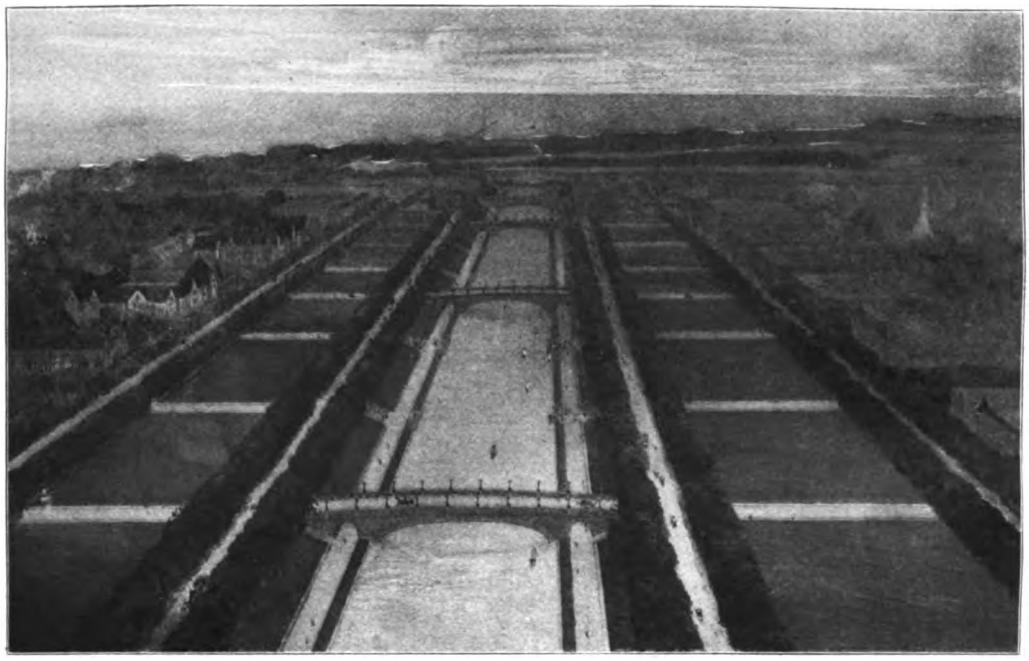
The truth is, Chicago has grown up out of an aggregation of villages and towns rather than by normal organic development from the center, and has suffered thereby. It has long been large in area and population and business without possessing some of the other attributes of a true metropolis. For two decades after the great fire, while the city was steadily rising in wealth and power, many of its commercial leaders seemed to care little about the looks of things in the downtown district. Content with their beautiful boulevards and parks, they appropriated the sidewalks in the wholesale district for skids and loading platforms, swept the dirt into the streets, polluted the air with soft-coal smoke, and in general did what they could to justify strangers in their opinion that Chicago was the dirtiest city in America. Public buildings of that period were covered with ornamentation on the outside and with scarcely concealed shoddy construction on the inside. The long-standing rights of the Illinois Central railroad on the lake front were gradually extended until the public was entirely cut off from its own most precious possession, the blue waters of Lake Michigan. Those same waters, on which the peo-



A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE PROPOSED

Extending from Jackson Park at the left of the picture to the new Grant Park down town. The coast line is irregular, spanned by bridges connecting the outer park with the

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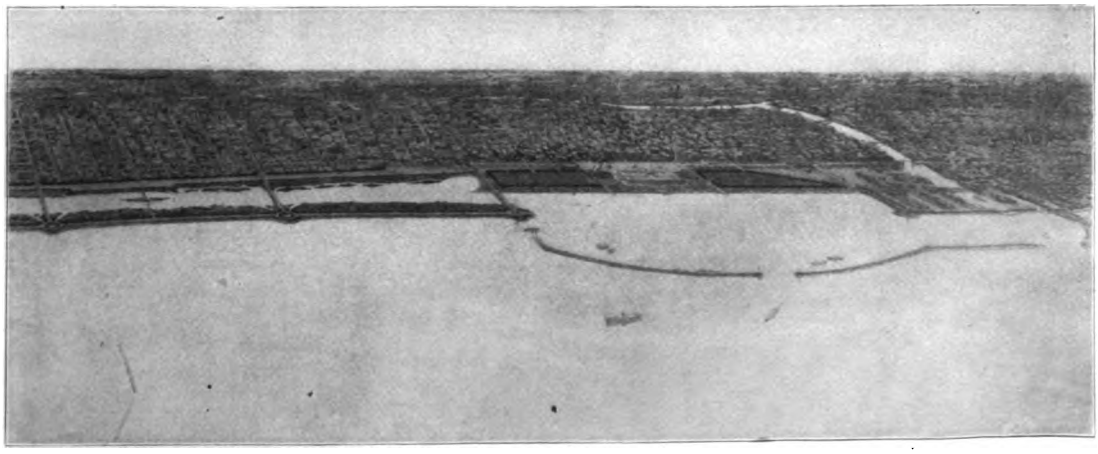


THE PROPOSED WATERWAY IN THE MIDWAY PLAISANCE

This tentative sketch shows the mile-long channel, looking toward Jackson Park, with the University of Chicago buildings on the left and Lake Michigan in the distance. Bridges span the waterway every two or three blocks

ple depended for their water supply, were defiled with the city's sewage.

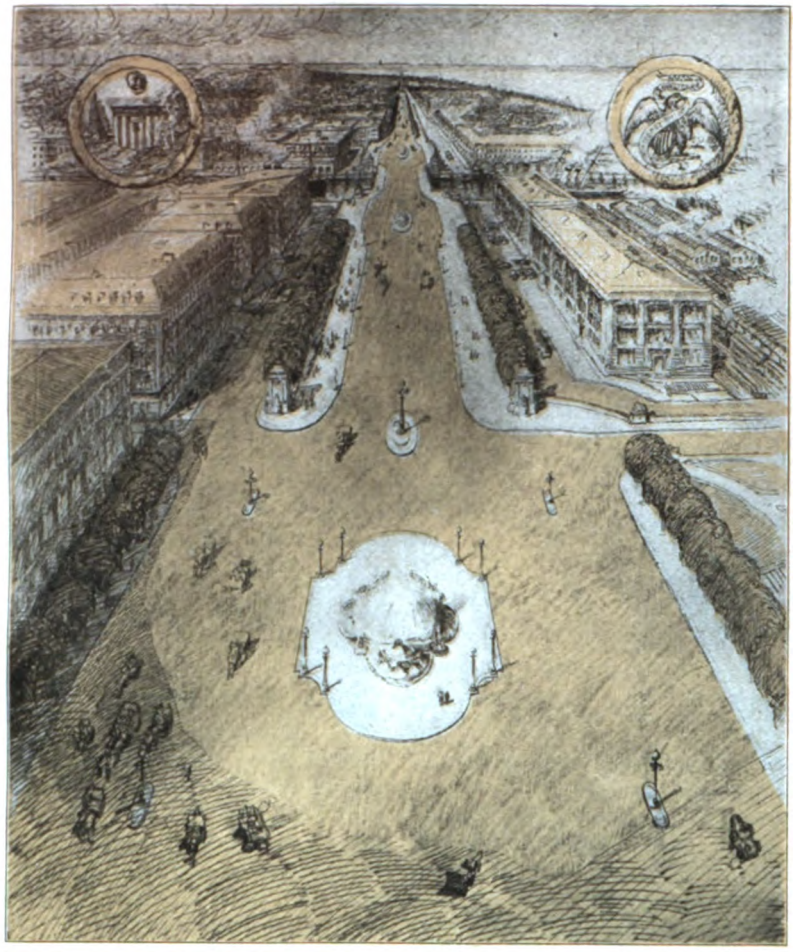
In the great civic awakening that came to Chicago when the Columbian Exposition was planned and constructed, there was born the impulse to win back for the center of the city that heritage of beauty which had been almost forgotten. When the people saw what a paradise could be created out in the wastes of Jackson Park by the artistic genius of their own architects and the money of their own merchant princes, they began to be ashamed of apologizing for the squalor and ugliness of their great central highways. Ever since that time the "I Will" spirit has been rising, and in the intervals of local political campaigns and other diver-



OUTER LAKE SHORE PARK AND LAGOONS

following the contour of the lake bottom. Several islands can be built up on the Hyde Park reefs. The lagoons will be lake shore boulevard running near the present shore.

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A TENTATIVE SCHEME FOR THE PROPOSED MICHIGAN BOULEVARD EXTENSION
Looking north from Washington street toward the river. According to this suggested plan the boulevard is to be elevated, with room underneath for heavy traffic



A BOATING SCENE ON THE MIDWAY PLAISANCE
As it may look some day when the water is let in and the channel opened from Washington to Jackson Parks

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sions this movement for a "city beautiful" has gone quietly but steadily forward.

It began with the parks. For a generation Chicago had rested secure in the belief that its park system was unsurpassed. Meanwhile other cities had been going ahead planning for the future, and the rank of the western metropolis as to park area per capita was steadily declining. Then Jackson Park was added to the South Park system, and the figures became temporarily more respectable. But a new element had come into the park commissions, an element that stood for public service and progress rather than for private patronage and stagnation. It was discovered that the existing parks were too far away from the districts that needed them most; and a special park commission was set to work on a comprehensive plan adequate for the future as well as for the present. Three years ago the architect employed by this commission, Mr. Dwight Heald Perkins, prepared an epoch-making report which must be the basis of all future work in this direction.

The commission's scheme includes four chains or zones of parks; the first being the downtown district with its still unfinished Grant Park and the neighboring north and west side regions as far as the second zone. This second zone is the great chain extending from Lincoln Park through Humboldt, Garfield and Douglas to Washington and Jackson; a park system of which Chicago is and should be proud. But beyond it there is at present practically nothing, while population is extending rapidly in every direction. A third zone is therefore proposed, midway between the existing chain and the Des Plaines Valley, consisting of a strip along either side of the North Branch of the river and of detached small parks located at strategic points from north to south. And as the crown of the whole plan, a magnificent achievement comparable with the splendid metropolitan park system of Boston, the commission recommends that the city acquire park lands along the Des Plaines from the county line on the north to the Sanitary Canal. Of this plan the part most immediately needed was the small parks for working people, and on these the energy and money of the park boards have been chiefly expended for several years, with gratifying results. Large bond issues for this purpose have been authorized, and within a short time there should be no tenement district without at least one breathing spot in easy walking distance. Concerning park extension, the leading facts are presented in this issue of THE WORLD TO-DAY by authorized representatives of the park boards.

It would be a grave omission in discussing plans for beautifying the city to fail to mention the magnificent Ferguson bequest of $1,000,000 to provide public monuments of the best sort to adorn Chicago's boulevards and parks. Plans are already made for the wise expenditure of the income from this endowment under the direction of the Art Institute trustees. Recognition should likewise be made of the fine service rendered for years past by the Municipal Art League in educating the public taste and preparing the way for such comprehensive programs as are now contemplated.

So far in the progress of reform the active forces had been the æsthetic and the philanthropic beauty for beauty's sake, and green spaces to lighten the burdens of the poor. Now enters the Chicago Commercial Club. To keep and to extend the great wholesale business of the city is undoubtedly the aim of the impressive campaign upon which the association has entered. Civic pride has its part, and the artistic sense likewise, but underlying all is the conviction that a cleaner, more convenient and more beautiful Chicago will be a more prosperous commercial center. Among the scores of business men who meet frequently to discuss plans for civic betterment, there are of course many individuals who have long given freely of their time and money for the public good; and there are no doubt others to whom it is a new idea that energy and funds put into a great common enterprise like this may in the end bring indirect returns far larger than the investment.

For several years the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Commercial Club had been conducting an effective advertising campaign designed to bring the attractions of "Chicago, the Great Central Market" before the merchants and manufacturers of the entire central West.

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It was last fall that this effort took the new direction of material improvements in the city itself. Out of the difficulties and delays of freight transfer and the crowding of the streets grew the desire for something more than a mere temporary solution. The Commercial Club succeeded in getting one of the foremost citizens of Chicago to take the leadership in planning for the new order of things. Mr. Daniel H. Burnham, an architect who has been sought by most of the great cities of America to design comprehensive park and boulevard schemes, who has recently planned the rebuilding and beautification of San Francisco and of Manila, who was chief architect of the Columbian Exposition in 1893, undertook to draw plans combining the best features of many suggestions made by others and many original features. A fund of $50,000 was speedily subscribed to cover the cost.

Partly as a contribution to this special fund two large rooms were erected and fitted up on the roof of the Railway Exchange Building at the corner of Michigan and Jackson Boulevards, above Mr. Burnham's offices. Here, eighteen stories above the ground, with an unequaled view of the whole lake front spread out before them, Mr. Burnham and his assistant, Mr. Edward H. Bennett, have been at work for several months. The first step was to accumulate maps, reports, and printed matter of every kind relative to the project under consideration. Then began the drafting of innumerable tentative plans and sketches covering the different phases of the proposed improvements.

The walls of these drafting-rooms at the top of the great white building, as also of Mr. Burnham's office, are lined with immense maps, color-drawings, bird's-eye views, plans and elevations. Here in bewildering variety you may behold the new Chicago, the Chicago of a dream. If the dream, or half of it, shall ever come true there will stand by Lake Michigan the most beautiful business city in America, if not in the world. For consider the unique advantage which Chicago possesses in that splendid stretch of blue water from Evanston to South Chicago. No other of the lake cities, neither Milwaukee nor Cleveland nor Buffalo, has its principal streets running so near the water; no other has such an opportunity for a lake-front park at the heart of the city's business district, unmarred by docks and shipping. The very sight of those miles on miles of blue water, seen from the broad windows of Mr. Burnham's roof-top studio, provokes enthusiasm, optimism, boundless faith in the future. The enchantment that brought forth out of nothing the magic city of '93 has surely power to transform the wastes of Grant Park and the dismal, smoky shore-line into greenness and beauty.

Park plans have already been referred to. All Mr. Burnham's schemes include the treatment as a central feature of the space lying east of the Illinois Central tracks from Randolph to Twelfth Street. This space, reclaimed from the lake during the past five years, is to be graded and made into a beautiful park. In the center, facing Congress Street, according to the most popular plan, is to stand the new Field Columbian Museum, of which Mr. Burnham is the architect. To this immense white marble palace are to be removed the collections now housed in the fast decaying temporary structure in Jackson Park. It has been suggested that the Crerar Library and possibly other public buildings should be erected at the ends of the new park, but as to this opinions differ and no definite recommendation is at present offered. The depressed Illinois Central tracks are to be spanned by wide bridges, and for several blocks are to be practically roofed over, making a great open square or plaza to set off the museum building.

Throughout Mr. Burnham's plans the necessity of open spaces is emphasized. Since in a congested district like downtown Chicago it is now practically impossible to make wide streets, the next best thing is to pull down obsolete buildings at suitable points and create open squares in front of important buildings. The new County Building, for example, sadly needs such a space to set it off, and it is not impossible that one outcome of the present plans may be to locate the new City Hall elsewhere, removing the present old building on La Salle Street to make room for a plaza. Or, if the new City Hall is erected on the present site, buildings could be demolished on the op-

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posite sides of Clark and La Salle Streets to give the open spaces so much to be desired.

Michigan Avenue as far north as Adams is already a handsome boulevard, with the park on one side and new buildings on the other. From Randolph to the river, and for many blocks on the North Side, this great highway is a narrow business street, paved with cobble-stones, encroached upon by car-tracks, crowded with heavy trucks and lined with shabby wholesale houses and tumble-down blocks. There is a sharp bend just at the approach to the old swing bridge which spans the river at this point. For pleasure vehicles this mile of the highway from the South to the North Side is often almost impassable. Indeed the straightening, widening and paving of the avenue from Randolph to Indiana Street and the building of a new bridge are perhaps the most pressing needs of the city at the present time.

The new plans propose, however, something more than a mere temporary amelioration of the present evils. Inasmuch as the region north of Randolph is likely to continue a wholesale district, with permanent need for heavy business traffic, whereas the street must also serve for the increasing carriage and automobile travel between north and south, Mr. Burnham has suggested an elevated boulevard beginning at Randolph Street and crossing the river on a double-deck bridge, the street below to be used as at present for heavy wagons. He recommends that the boulevard be widened by removing the buildings on the east side, between Michigan and Central Avenue, while south of Randolph it would take in most of the park strip west of the railroad tracks. The elevated level at Lake Street would be reached by a gentle grade of suitable inclination, beginning at Randolph Street. This elevated boulevard has been severely criticized in some quarters, and is by no means a certain feature of the plans. Some such scheme seems, however, to be the only solution of the difficult problem except a subway under the river, which is open to even greater objections.

Next in importance to the Michigan Avenue improvement is the building of the long-contemplated lake-shore boulevard running outside the Illinois Central tracks from Grant Park to Jackson Park. This would correspond with the famous Lake Shore Drive on the North Side, and would be a pleasure-drive second to none in the country. The South Park Commission is now authorized to negotiate with the Illinois Central for a transfer of the railroad company's riparian rights to the city. The compensation proposed is a widening of the company's right of way, to be accomplished by filling in the lake beyond the present tracks. Just as soon as these negotiations are completed the necessary filling will begin, for an unlimited supply of material for that purpose is already available. Underground the extension of the subways of the Illinois Tunnel Company goes on night and day, and enough clay is hauled up every year to fill seventeen acres of Lake Michigan up to the park grade.

This outside boulevard is sure to come in time; and when it is completed an outside park strip, parallel with the coastline, separated from it by narrow lagoons, will be created, connecting Grant Park with Jackson. Bridges will span the lagoons at suitable points. Here, in sheltered waters, aquatic sports may be enjoyed. It will some day be possible, if these imposing plans are carried out as now proposed, to row or paddle from Washington Park lagoon through the proposed channel along the Midway Plaisance, through the Jackson Park lagoon and the new shore-line lagoons, to Chicago Harbor; and this trip of nine or ten miles will be for the entire distance between banks lined with trees and shrubs, flanked by pleasure drives, and bright with flowers. The plans for this outside boulevard and park strip were made by Mr. Burnham twelve years ago, and have been simply incorporated in Mr. Perkins' and other schemes for park extension.

One turns with something of a shock from these bright visions of a possible Elysium to the prosaic problem of handling Chicago's tremendous teaming business. Nevertheless it is only by providing for the imperious demands of commerce that the space and the wealth can be won to carry out the more alluring plans of the park-builders. The city has at present six important railroad passenger stations, one on the North Side, one just

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west of the river, and four on the South Side between Van Buren and Twelfth Streets. More than twenty railroad systems enter the city, each with its freight-houses and its network of tracks. Through freight is to a large extent transferred from one road to another on outside belt lines; but the vast quantities of freight received and shipped by local merchants and manufacturers are very largely hauled over the downtown streets. The region south of Harrison Street and west of Wabash Avenue is rendered practically useless for retail purposes and office buildings by the railroad congestion. The ideal remedy for this situation would be the concentration of the railroad stations and terminals at some single point on the edge of the central district, for example, in the neighborhood of Twelfth Street. Four of the six stations are now on the South Side. Of the other two the North-Western is planning to construct a new station on the west side of the river, several blocks north of the Union Station. Obviously the realization of the ideal kept in view by the committee must be imperfect and gradual; but every step toward it will be a step in the direction of progress. A change far more radical has already been accomplished in Washington, but there the authority of Congress and unlimited public funds were available. In this case the step was taken at the urgent request of Mr. Burnham after an exhaustive study of the situation.

The next thing is to supply circuit boulevards and missing diagonals. Chicago has important diagonal streets like Milwaukee Avenue, Ogden Avenue, Blue Island Avenue and Cottage Grove Avenue, but there is nevertheless no diagonal route from the South Side to the West or from the West to the North. Halsted Street, the western boundary of the new "downtown," which is to be widened and improved, needs direct diagonal connection with the South and North sides. Equally desirable is a highway crossing the South Branch to connect Ashland Boulevard directly with the South Side system. If to this imaginary boulevard, which looks very attractive on paper, there were added a similar one running northeast from Union Park across the North Branch to Lincoln Park, and if Milwaukee Avenue were brought across the river, the city would be adequately supplied with hypothenuses for its tremendous right angles. Nothing would do more to bind Chicago together into a homogeneous unity than two or three such streets, sweeping away as they would a vast quantity of worthless and insanitary buildings and haunts of vice and crime.

The Chicago River, within whose narrow banks a vast commerce somehow manages to exist, is to be deepened, widened and improved. The old tunnels are already in process of rebuilding. Some new and modern bridges have been erected and others are contemplated. Great wholesale buildings like those recently built by Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Butler Brothers, and Kelly, Maus & Co., will some day line the banks of the lower river. In place of the old, unsightly, rotting docks of wood there will be cement piers and platforms. The river can never be made a thing of beauty, with parks and trees and pleasure gardens, because of the demands of trade for every inch of water front. But it can become neat, sanitary and safe for the largest traffic that will ever develop at this great lake port.

Along with these radical changes in the map of the city, some of which will doubtless be postponed for years to come, there will go a continuance of the present campaign to lessen the smoke evil, to abolish unsightly billboards, to keep the streets well swept, to lessen the crowding of business thoroughfares, to improve the street-car service, to stamp out gambling and other forms of vice, and in general to clean house and keep it clean. For while no little idealism is involved in this fascinating program of reforms, there are scores of practical men at work for the city who make it a rule to do the next thing and let somebody else do the speculating about the thing that comes after the next. Given a broad, far-seeing plan that looks a century ahead, and a band of enthusiastic workers who enjoy seeing how much they can put into the next year of that century, there is sure to be "something doing" in this great central metropolis as long as the money holds out. For the spirit of 1892 seems to have come back again, and nothing is too large, nothing too costly, nothing too beautiful for the big, roaring city by the lake.

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THE NEGRO SITUATION—ONE WAY OUT

BY

W. J. NORTHEN

EX-GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA

THE problem of the races is, at the same time, the most irritating in its conditions, the most unpopular for discussion and the most difficult of solution of all the problems that confront the American people.

Definitely the problem is the American adjustment of "the relations which should exist between the white people and the negro people of a common soil and whose welfare, in the last analysis, is a common weal." The Caucasian stands at one extreme and the African at the other extreme of the races. If, by any means, we can adjust the relations of the extremes, we shall settle, in a measure at least, all the problems of the races that come between.

Everywhere, whether together or separate, there seems to be on the part of us all, white and black, an inborn racial antagonism. The opportunity has come to the American people, as to no other, to adjust the relations that will harmonize the antagonisms of all the races. We can not but believe that God has so intended with all the peoples of the earth, and it seems that he is using us for the uplift of our common humanity. We have the black men in large numbers. The red men we found here. The yellow men are clamoring and will finally get in. All these different ones are His creation and He wants each made complete and perfect in his place. Why may we not come to the task in willing and patient coöperation with all the higher forces that seek to bring joy and gladness out of sorrow and crime?

We have the spectacle of a weak race which lived for ages in wanton sin, in great incapacity and unpreparedness, placed in the dangerous environments of competition with what is strongest, and of association with and imitation of what is weakest and most criminal in the superior race. This is a severe test under the demands of a superior race, having centuries of civilization, in contrast with an inferior race, just beginning to know. "The negro must know that competition is becoming more and more intense and that the burden put upon him is growing heavier, in this advanced century, than he can bear. Unless these conditions are changed, slowly and silently the negro will be hemmed every way within straiter limits, his numbers will decrease and he will be steadily driven to the wall."

The people at the South have made great sacrifices to care for the negro. Vanquished, deep in debt, with a rural and scattered population, cursed with illiteracy, facing the gravest difficulties in every line, needing every available dollar, the South, in order to serve an alien people, severed from her in spirit, opposing her politically, irritating her socially, handicapping her industrially by their indolence and unreliability, arose in her poverty and gave them shelter, bread and educational training, with full opportunities for service that offered thrift and material accumulation.

In order that I may be altogether fair to the negro — I shall endeavor to be fair to the end — let me state some things fundamental and to be remembered, while we attempt the solution of this great problem.

First, the negro is in no sense responsible, as an original factor, for the ills that have come to the American people because of his residence in our community. He did not come to our shores of his own

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free will and of his own accord. He was abducted from his home, chained and dragged aboard slave-trading vessels and brought to our shores under his protest and through the greatest iniquity that has ever cursed the American people

Second, we are paying the penalties that are consequent upon the negro's freedom, occurring at a time when the nation was stirred by war and blood and crime. At emancipation he was untutored and unguarded and allowed to roam the fields and country at large. Later, under reconstruction, he turned his liberty into license in crimes that entailed wholesale slaughter and violence. It is not his fault that he was left to the promptings and instincts of his wild and destructive nature without hindrance and without restraint.

Third, if in these conditions he was made a part of the body politic, with all the power of the ballot and the influence of a citizen, no charge can be laid at his door if evil and crime in abundance have resulted. He never sought such relations at the beginning. It was the act of the nation.

If these three statements are true and make the resultant a problem, it must be the white man's problem, and not the problem of the negro. The negro is not responsible for its beginning.

Every free-born American citizen who is a lineal descendant of the original settlers of New Jersey or Georgia, Massachusetts or South Carolina, or any other of the thirteen original colonies, is, either directly or remotely, descended from people who endorsed and encouraged the iniquitous slave trade and the subsequent dealings in human beings as merchandise and chattels. From all these sins the negro is entirely free and the white men of the nation, the entire nation, are responsible.

The settlers in the thirteen original colonies have scattered the negroes into every state in the union. Wherever they go they carry the problem of the races, demanding solution, dependent in its difficulty, primarily, upon the relative number of each race in the community in question.

In Nevada there are thirty-five thousand white people and 124 negroes. In Georgia there are one hundred and eighty-one thousand white people and one million and thirty-five thousand negroes. Of all the states Nevada, having the least number of negroes, should have the least difficulty in the solution. As Georgia has a larger number of negroes than any other state in the union, it would seem that Georgia would have the greatest difficulty in effecting a solution. If this basis of solution is correct, Nevada would have only four-tenths of one per cent of difficulty, while Georgia would have eighty-eight per cent of trouble.

A close study of these figures and others like them would necessarily compel the conclusion that Nevada could not be expected to outline an acceptable policy for the adjustment of relations in Georgia, as the problem in Nevada is not at all the problem in Georgia. The same thing can be as forcefully said of all the states, North and South, if put in comparison. If such comparison is made as to race troubles in the states named and others, North and South, terminating in violence, bloodshed, criminal assaults and lynchings, the results, by comparison, would astonish many who are not now informed.

More important than the statements just made is the consideration that the white people and the negroes in Nevada did not undergo the violent shock that came to the white people and the negroes in Georgia immediately after the war. Antagonisms and bitterness and hate were then engendered in Georgia and at the South, which caused a separation of the races that has grown wider and wider apart.

After the war the negroes were promptly made citizens. Since that day the negro at the South has been determined to oppose, politically, everything he believes the white man wants. He is a Republican, an Independent or a whatnot, merely in order to oppose and fight against anything he knows the white man advocates. To this the white man will not submit in patient endurance without striking back in kind. The negro's politics has strained his relations and largely hindered his opportunities at the South.

In addition to this spirit of intense opposition, born in politics, as just stated, a greater element of our problem is that we find ourselves in the midst of large numbers of negroes who are ignorant and

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vicious, grossly immoral, self-assertive and almost entirely unrestrained. For these conditions the people at the South do not hold themselves altogether responsible.

It is a great mistake to believe that there is no kind of harmony between the better elements of the races in Georgia and at the South. Quite the contrary is true. The good class of negroes is intelligent, progressive and resourceful. Its religion is not a sham. Its education has not spoiled it and its devotion to duty is not inspired by the "loaves and fishes." Its ideals are good, its social standards high and its life wholesome and elevating. It has been lifted from heathen darkness to its present attainments by the power of the grace of God. If all American negroes were of this class, there would be no "negro problem."

It will be best for all parties if the white man, strong and dominant, will look seriously and sympathetically at the men of the weaker and the dependent race, and seeing them just as they are, intelligently set about aiding them. This is just what we have begun to do in Georgia upon a plan based entirely upon our local conditions, as, in my judgment, all other people must be allowed to do. Before we entered upon our plan in Georgia, there were some things fundamental that were necessary to be settled between the races, at the beginning.

There is a chemistry of humanity as there is a chemistry of fire, water, air and gunpowder, that may result in serious explosion if it is not properly understood and wisely handled. All history shows that no two races approaching in any degree equality in numbers, can live peaceably together unless intermarriage takes place or the one becomes dependent upon the other.

Miscegenation by law will never take place at the South. That may be accepted as an established fact and settled beyond question, and for all time to come. Intermarriage at the South need not be argued for a moment. Unless the South breaks the record of all history, there is only one alternative left and that is that the negro must be dependent, in a measure at least, upon the white man, as he can not hope to dominate him. This basis of action was notably accepted in an address delivered in my city by Dr. Booker Washington and loudly applauded by the large number of negroes he was addressing.

The negro in Georgia has now put himself as a dependent upon the superior race by his own public, general and voluntary statement. The white people of Georgia would be grossly recreant to this acknowledged confidence and this trust if they did not give the assurance that every individual black man, with his family, shall be absolutely sure that he will receive justice, in his civil rights, his industrial relations, his educational opportunities and his moral and spiritual interests. This the people in Georgia have publicly proclaimed. All that we now need in order to work out our problem slowly and surely, is the sympathy and not the criticism of those who do not still understand the great hindrances that are yet in our way.

In Georgia we are free to announce that all men, irrespective of color, race or condition, shall be equally exempt from punishment until guilt has been duly ascertained and declared; and to announce further that nothing but authentic justice can be called public justice, or is public justice, either in law or in fact. Anything outside of authentic justice, as found in lynching and the riotous savagery of mobs, is as much condemned by the people in my state as in any state in the union or any section of the nation.

Lawlessness on the part of white men is as severely censured and condemned as lawlessness and violence by negroes. With us there can be no aristocracy of crime. A white fiend is as much to be dreaded as a black brute. In Georgia, we insist that the white man and the negro are to be always equal before the law.

Second, while we deny and disallow social equality, we are quite as free to grant and to defend the negro's fullest rights in industrial privileges and business opportunities.

I do not believe that there are now twenty-five capable and trustworthy negroes in my state to-day out of employment, who could not get work in fifteen minutes if they wanted it. Negroes have access to all the trades and all the professions as barbers, mechanics, artisans, masons, lawyers, dentists, etc. They are not prevented from work by labor unions.

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Such distinctions between the races would not be approved by our people.

Third, while we demand and will always positively enforce the requirement that the negro shall have separate schools and separate educational institutions, we are quite willing to provide that they shall have equal advantages with the white people for primary education under our public-school system. Indeed, their educational opportunities are in advance of those of the white man, in that the white people pay by far the greater bulk of the taxes, while the schools for the races are the same in character and advantage.

Some would-be friends of the negroes, as it seems to me, have made mistakes in attempting to educate the negro outside of his environment and away from his opportunities.

If the negro is made industrially capable and industrially reliable, the people at the South would rather have his service than such as could be rendered by any other people upon the earth. But it is possible that the kind of education to which he has been encouraged in some quarters has given him a feeling of self-sufficiency that has lifted him entirely out of his place among the people who would be more than glad to use him, with profit to himself, if he were only willing to serve.

While the negro is in no way responsible for the beginning of the problem, he is most criminally responsible for its wicked continuance. There is not a single negro from among the one million in my state, who does not fully understand the villainy of the outrages that are sometimes committed by their people. This responsibility is upon them and upon them solely. We expect to hold them responsible until they are controlled, properly punished and made obedient to law. In this effort, the better negroes are now rendering most helpful service and counsel.

We have lawless whites as well as lawless negroes, as do all the other states. When these two elements mix in Georgia, as elsewhere, we have the spectacle of settling the race problem by blood.

Representing a body from the very best citizens of my city, I have personally canvassed nearly one hundred counties in my state. In these several counties we have organized into committees large numbers of the best white citizens, who will undertake locally the adjustment of the relations of the races and the proper control of the lawless and disorderly of both races. Later, these committees will associate with themselves numbers of the law-abiding, good negroes resident in the several communities. The very best citizens of my state are taking position with the committees and the spirit of all the people is more hopeful and the solution of the problem is beginning.

The secretive disposition of the better negroes is giving way before their sense of responsibility to the community, and they are doing well in the delivery of their criminals to the officers of the law.

During the present session of our legislature, we hope to see enacted stringent and wholesome laws against vagrancy and idleness, so that we can put to work all the indolent and vicious, the classes from which all our criminals now come.

The problem of the races involves "the relations of the Anglo-Saxon, as the people of power, to the negroes, who are a people of weakness." Therefore, the problem with us must be settled, if settled at all, by the superior wisdom and superior judgment of the superior race, in righteous and just consideration for the inferior race. The white man must take a masterful initiatory leadership and determine the course of conduct after the fullest, most painstaking and complete investigation and, in kindly conference with the best element of the negro race, reach the most equitable and just adjustment possible for the best interests of the two.

We shall not solve this great and vexing problem in a day nor a year, but it is our problem and we will handle it wisely, with purpose, with vigor and with results. We must save the negro or it is plain his wickedness and his crimes will destroy the state. Our patriotism, our humanity and our christianity all compel us to righteous efforts for the solution of this problem.

Who saves his country saves himself; saves all things, and all things sayed bless him.
Who lets his country die, lets all things die; dies himself ignobly, and all things dying curse him.

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COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF THE SANITARY CANAL AND GULF WATERWAY

BY

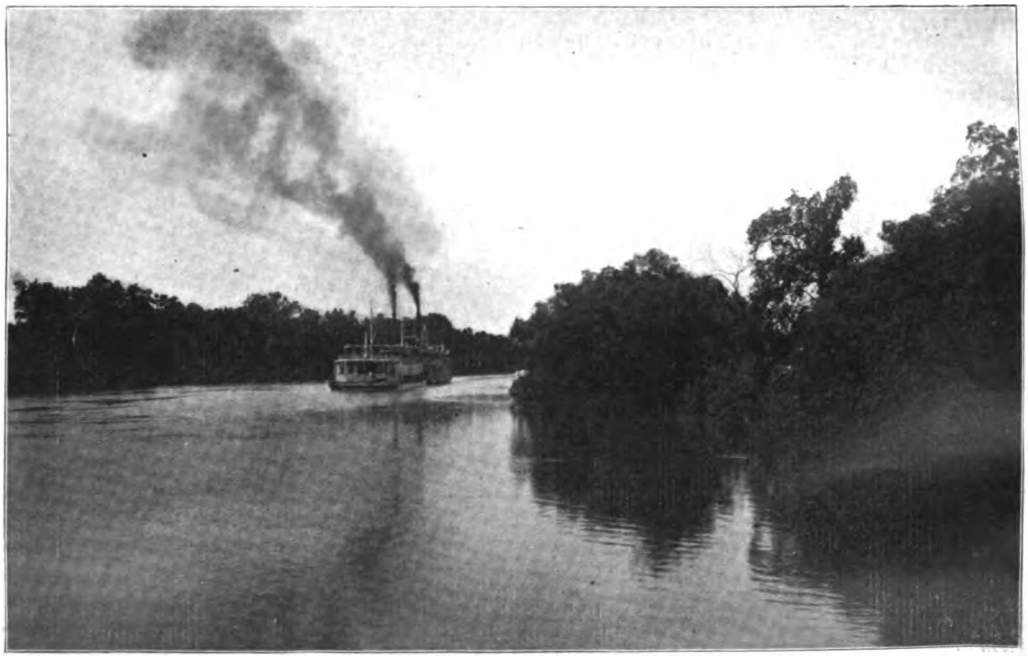
HOYT KING

THE great Sanitary and Ship Canal is the forerunner of what the people of the Middle West hope one day will be the beginning of a ship waterway clear to the Gulf of Mexico.

It is around this so-called big ditch that the campaign for a deep waterway is being carried on. For years, the deep waterway to the Gulf has been a dream. It was for the present age to give it an impetus by organization and exploitation. Public sentiment in the towns along the Des Plaines River, the Illinois River and the Mississippi, was first aroused by mass meetings, out of which grew little local organizations, later developing into one great organization called the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterway Association, having its principal offices at St. Louis.

Then the Chicago Association of Commerce, a live organization of practical business men, took up the Chicago end of the publicity movement, and things began to look like business. Although they appealed to Congress unsuccessfully in the last session, these organizations say the appeal will be made again and still again until it materializes in an appropriation to start the deep waterway.

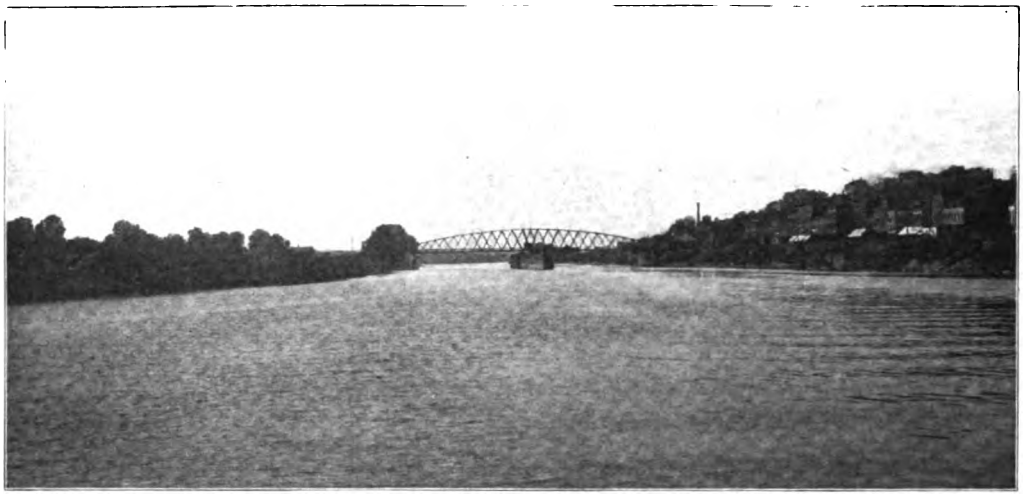
At the same time, the State of Illinois has come to the front, and her people are



ON THE LOWER ILLINOIS RIVER

Meeting a steamboat in Grand Island Chute, between Havana and Beardstown

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LOOKING DOWN STREAM AT PERU, ILLINOIS

asking the legislature to give the Sanitary District of Chicago power to extend the ship waterway for three miles — from the present end of the Sanitary Canal above Joliet, to Joliet Lake below that city. This will make Joliet an inland harbor, accessible to deep-draft vessels from the lake.

Should the authority be granted the district, it contemplates meeting a great part of the expense of construction through development and sale of the power furnished by the Sanitary Canal at that point. The completion of this work will give a navigable waterway for forty miles inland, five miles of it being through the Chicago River, and thirty-five miles of it through the Sanitary Canal, ending in the Des Plaines River at Lake Joliet.

At the same time, Governor Deneen is asking the legislature to confer upon the state certain rights in the water power below Joliet and in the Illinois River, that may enable the state later, should it be deemed feasible, to finish the canal through Illinois and meet a part of the expense by controlling and leasing the powers.

Of such inestimable value is this waterway to the state and to Chicago, that at the present writing it looks as though the people of Chicago and the State of Illinois would join hands in this great undertaking, conserving to the public the water-power rights for the purpose of aiding in paying the expense of the project.

Some opposition to the scheme comes from uninformed and misinformed people. One private interest, the Economy Light & Power Company at Joliet, whose power rights would be revoked, is making an especial and determined fight against the project.

The increasing congestion of traffic during the last five years has turned especial attention to the need of inland ship waterways as well as increased railroad facilities. Limited trackage, shortage of cars, delays incident to crowded terminals, and uneconomic conditions for the unloading and transfer of freight, are alleged causes for much of the congestion.

"The mighty resources of our great western country are tied up. The country is paralyzed in its lower limbs," said Secretary Stone of the Chicago Board of Trade. "With the development of irrigation and the increased productiveness of the soil, the wealth of resources in the West is even now feeling the effect of failure to get to the market. It is essential that transportation methods keep pace with this development, if the resources of the country are to be availed of."

Little is connectedly and intelligently known of the Sanitary and Ship Canal, even by the people whose money built it. In 1906, President Roosevelt sent a young

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man from the Department of Industry and Commerce to report on the internal waterways in the middle western states. This young man had on his list for Illinois, the Hennepin Canal and the Illinois and Michigan Canal, yet the Hennepin Canal, spoken of as "The little sluiceway," is only seven feet in depth and connects the Illinois River with the Mississippi near Rock Island. It is, when completed, to be capable of floating a two-hundred-ton barge. The Illinois and Michigan Canal is a derelict canal, from forty to forty-two feet in width and four to seven feet deep, running from Chicago to Peru, Illinois.

This young man first visited the offices at Lockport, and looking out from the windows over the little ribbon of brackish water of the barge canal, saw beyond an expanse of water 164 feet wide, flowing between walls of solid, natural stone.

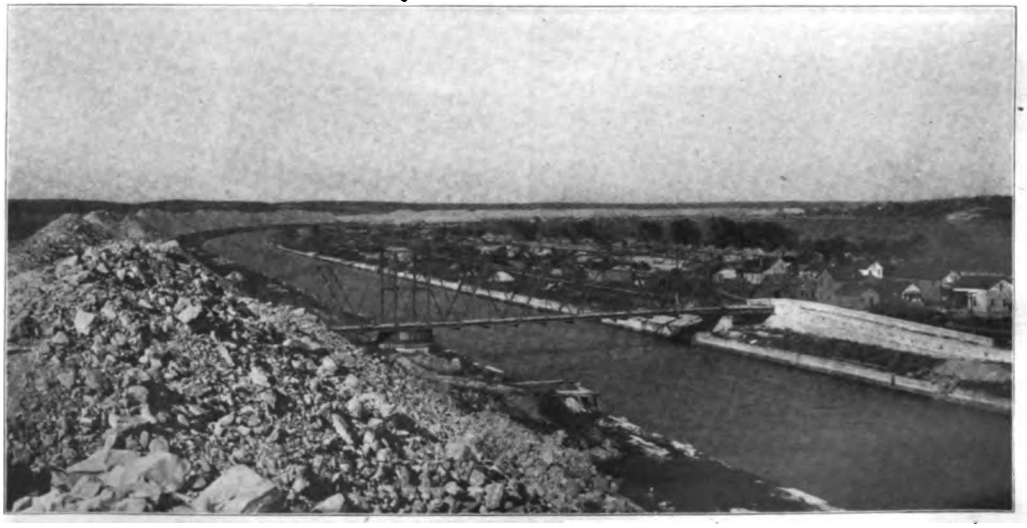
"That is the Drainage Canal, constructed by the Sanitary District of Chicago," said Leon MacDonald, superintendent of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. "It is twenty-two feet deep and not less than 164 feet wide throughout its thirty-two miles of length."

And this was the way the United States government discovered the great Sanitary and Ship Canal of Chicago, that will float vessels of two thousand tons burden. So general is the belief that the Sanitary Canal is a mere ditch for drainage, that this great ship canal costing $53,000,000, was not listed as an internal waterway, yet it had been open for seven years to navigation by tug, canal-boat and barge, and plans were being perfected for operating all the movable bridges so that the deepest draft vessel of the lakes could pass from Chicago to Joliet. The work of construction was begun in 1892, and in 1900 the canal was completed and water turned in. It took thirteen days to fill the channel.

The canal was constructed and is controlled by the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago. The primary object was to furnish Chicago with a pure water supply. Not until recently was the idea realized that the canal was a commercial proposition and could be made revenue-producing.

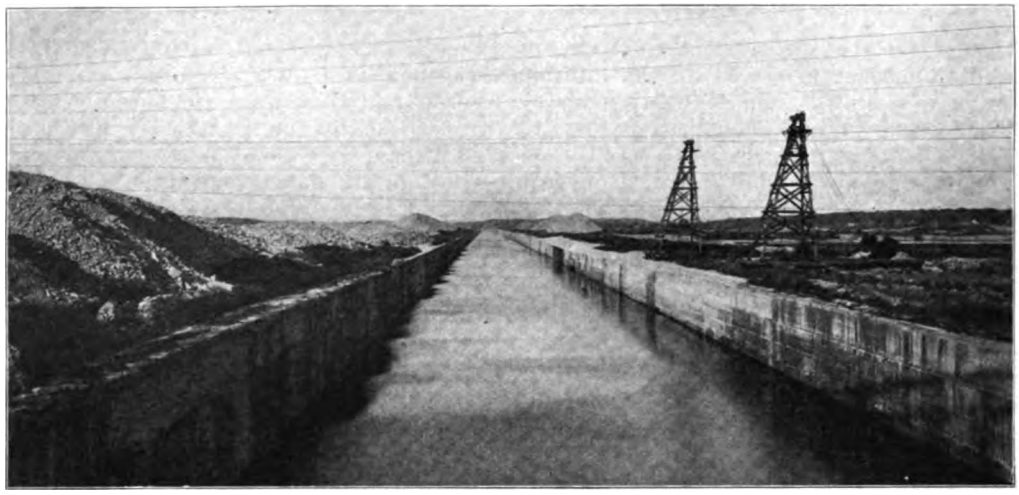
The Trustees of the Sanitary District conceived that stone excavated from the channel had a value and should be sold; that the flow of the canal could be converted into electricity at a profit; that the docks of the district were valuable for commercial sites and should be put on the market.

So they made a contract with John M. Ewen, the engineer and builder, to crush and dispose of the stone. There are twenty million cubic yards of it, piled mountain high along the right of way from Willow Springs to Lockport. Crushed and delivered in the Chicago



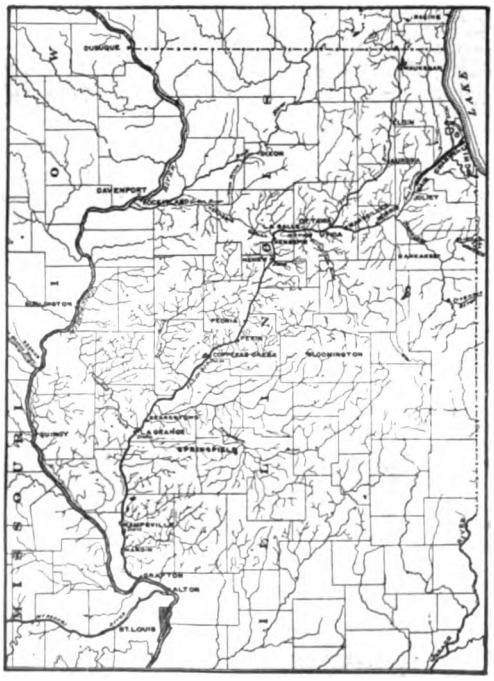
THE SANITARY CANAL AT ROMEO, ILLINOIS
Showing the great two-mile curve

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WHERE THE CANAL IS CUT THROUGH SOLID ROCK
The stone removed is now being sold at a good price

market, it is worth $36,000,000, and out of that sum, the contract provides the people shall receive the first ten and one-half cents on each cubic yard, and a large portion of the profits, and this means several million dollars. Under the contract the people must receive an average of $50,200 a year the first ten years, not figuring profits at all. The trustees deem this a pretty good business transaction in view of the fact that three and one-half cents a cubic yard was the highest amount ever formally offered for all of this stone.



THE WATERWAYS OF ILLINOIS
The heavy line shows the course of the proposed ship canal

Then there is a power proposition to convert the flow of the water into electricity to light Chicago and operate the many large plants that are to be located along the canal. The district is building one of the largest transmission plants in this country. The plant will be capable of an ultimate development of forty thousand horse-power. The first development will be about fifteen thousand horse-power, of which the district expects to sell to the City of Chicago one-fourth, or about eight thousand horse-power, for twelve-hour service nightly for lighting purposes. This leaves all the horse-power in the daytime for factory use. Perhaps half a million dollars annually will be realized from this plant.

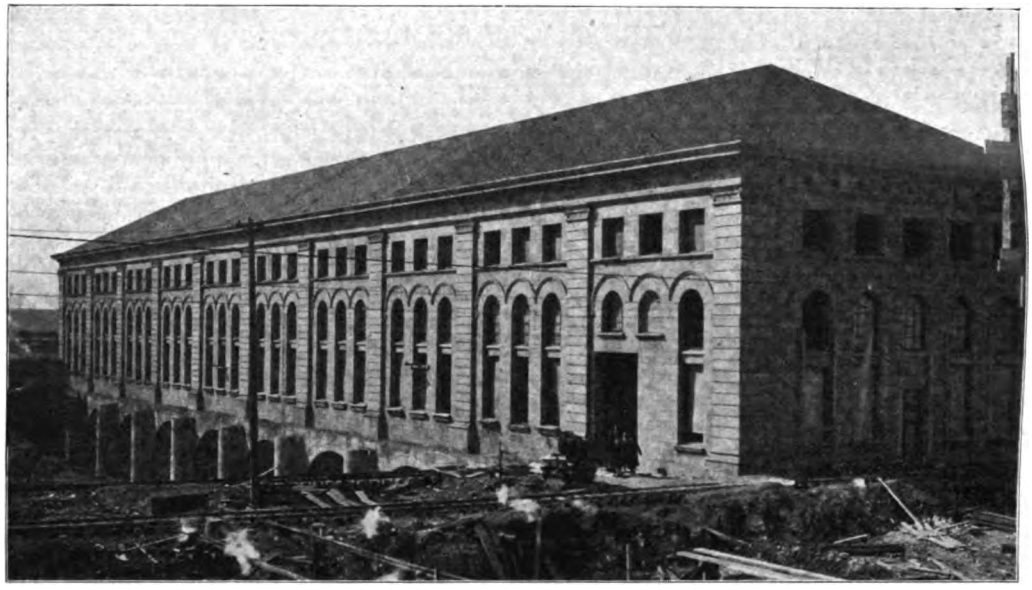
Then the trustees turned their attention to the development of business along the canal. The success of the scheme to date is evidenced by the fact that already a revenue of $25,000 is the present income — a mere drop in the bucket to what the future may produce. The increase in the value of its dock property over the original cost of the farm land through which the canal runs, bears further evidence of the intrinsic value of an inland waterway.

The development of industry along the

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Sanitary and Ship Canal proves that the construction of ship waterways means both relief of congestion and industrial growth along the route. It means an increase in railroad traffic, for none of these industries will be dependent on water transportation alone.

From the very inception of their canal, intended primarily for sanitation, the people of Chicago have had in mind its ultimate use as a deep waterway. State laws already exist, by the operation of which the federal government will receive full authority over the canal for purposes of navigation as soon as the deep waterway to the Gulf shall have been built.



THE NEW SANITARY DISTRICT POWER PLANT AT LOCKPORT

The commercial need of a deep waterway from Lake Michigan through the valley of the Illinois River and the Mississippi River to the Gulf is great. A simple and easy method is available for the work, free from the uncertainties and unknown factors that so often hamper engineering operations.

The construction of such a canal is not a local, but a national work. It means the establishment of an institution under government control which will furnish new and important means of communication in the central west. It offers a passageway for light-draft war vessels through the heart of the continent, independent of any unfriendly nation in time of war. On the purely commercial side it can rightly be maintained that were only the commercial interests of Chicago and St. Louis, and the towns and farms between, to be considered, the building of the canal would be fully justified. But there is vastly more than this at issue. All of the business interests of the great lakes, with their trade in coal and iron, lumber, grain and manufactured goods, lie waiting for the opportunity to extend their navigation southward through the Mississippi valley into the rich prairies of the central part of the continent. The ports of the Gulf of Mexico, and many of the ports of South America, would be opened to direct navigation with Chicago and Duluth and Buffalo. And when the time arrives for the opening of the Isthmian Canal, now assured to the nation, the still wider commercial reaches of the Orient would be attained.

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THE CHICAGO PARK SYSTEM

I.

PARK WORK, PRESENT AND FUTURE, IN THE SOUTH DIVISION

BY

HENRY G. FOREMAN

PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS

JUSTIFIED by the success which has marked the service in the new South Division parks and squares, the South Park Commissioners, now working toward the completion of the expansion epoch begun in 1903, are planning still another increase in recreation area and facilities. The dominant idea of the service in our new parks is to place public recreation facilities and educational and moral influences at the very doors of the people. While all the old park ideas of trees and flowers and water and verdant stretches are retained in the new-park idea, and to that extent we believe our new parks compare favorably with others anywhere, the novel, year-round service, which has drawn special attention to our new parks, is provided by neighborhood center features. It is the extensive use of the facilities of the clubhouse for the people that has created an emphatic demand in other portions of the South Division for similar appliances. The extent of the popularity of the new park facilities can be realized when one considers that nearly five million five hundred thousand persons actually used the gymnasia, baths, reading-rooms, club-rooms, assembly halls, refectories, game fields, etc., in these new parks during the last year alone. This figure excludes spectators. It is the record of actual service. The great value of such service is realized when one recalls that all but one of these parks are located in congested districts, where working people reside in homes that provide little more than the necessities to sustain life. Ten parks, for the most part small, neighborhood parks, are equipped with clubhouses now. The commissioners will proceed at once with the erection of such places in two more of the parks, one at Wentworth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street and the other at Princeton Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The acreage of these parks also will be increased to better meet existing needs. Requests from people, many of them flat dwellers, residing near Washington and Jackson Parks and also from residents about McKinley Park have been received by the commissioners to provide them with neighborhood center buildings and facilities. We are considering these requests now. We are anxious to grant them as soon as such a step is feasible.

Last winter the people residing in the manufacturing districts in the southern portion of Hyde Park, through their representatives in the General Assembly, secured the passage of an act authorizing the commissioners to issue bonds for locating more of these parks. The citizens of the South Park district by a vote of about two to one authorized the commissioners to issue $3,000,000 additional bonds for this purpose. The commissioners now have under consideration three or four sites in the southern portion of Hyde Park for additional parks and an additional site for a new park in the South Town.

The commissioners now are acquiring the lake front at South Chicago between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-ninth Streets to increase the size of Calumet Park, which lies on the lake shore between Ninety-ninth and One Hundred and Second

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Streets. This will give Calumet Park a lake frontage of nearly one mile. By filling in the shallow waters, a park of about one hundred and fifty acres can be created.

The commissioners recently acquired forty acres as an addition to McKinley Park, making the park nearly eighty acres in size, and are improving the additional forty acres.

The filling necessary for Grant Park, the old downtown lake front, has nearly been completed. It has been necessary to fill Lake Michigan to an average depth of twenty-seven feet. This summer the commissioners commenced placing black dirt and planting trees, laying out drives, walks, etc. When completed this park, including among its features the new Field Museum, will be the most beautiful and most serviceable public recreation ground contiguous to a business district possessed by any city in the world.

For a number of years the South Park Commissioners have desired to construct a shore boulevard to connect Grant and Jackson Parks, i. e., the downtown lake front and the park where the World's Fair was held. The legislature recently authorized the commissioners to settle with the riparian owners. The plan contemplates what really will be a strip of park about six miles in length, with drives, picnic grounds, etc., built from one thousand to two thousand feet from the shore. It is planned to have a waterway between the park connection and the present shore line. This will not only be beautiful to the eye, but will be serviceable for boating, swimming and other aquatic sports. The commissioners are indebted to the members of the Merchants', now the Commercial, Club, for supporting this project and helping to secure the necessary legislation to carry it out. This investment in a beautiful lake front is expected to help make Chicago the Paris of America.



LOOKING ACROSS THE LAGOON IN WASHINGTON PARK

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A PASTORAL SCENE IN WASHINGTON PARK

When the Midway was laid out it was intended that a waterway should run between the middle drive and the north and south drives respectively. This would furnish a water connection between Washington and Jackson Parks, with a cascade or a lock at the Washington Park end. This enterprise has been delayed owing to the expense of constructing necessary bridges, etc. The commissioners hope to undertake this work in the near future. The improvement will add largely to the beauty of the Midway. The waterway can be used for college rowing regattas and pleasure boating. Some day this feature may prove to be the Henley of the American Middle West.

While Jackson Boulevard and Western Avenue Boulevard are connecting links between the south and west park systems, there is no direct connection between the south park system and Lincoln Park. Building a boulevard connection has been under consideration for several years. Many plans have been proposed. The South Park Commissioners desire a connecting scheme which will prove practical and at the same time will appeal to the esthetic sensibilities. The present legislature passed acts which will enable the South Park and Lincoln Park Commissioners to join with the City of Chicago in bringing about this much desired improvement. The members of the Merchants', now the Commercial, Club were active in helping to secure this legislation.

While all the park boards in Chicago are working valiantly to provide ample modern facilities for public recreation, there are to-day only 2,843 acres of park land in the city, of which area sixty-seven per cent is in the South Division. This is not a large enough acreage for our present population. When the future of the city is considered, noting its destiny to be the metropolis of America, one can not evade the duty to mention what must come as the cap sheaf of the park building we are doing to-day.

An outer belt of forest and meadow-parks, embracing parts of the Skokie Marsh, a portion of the Des Plaines valley, reaching out into Du Page County, taking in the wooded hills to the southwest and absorbing the region of Lake Calumet, must be established. Then, I believe, it can be truthfully said, as it used to be said some years ago before other cities began to pattern after Chicago and outdo it in park building, that

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our city has the largest, the most beautiful, the best distributed and the most efficient park system in the world. To accomplish this grand result, as yet in the initial stages, every good citizen should address his earnest endeavor.

I regret the space allotted to me will not permit a discussion of the sociological side of park work. Suffice it to say that such parks as those providing neighborhood center facilities and natural features, like forests and meadows, are designed to aid in reducing poverty, intemperance, immorality, crime and sickness, including insanity. In this great cosmopolitan city, where for natural reasons manufacturing and commerce predominate, ample facilities must be provided to supply the workingman and his family with those necessary elements of life he is unable to supply. This provision is not merely humane and economic, it is imperative for reasons of public safety. It is evident that future park plans must recognize these factors in a growing ratio.

II.

PROGRESS IN THE WEST PARKS

BY

B. A. ECKHART

PRESIDENT OF THE WEST CHICAGO PARK COMMISSIONERS

A GREAT many improvements and extensions have been made in the West Park system during the last two years. The system comprises three large parks and seven small parks, in addition to the three smaller parks which are now being created in the congested districts of the West side: also nearly twenty-five miles of boulevards. The new conservatory being erected in Garfield Park will be one of the largest and finest buildings of its kind in the world and will contain a representative collection of plants as well as plants from tropical and sub-tropical countries, which will be kept on exhibition at all times and will be of great interest and educational value. The propagating houses adjoining the conservatory are models of their kind



THE REFECTORY BUILDING AND BOAT LANDING IN DOUGLAS PARK

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THE NEW SANDSTONE BRIDGE IN HUMBOLDT PARK



A WADING-POOL IN HUMBOLDT PARK

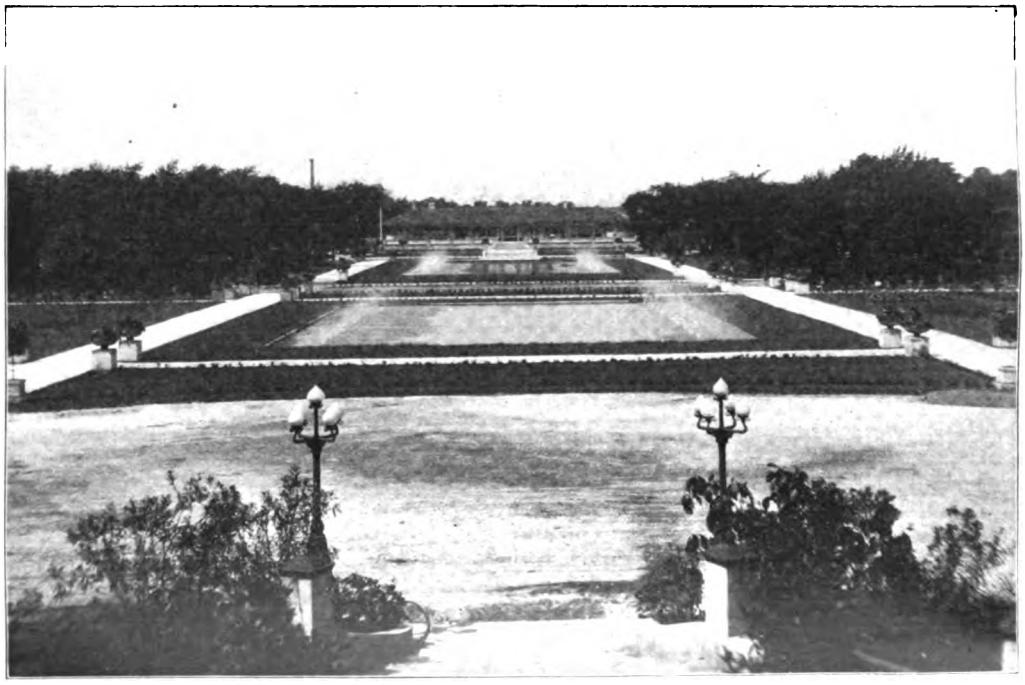
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and contain approximately thirty thousand square feet of floor space.

Large pavilions, boat landings and refectory buildings have been constructed in Humboldt, Garfield and Douglas Parks which are models of modern park architecture, great care being taken to have the buildings adapted to the needs of the public as well as artistic in design.

a prominent part of the garden. These gardens are already attracting many visitors from all parts of the city and will grow much more beautiful each year.

The grading and shaping of the unimproved area in Humboldt Park, consisting of about sixty acres, has been completed and this portion of the park is now in readiness for the extensive tree and shrub-



THE NEW WATER COURTS IN GARFIELD PARK

A magnificent rose garden is being completed in Humboldt Park, with many attractive features in connection with it. The beauty of this garden may be seen and enjoyed from an elevated promenade surrounding it. A garden hall connects the rose garden from the west with the naturalistic garden beyond and at the eastern entrance, directly opposite Reuter's statue, is an ornamental gateway with garden lanterns, water-fountains and seats.

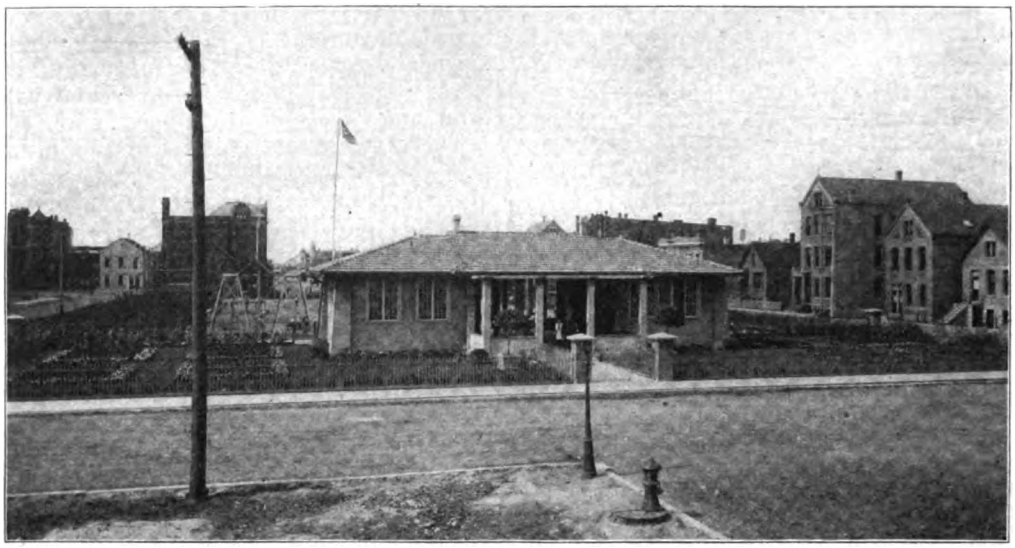
The naturalistic garden west of the rose garden, which surrounds the lagoon, is bordered with hardy plants of all kinds and planted with trees and flowering shrubbery, and the lagoon which has been narrowed to a brook is filled with water lilies and other aquatic plants, making it

bery planting this fall, which is necessary to fully complete the improvement.

In Garfield Park a splendid water court with innumerable fountains bordered on each side with broad shaded promenades has been constructed, extending from the new pavilion on the north to the music court on the south. Crossing the water court is a beautiful garden containing flowers of many hues, surrounded by flowering shrubbery and plants, with an attractive garden hall at the eastern entrance and at the western entrance an imposing garden gate with ornamental seats extending the entire width of the garden.

The old bicycle and horse-racing tracks in Garfield Park, which years ago outlived their usefulness, have been removed and

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HOLSTEIN PARK, ONE OF THE NEW SMALL PARKS IN TENEMENT DISTRICTS
Each of these parks is to be equipped with a building which is intended to be a neighborhood center for use during the entire year

that portion of the park is being restored to park purposes, and will be utilized as golf links and a large meadow for baseball, for lawn tennis and other outdoor sports.

A naturalistic gateway on the west side of Douglas Park at the Douglas Boulevard entrance has been created by the use of flowering shrubbery and appropriate trees with a fountain basin placed at the intersection of the boulevard and the park. This is one of the most beautiful entrances to any of the West side parks.

Adjoining the new pavilion and boat landing at Douglas Park a large music court with covered shelters on each side has been constructed. The pavilion overlooks the music court and the large meadow beyond and commands an excellent view of the park landscape. Spacious flower-gardens are being prepared and will contain many suitable flowers, which will be of great pleasure and enjoyment to all.

The West Park Board has selected three sites for small parks and playgrounds which are so badly needed on the West side for the health and well being of the thousands of women and children in the congested districts. Two of these sites have already been acquired and one of the parks is now being built. The field-house, consisting of assembly hall, library and reading-rooms, gymnasiums, shower baths and lunch-rooms, is in course of construction, as well as a large swimming pool. The work of making the two other parks will be commenced as early as possible and pushed to a speedy completion.

The improvement of Marshall Boulevard, which joins the West park system with the South parks, is practically completed, and after negotiations covering a period of many years, an agreement has finally been entered into for the construction of a subway under the numerous railway tracks at Thirty-first Street and Marshall Boulevard. This improvement is of vast importance, as it finishes the chain of boulevards connecting the West park system with the South parks and the North park system, and completes a pleasure driveway through the beautiful parks of Chicago, of thirty miles in length circling the city, with the exception of one mile in the downtown district from Jackson Boulevard to Ohio Street.

A complete modern system of electric lighting for the West parks and boulevards including new arc lamps will soon be installed, when the necessary electrical energy will be furnished from the water-power of the Sanitary District of Chicago. When these changes are effected, the result will be a greatly improved lighting service.

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The parks under the control of the West Chicago Park Commissioners now cover 614.41 acres, and the boulevards are 24.73 miles in length, making an additional area of 399.78 acres.

The location and area of the three small parks and playgrounds is as follows:

The site bounded by Chicago Avenue, Cornell, Noble and Chase Streets, comprising about eight acres, located in a densely populated district on the northwest side of the city.

The site bounded by Fourteenth Place, Barber, Union and Jefferson Streets, comprising about three acres, located in what is known as the Ghetto.

The site bounded by Fisk, May, Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, comprising about three and three-fourths acres, located in the congested district on the southwest side.

When the work of reconstructing and improving the entire West park system is finished, the people of the west division of the city will have a system of parks and boulevards of which they may well feel proud, and one that will compare favorably with any of the park systems in this country.

III.

THE NEW LINCOLN PARK

BY

FRANCIS T. SIMMONS

PRESIDENT OF THE LINCOLN PARK COMMISSIONERS

OF the three park systems embraced within the borders of Chicago, Lincoln Park is measurably the smallest in area, and almost immeasurably the greatest in the demands upon it by the people. It has been the study of its various boards of commissioners to build, sustain, and maintain a park essentially for the people. This in its broadest sense means the people who have the greatest need of a park. Lying as it does immediately upon the lake, and within a short distance of the congested part of the great northwestern portion of the city, it affords a breathing spot for this great population, who see no other grass, and who have no other glimpses of nature,



THE LAKE SHORE DRIVE

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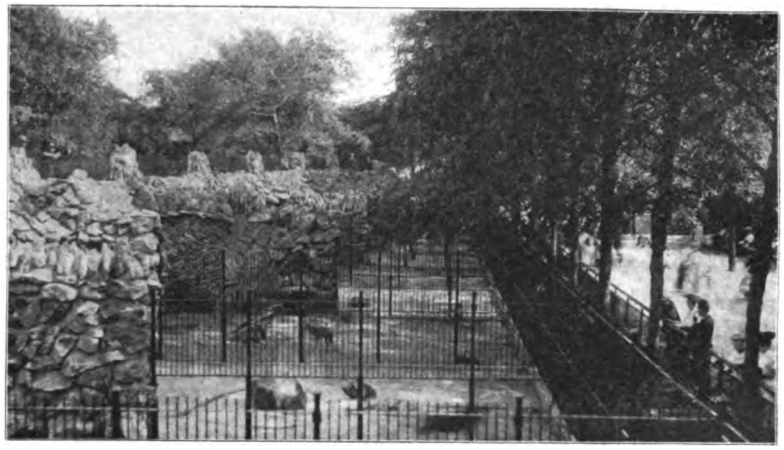


IN THE OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN, LINCOLN PARK

and whose lives are so circumscribed by their environment that this park really becomes to them one of their greatest blessings.

Its available area, being only a little over three hundred acres, is taxed to its very utmost, especially on holidays and the pleasant Sundays of the summer; one hundred thousand to one hundred and twenty thousand visitors on such days are not at all infrequent, and it became very evident that something had to be done to afford greater facilities for the ever-increasing population. The board in 1902 began looking about to accomplish this end, and as the submerged shallows of Lake Michigan was theirs, and lay temptingly within reach, it was not far to the decision that an addition could be accomplished by filling them in, and it was decided to thus increase the park area by over two hundred acres. A survey was made of the shore lying immediately north of the present park, and a plat made of the proposed extension, which at that time was entirely submerged by the lake. To effect this a system of dikes and breakwaters running along the outer boundaries was projected, which, when completed, would hold and retain the material which would be taken from the lake for filling up to grade this large area. Steps rapidly followed each other in gaining the necessary legislative action — the issuing of bonds, and the projection of the work. If Lincoln Park was required simply to take care of its local population, or the population lying contiguous and naturally tributary to it, the problems which to-day are forcing themselves upon the board would be very much simplified and lessened, but this park, fortunate in one sense, and unfortunate in another, contains drawing features. It contains the only zoölogical garden in the city, which, in its scope and wide and comprehensive selection of specimens, attracts the visitor from all parts of the city as well as from the country at large. Being immediately upon the lake makes it a Mecca for Chicago's people in the hot and oppressive days of the summer. Its extensive shade and free lawns make it an almost universal picnic ground. Probably nothing would strike the attention of a European visitor more forcibly than the free and unrestricted use of the lawns. The "Keep Off the Grass" signs which are so constantly in evidence in European parks, and which are so objectionable and forbidding, are not found here. Nothing could be more gratifying to the settlement-worker, the philanthropist, and the social economist than the sight of groups of families — almost innumerable — with their luncheons and other comforts, that dot the lawn-stretches of Lincoln Park. The writer accompanied the late Admiral Taylor to the park on an evening of a hot Sunday three years ago. Upon entering the park, the writer was mortified beyond expression to see that it was littered with newspapers, lunch-baskets, and other evidences of vanished feasts. He said to the Admiral, "By 9 o'clock to-morrow morning I could show you the park with a

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A GLIMPSE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

clean face. I regret its appearance exceedingly." The Admiral replied, "I think I have never seen anything more gratifying than what I see here. It shows me beyond question that this park is serving well its purpose for the people— they use it." This remark proved the Admiral a member of the "great democracy" which must count in its ranks all park boards who fulfill well their duty to the public.

To those who visit Chicago this year we desire to offer the following inducements to visit for a day this stretch of the "people's domain," which offers them, among many others, the following objects of interest: Its great stretches of lawn, shrubbery, flowers, trees and terraces, its roadways and paths, its shade and comfort, its horticulture department, its zoölogical garden with its attractions, and to those who are interested in a great engineering project, its work in the construction of the new park, which is at once novel and extensive. This embraces the great stone dike, which is being constructed from stone brought from the banks of the Drainage Canal, and the great dredge which is taking from the bottom of Lake Michigan, through an enormous pump, the clay which is to fill and form the foundation of the new Lincoln Park. It may be added here that this is probably the largest dredge of its kind in the United States, and is handling the material for this filling at a saving of over five times that of the lowest bid made by any contractor. All work in the building of the extension is done by the board, and none by outside contractors.

The trend of all recent and successful park-making is away from what has been known as the Italian or formal system of gardening. It has been the aim of the commissioners of Lincoln Park for the last six years to effect that which shall most closely conform to nature's own work. All architectural structures have been so planned and executed that they shall offer the least possible suggestion of artificiality, and planting has been carried on which will in every way possible conceal the so-called "works of man." A case in point was the building of a large service or stable-yard capable of accommodating and sheltering the vehicles, tools and utensils which are used in the surface management of a great park which has in the neighborhood of eighty horses, also furnishing a place for the refuse from the stable and the location of large compost bodies, the whole so effectively sunken that a casual visitor would approach within fifty feet of it without having the slightest knowledge of its existence. This was built of concrete, and planted over even to the edge of the shed roof — a sunken area viewed from the immediate exterior — a utile necessity viewed from the inside.

There is probably no feature of the Lincoln Park system that excites the universal admiration of not only the United States, but the world, as the concrete beach, which protects and beautifies the entire front of the park and its Lake

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Shore Drive. The broad graceful slope of the beach, surmounted by the Esplanade, is thrown into relief by the beautiful lawn which comes to its inward edge. This beach forms the great promenade of a large percentage of Chicago's North Side citizens. It is worthy of inspection, and inspection will immediately engender enjoyment. Its lineal extent is now about three miles, and when completed will be nearly five miles.

Space does not allow the taking up of the question of the small parks, public playgrounds, etc., and the many adjuncts which go to make up the Lincoln Park system. These we have, and they are ready for the inspection of all who may be interested.

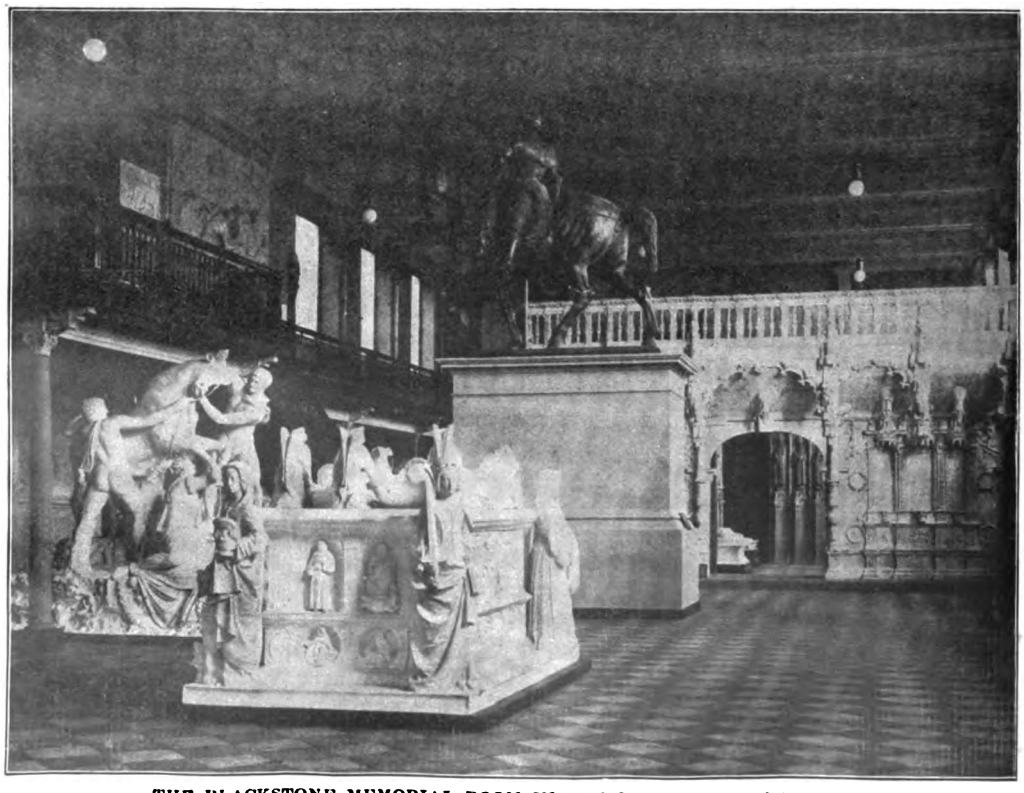
CHICAGO AS AN ART CENTER

BY

CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON

PRESIDENT OF THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO is a metropolitan city, therefore it is a center of many influences. Some of them are evil, but many of them are good. Morally the city is no better or no worse than other large cities of the world. In speaking of Chicago one is more apt to associate it with things commercial than with things educational or artistic. You may assert without dispute that Chicago is a center



THE BLACKSTONE MEMORIAL ROOM IN THE CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE
Containing casts of medieval sculpture

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of finance, a great railway center, and a center of manufacturers. You may also add that it is a center of agitation for the whole country. But there are those who would hesitate to call it a great educational center, or a center of art.

Nonetheless it is a fact that no city in our country is of greater importance as an educational center than Chicago. When you take into consideration the unique position of Chicago and the great population tributary to it, you can not overestimate the importance of all that is done in the city, be it in the world of commerce, politics, religion or art. You may also justly assert that Chicago is a center of art. An art center is a place where people come for inspiration and education; a place from which an artistic influence radiates; where a professional artist may gain a livelihood by following his profession; where there are collections of artistic objects, and a considerable number of persons who appreciate the good in painting, sculpture and architecture. Chicago possesses all of these qualifications.

I think all will admit that the center of art in Chicago is the Art Institute. Of it, then, I must necessarily speak. It has just completed the twenty-sixth year of its existence. You may measure the popularity and importance of any cause in a community by the support given to it by all classes. In the case of the Art Institute its building has been erected, its collections purchased, and its work conducted entirely by voluntary contributions.

A School of Art and Design has been maintained in Chicago since 1866. Only two cities of our country — New York and Philadelphia — established such a school earlier than Chicago. In 1879 the earlier institution known as The Academy of Design was replaced by The Art Institute. For the first three years of its existence The Art Institute occupied rented quarters. Then it built for itself a small brick building in Van Buren Street and four years later erected the building now owned by the Chicago Club. This it soon outgrew, and in 1893, assisted by the World's Columbian Exposition, it built its present home upon the lake front. In this building are installed a public Museum of Fine Arts, and a School of Art and Design. The Museum was formally opened in December, 1893. It has not been closed to the public a single day since that time. I know of no other museum of art in the world of which this can be said. We have a right to be proud of this record.

Until two years ago the work of the Art Institute was supported entirely by voluntary contributions. The City of Chicago has contributed the valuable site upon which the Institute has erected its palace. This building has already cost $1,000,000 and in it are installed collections of works of art valued at more than double this amount. In the maintenance of its Museum and School of Art the Art Institute spends annually $125,000. About twenty-five hundred families contribute annually to its support.

The Art Institute is nobly democratic. It exists for the people, and they appreciate its advantages. The Museum is open free to the public three days of each week, and upon all public holidays. During the past ten years the number of visitors to the Museum has exceeded that of any other art museum in the country, not even excepting the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city. For several years it has exceeded seven hundred thousand. This number is more than twice as large as the attendance at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and four times as great as that of the Philadelphia Academy.

The Museum is one of the first three in the country, and is brought by its management into close contact with the masses. The School of Art is perhaps the most comprehensive of its kind and the largest in the country. Here there are departments of painting, sculpture, architecture, decorative design, and a normal and a juvenile department. In these various sections the total enrollment of scholars the past year exceeded two thousand five hundred. A series of lectures upon art and kindred subjects is offered regularly to the public. Over 188 such lectures were given during 1906. Many temporary exhibitions of art are offered to the citizens of Chicago, giving them an opportunity of seeing the best of both ancient and modern work.

The existence of the Art Institute alone would make Chicago an art center of no mean pretensions. Aside from it,

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however, we have in our city an ever-increasing number of consecrated artists of ability and attainment, and they are able to maintain themselves here by their profession. While there are but a few private collections of paintings and sculpture of any considerable size in Chicago there is a large number of good pictures scattered about among its homes, and many collectors of objects of art. We have no need to be ashamed of Chicago as an art center. Few cities have relatively accomplished as much during the past twenty years. In no other city is the influence of art more directly felt by the masses. This is made evident by the taste displayed in the decoration and furnishing of private and public places, which has increased greatly during the past decade.

It has been said that the final aim of a democracy is to increase the satisfaction and joys of life for the great masses of the people. There are many good influences in Chicago working to this end. In enumerating them one can not ignore those of its artistic life. The citizens of Chicago have need to exalt these good influences. Chicago is a center of art of large and ever-increasing influence.

CHICAGO AS A BANKING CENTER

BY

CHARLES G. DAWES

PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

THE great and rapid growth of Chicago in the past, its geographical location and natural resources, destine it to be in the future, as it is to-day, one of the great financial centers of the United States. It has attained this high plane of financial importance in a few short years, during which time it has distanced many of the older cities of the East, and to-day the volume of business transacted by its banks is second only to that of New York. Year by year its banks have enlarged their sphere of usefulness and activity, until now the entire country is doing business with them.

During the approximately seven years from April 26, 1900, to May 20, 1907, the banking facilities of Chicago have been largely augmented. In no other like period has there been so rapid and substantial a growth. The banks have increased in number from thirty-three to fifty-six; their capital from $30,072,000 to $54,600,000, or eighty-two per cent; and their aggregate resources from $401,977,000 to $833,225,000, or 107 per cent. Surplus and undivided profits show an increase from $22,811,826 to $50.563,384, or 121.66 per cent. Total deposits grew from $343,672,605 to $702,447,462, or 104.4 per cent. The total clearings of the Chicago banks for 1906 amounted to $11,047,311,890, an increase over 1900 of $4,247,776,292, or 62.46 per cent. The first six months of 1907 show a gain of $770,779,921 over the corresponding period of last year. Clearings for June amounted to considerably over $1,000,000,000 and show a gain of $122,859,000 as compared with June, 1906.

That which well indicates the extent to which the banks of Chicago are entering the financial affairs of the country is the balances of other banks with the Chicago banks. The fact that this amount is growing has a distinct bearing upon the general financial stability of our country. It is proverbial in banking circles that the unstable deposits of any bank are the deposits with it of other banks. The strain which is put every year at the crop-moving period and especially in panic periods upon the banks of New York by the demands from the interior for a portion of the enormous balances which they carry there is to-day the menace of our financial system. To-day Chicago is commencing to relieve New York of some of this strain.

The amount of money on deposit with

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the banks of Chicago to the credit of banks in other parts of the country has increased 90.9 per cent in the last seven years and on May 20, 1907, amounted to $228,522,124. Upon these balances as a basis, the banks of Chicago during 1906 shipped in actual currency through the Sub-Treasury to their correspondents in the south and west $175,000,000, of which amount $84,000,000 — nearly one-half — went during the last four months of the year. The organization since the passage by Congress of the Amendatory Act of March 14, 1900, of hundreds of national banks of $25,000 capital in the great territory west of the Mississippi River, as well as in the south, the most of which are carrying a portion of their reserve with Chicago banks, has still further linked Chicago to the commercial growth of the interior of our country. Chicago is and always will be one of the great financial centers of the United States, due to the facilities it possesses for handling the vast inland commerce of the country, the conservative methods of its banks and business men and to its present commanding financial position.

In the banking business in the United States the past few years have marked one great change in method which is now having and will have the most important economic effect. The growth of wealth during the last decade in the newer sections of the country has for almost the first time in our commercial history given central, western and southern banking institutions a loanable surplus of deposits over the requirements of their local communities. No demand is more unerring in seeking a supply than the demand for money. As a consequence the machinery long since employed by the borrower in the east to supply his needs has vastly extended the field of its operation until to-day a very large percentage of the country banks of the United States are in receipt of daily offerings of commercial paper from the large manufacturing and producing centers and are steady purchasers of it.

To this extension of the operations of the commercial loan brokers of the United States, which has been in obedience to a perfectly natural law of business, is largely due the fact that the proportion of the deposits of all the national banks of the United States held by the national banks of New York has in seven years declined from 23.3 per cent to 16.5 per cent, while the same proportion in the city of Chicago has remained unchanged during that period and now amounts to five per cent.

It is very interesting to consider as to what effect upon the ability of the banking system of our country to respond to the demands of a panic situation this great change, as compared with the conditions incident to the panic of 1893, will have. Unquestionably the greater reliance of the manufacturing and producing institutions of the country upon outside banks for the funds necessary to carry on their current business will have the effect to lessen the demands upon the central banks during the acute panic period. That the proportion of total deposits of banks of the United States held in New York has declined in seven years and not increased in Chicago is, in my judgment, directly attributable to the increased holdings of commercial and other paper held by interior banks; and to a considerable degree the curtailment of interior bank credits, which will be incident to the next financial depression, will be effected through calling in of widely distributed commercial paper.

The diversion of money by the interior banks into commercial paper which formerly was allowed to a larger extent to accumulate in balances in New York and Chicago banks for the sake of the interest allowed is one of the distinctly favorable elements in our financial condition. The value of this growing independence of the interior banks of the country as a principle of national economic policy is that for which the advocates of the continuance of the present banking system of the United States, as distinguished from the centralized branch banking concerns of Canada and Europe, have contended. The nation has broader financial foundations than ever before to stand on during any commercial disturbances, but to a greater extent than ever will the strong, reliable, independent and conservative banking system of Chicago be found of assistance in such emergencies as those of past years.

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CLASS ENMITY ON TRIAL

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE MINERS AND THE CORPORATIONS OF COLORADO THAT CULMINATED IN THE TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF W. D. HAYWOOD

BY

JOHN S. TIERNEY

IN the verdict of not guilty returned by the Idaho jury in favor of William D. Haywood, charged with the murder of Frank Steunenberg, former governor of the state, there is contained a lesson for all who were parties to that great legal conflict.

The finding of the twelve Idaho farmers carries a much wider significance than merely registering the fact that the man accused was innocent of the charge. The trial of Haywood marked an epoch in the turbulent history of industrial conflict in the western states, and the leaders of both sides will do well to take counsel of moderation in all their future relations.

For more than a generation the workers and the employers of the mining west have been locked in deadly embrace. The battles have waged with more or less fierceness, and outlawry has been the resort of each when ends were to be gained and opportunity offered. The civil government of the several districts has been dominated at one time or another by either side and the power of entrenched authority rather than justice has rendered decisions in the causes submitted for determination.

With the evolution in mining the large properties became concentrated in the hands of the few. Miners from the very character of their labor are not the class upon whom can be practiced these economies for the increase of dividends without a protest. A score of years ago the miners were mostly hardy prospectors who consented for the time being only to work for wages. With the accumulation of a little stake they would again start for the hills in their search for gold. With the hope always alive in their breasts of developing into the millionaire class it was only natural that the spirit of independence was strong within them. These men were not the kind to submit to wage-reductions or burdensome conditions of employment.

Attention was first drawn to mining troubles in the deeds of violence committed in the Cœur D'Alene mining district of northern Idaho. The Western Federation of Miners was strongly entrenched in the Cœur D'Alenes, the mines and mills of the district, with the exception of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan corporation, according them the full-wage scale, hours of employment and recognition as a union. The Bunker Hill & Sullivan management steadfastly refused to recognize the union, and, while some union men were employed by this corporation, their places were being taken by non-union workmen.

On April 29, 1899, a force of union miners numbering about eight hundred took possession of a train of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company at Burke and proceeded down the cañon to Wardner, where the concentrating mill of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Company was located. With military precision they advanced on the mill, laid a huge charge of dynamite under it and blew it up. The loss sustained was about $100,000 and two men were killed, one a non-union miner named James Cheyne and a union miner named Smith. Following the destruction of the mill the men returned as they had come, by train, and prepared to go about their business as if nothing had happened.

Frank Steunenberg, the man who was murdered by Orchard's bomb, was governor at the time, and appeal was made to him for troops and a declaration of martial law. The miners counted upon Steunenberg's denying the request, for had they not contributed largely to his nomination and election? Their confi-

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dence in Steunenberg's inaction was misplaced and the next day the governor issued a call for troops, the request being sent to the federal government because the Idaho National Guard was at that time in the Philippines. General Merriam and a regiment of negro soldiers were sent to the district and, before martial law was declared, wholesale arrests were made of the union miners. A huge stockade was constructed and into this enclosure the prisoners were thrown indiscriminately.

This institution was the infamous bull pen which will always be regarded as a blot upon the fame of every person connected with it. Cruelties unspeakable were practiced by the negro troops and the bitterness engendered between the two forces at that time survives to this day. Besides imprisoning without warrant of law all workmen known to be members of the union, the officers in command deposed the civil authorities and installed creatures of their own selection who administered the laws in accordance with instructions issued by the Mine Owners' Association.

For more than six months the distemper ran its course and when the troops were finally withdrawn the district was declared safe. The Federation was thoroughly shattered, the union miners spread all over the western country, finding refuge in camps from Mexico to Alaska. A great many of the men went to Colorado, numbers of them finding employment in Cripple Creek.

Prior to the election of James H. Peabody as governor of Colorado in 1902 the Western Federation was strong in numbers and influence in the state. The Democratic party, with which they were most affiliated, nominated for governor that year Edward C. Stimson, who as judge of the district court of which Teller County, the Cripple Creek district, was a part, had given offense to the miners. As a rebuke to the Democrats the miners cast their votes for Frank W. Owers, the Populist candidate, and Stimson was defeated. Peabody had received the solid support of the mine-owners.

Early in 1903, a few months after Peabody entered the office, the mill operators of Colorado City, with Charles M. McNeil at their head, began discharging the members of the union employed at the several reduction works. A strike was called in March, but this was settled by a commission appointed by Governor Peabody, to which body miners and mill-owners agreed to submit their differences. Hardly had the commission filed its report with the governor before the workmen charged McNeil and his fellow employers with bad faith. Several ineffectual attempts were made to settle the troubles, but they failed and another strike was called in July. A few weeks later, on August 10, a general strike was called in the Cripple Creek district, the cause being that the mines of the district were shipping ore to the unfair mills. It was the hope of the Federation leaders to cripple the reduction mills by shutting off their supply of ore.

On September 4, 1903, Governor Peabody sent in the troops in response to requests made by the Mine Owners' Association, and the Citizens' Alliance, an organization of business men dominated by the mine-owners. A number of arrests were made by the military officers, who were under orders from the mine-owners.

While the strike was on — from August 10, 1903, until June 6, 1904—deeds of violence were committed, both sides being charged with responsibility. On November 14 an attempt was made to wreck the Florence & Cripple Creek train and the miners were accused of the job. A week later an explosion occurred in the Vindicator mine, in which Superintendent Charles McCormick and Shift Boss Melvin Beck were killed. Not until June 6, 1904, did the next act of violence occur. At 2 o'clock in the morning of this date the platform at the Independence station was blown up and fourteen non-union miners who were waiting to take the train to Cripple Creek were killed. This act, immediately charged to the miners, marked the end of the strike. Law was taken into the hands of the mine-owners and every known union man or sympathizer was run out of the district, a whole trainload being deposited upon the barren prairies at the Kansas and Colorado state line.

For a full year the situation in the mining districts wore a peaceful aspect. The Federation was doing as well as it

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might to repair its shattered fortunes. It had been all but broken by the costly Colorado strikes. The bulk of its membership was found in the camps of Colorado and with but few exceptions these camps were being run on the open-shop principle, or, as in Cripple Creek, Leadville and Telluride, with a strict embargo against all union men.

After this period of quietude the country was startled by news of the assassination of Frank Steunenberg, who, more than six years before, had issued orders for troops to take possession of the Cœur D'Alenes. The Steunenberg murder was committed at 6 o'clock on the evening of December 30, 1905. A bomb was attached to the gate-post of his house and as he opened the gate to enter the yard his body received the full force of the discharge.

Among the suspects who were immediately arrested was a man giving his name as Thomas Hogan. He was later identified as Harry Orchard and a member of the Western Federation of Miners. Newspaper reports for the next few days intimated that the Federation was concerned in the taking off of Steunenberg, but these rumors were giving way to more up-to-date news when fresh interest in the case was taken by the action of the state authorities of Idaho and Colorado in forcibly taking William D. Haywood, secretary; Charles H. Moyer, president, and George A. Pettibone, former member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, from their homes and rushing them on a special train to Boise, Idaho.

All the motions known to the law were attempted by the prisoners' counsel to secure their freedom, but the court of last resort, the United States Supreme Court, held that the question of illegal extradition was not involved and the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was denied by that tribunal.

The state elected to try William D. Haywood first, and the date was set for May 9, 1907. Three weeks were consumed in the selection of a jury, and on June 4 Harry Orchard was called to the stand. It is doubtful if such a tale as was told by Orchard ever fell from human lips.

He gave his true name, Albert E. Horseley; was born in Canada and was forty-two years old. His first offenses were committed at Wooler, Canada, where he ran a cheese factory. He gave short weight in the cheese and finally burned his factory and pocketed the insurance. His next move was to run away with another man's wife, their destination being Detroit. From Detroit the pair went to Vancouver, where they separated, the woman going back to Canada and Orchard drifting to this country, finally landing in the Cœur D'Alenes. After a more or less precarious existence, during which he tried his hand at several occupations, he started mining, being in this employment and a member of the miners' union for several months before the raid was made on the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill. His was the hand which touched one of the fuses which resulted in the explosion of the mill.

Orchard escaped the country before the troops entered, taking his way to Montana. In 1902 he arrived at Cripple Creek and secured employment at one of the mines, again joining the union. He was an indifferent union man, he testified, and took no part in union deliberations until the strike was called the following year.

According to his testimony he set the bomb which resulted in the death of McCormick and Beck in the Vindicator. He set bombs for Governor James H. Peabody, Chief Justice William H. Gabbert, Justice Luther M. Goddard, and investigated conditions with a view to assassinating Frank J. Hearne, president of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, David H. Moffat, president of the First National Bank, and Sherman Bell, adjutant-general of Colorado. One Denver man, Merrit E. Walley, met death in a vacant lot by the explosion of a bomb which Orchard testified he set for Judge Gabbert.

Lyte Gregory, a detective employed by the mine-owners, was shot to death while leaving a saloon in West Denver, and Orchard testified he committed the murder. The explosion at the Independence depot, Orchard testified, was done by him and Steve Adams. Several months later he exploded a bomb at the San Francisco residence of Fred Bradley, former manager of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Company. Bradley was thrown to the street

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by the force of this explosion, but escaped serious injury. The owner of the Bradley house secured a judgment of $10,000 from the San Francisco Gas Company, charging the explosion to defective piping.

The assassination of Steunenberg completed the recital of Orchard's tale of crime.

For five days Attorney E. F. Richardson cross-examined Orchard, but without making any dent in his story. The man stuck to his facts, maintaining throughout that after every job he conferred with the Federation leaders, received his pay and was given instructions to go after the next victim.

The requirements of the law in conspiracy cases demand that corroborative proof be presented to connect the defendant Haywood with the conspiracy charged by the state and to which Orchard testified. It was not sufficient that the proof be of such character as to corroborate Orchard's statements as to the manner in which the numerous deeds were committed. It must show beyond a reasonable doubt that Haywood, in fact, was a party to all of the homicides. In this requirement it is admitted the state was deficient.

From the nature of the case it was inevitable that the entire trail of the mining states should be traversed. The state, undertaking the herculean task of imposing responsibility upon the defendant for more than a score of murders, threw wide open the gates for the introduction of reams of testimony that seemed strangely out of place in a trial to determine the murderer of Frank Steunenberg. That attempt of the state constituted its weakness, for Haywood's attorneys well argued that the state's case was no stronger than its weakest link, and where one link was missing the entire chain was discredited.

Under the leadership of Attorney Clarence S. Darrow the theory of the defense early developed into a presentation of conditions in the mining camps that would excite the sympathy of the jury and arouse their prejudices against the mine-owners and allied forces who were responsible for such exceeding brutality. Darrow injected into the trial the elements of industrial struggle and he was successful in keeping this phase of the situation constantly before the jury.

As Orchard was the chief prop of the case for the state so he became the chief point of attack for the defense. Indisputable evidence was presented to show his connection and constant association with the detectives of the Mine Owners' Association. It was brought out that the first time he went to see Haywood and Moyer he traveled from Cripple Creek to Denver on a pass and money given him by Detective D. C. Scott, an employee of the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad. It was testified on behalf of the defense that the day of the Independence depot explosion Detective K. C. Sterling admitted knowledge of the perpetrators and called off the man who was following bloodhounds tracking the scent left by Orchard. The failure of the state to place Sterling on the witness stand, although he was in the court-room, was a damaging admission of the man's guilty knowledge.

The exposure of the methods of the Pinkerton detectives as furnished by the witness Morris Friedman, former stenographer to James McParland, was another blow to the state. It was shown by documentary evidence that the Pinkertons had their spies in all of the active labor unions, that they frequently were officers of these unions and they made regular reports to the agency, which in turn were forwarded to the mine-owners. In one case it was shown that the man who was chairman of a strike committee, entrusted with the distribution of the strike funds, was an operator for the Pinkertons.

The result of the Haywood trial is of far-reaching importance. The radical element on both sides has been taught a lesson. Mine-owners will not again brave the force of public opinion by the institution of the infamous bull pen and resort to indiscriminate deportations. The miners are men and they will receive treatment as such. It is worthy of comment that men bearing the American names of Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone, Davis, Easterly, Aikman, Parker, Foster, Houghton, Harper and scores of others were lined up on one side. These men are Americans and when bull pens are erected for incarceration of such blood it is unfortunate to the last degree.

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VITALIZING GERMAN ART

BY

JAMES WILLIAM PATTISON

AUTHOR OF "PAINTERS SINCE LEONARDO".

CIVILIZATION exterminates wild men. Civilization fears them, loving the security of orderliness. All orderliness creates limitations, your real wild man being a genius in his lines of excellence; losing his virtue when enslaved by regulations. A real genius in art is something of a wild man; frequently a good deal wild. Enslaved by orderliness, he loses his virtue.

What vital part has Germany played in the development of art since Hans Holbein, until the coming of Boecklin, Menzel and Lieberman? Painters and sculptors have come and gone — an army of art workers; but what great italics of their making are written into the pages of art history to arrest our attention as we study? We have seen the schools of Düsseldorf and Münich spreading art over the walls and parks of Europe and America with a learning, ingenuity and literary inventiveness without limit; but what has it done to add life to art? What new movement has grown out of it? Shadow and Schirmer have led a long line of followers, but which of them has risen up like the summer sun to dispel the night of formalism and academical entanglements? Knaus has done well and we may love his well-told stories; Piloty has spread theatrical arrangements on good canvas, but did their genius excite the denizens of the beehive into swarming? When some rare queen bee did stir abroad, the kings of the academy — even the kings of the royal house — ran out with their rattle of tin horns and beating of tin pans to drown the busy buzzing that might have led to a new life of the swarm.

Wonderful as has been the originality, force and beauty of German music, the painting and sculpture have not convinced the world or brought about any widespread movement. Germany has had, until the present generation, no Claude Monet to unite science to artistic feeling, no Puvis de Chavanne to show the way in mural decoration, no Barbizon group to delight us and lead the feelings of others, or, to go back farther, no Delacroix to create a revolution against classicism, no Rossetti who, though mistaken, was the means of breaking down the bars and letting loose the free sentiments of a host of workers in picture-making or decoration. Even the "great" Kaulbach was more pompous and artificial than the world was willing to accept for long, and he left no inheritance.

After these centuries of Germany's labored art effort — since Holbein — came Menzel, a lithographer's apprentice, who stole a march on the academicians while they thought him beneath their notice, and won the world by his audacity and sincere artistic feeling. And Boecklin crept in unawares to startle the denizens of the desert by his intense force, directness, decorative effect and original methods. Perhaps it is to Boecklin that we must give the credit for that which now prevails so largely. Lieberman, Stuck, Zügel, come before us, and how they startle the chronic gallery-walker; uncouth, unexpected, original, intensely artistic, how they stir the blood, making one angry, another delighted. I am not praising extravagances or commending insanities for their own sake, but I am declaring that these men have life, the life and liberty of the freebooter if you like; but they do live. Wild men are such extraordinary geniuses in the line of their special attainments; the woodcraft, the

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"SAHARET" BY FRANZ STUCK

perceptive faculties, the acuteness of hearing and of vision, the surf and waterfall swimming of the Sandwich Islander, the wood-carving of the New Zealander, all of it not "pretty" perhaps, but wonderful and exciting admiration. Such a wild man is Franz Stuck, by academical standards a barbarous painter, but free and fierce as the whirlwind, which he resembles.

It is very doubtful if any one considers the color of Stuck's pictures "pleasing." In a way harmonious, it is often a smudge of dark tones most disorderly in the manner of brushing, not in accord with the handling taught in the schools. Some of his smaller decorative panels are very like those of the Italian renaissance, nymphs and satyrs in procession, but still Stuck's own in sentiment. But others, representing perhaps wild spirits which pursue the object of their hatred, are highly individual in coloring and arrangement. He loves the weird and awful sug-

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"REST," BY HEINRICH ZUGEL

gestions of his imagination and renders them in a wild and awful way. If we do not like these uncivilized demons, all the worse for us; inasmuch as Stuck has won his place in the ranks of the mighty he cares nothing for our displeasure, knowing that his own coterie will stand by him and that the world at large is overawed by the opinion of those who seem to know; as it has, indeed, been overawed.

Stuck's "Salome" shows the most individual of all treatments of this threadbare subject. Sometimes she is represented as a pretty woman merely, sometimes as a demoniacal woman. Stuck shows her the true Oriental; bushy hair massed over a sensual face, peculiar, wicked eyes and lustful mouth, naked to the waist, and arms aloft in a dance of savage triumph. Behind her rises an Ethopian slave, as wicked-looking as herself, and he bears the pallid head on a charger, surrounded with a blue halo. The background is a night sky thickly besprinkled with stars, against which the ghastly pale, moonlit flesh of the siren gleams with a startlingly vicious whiteness. Below the waist hangs a translucent stuff of strange bluiness, its forms not made out and brushed in the most unusual lines. It matters not that there are little squares of pure vermilion arranged in a window-like block just below the blue of the halo of the head, or that we can not explain their use or reason for being. These brilliant touches give to the night its essential mystery and uncanniness. May be that this is a square lantern of tiny panes lit within; who cares? Certainly Stuck did not care about our understanding, knowing the use of the spots in creating mystery and depth in the sky. Artists wonder at the skill of this unaccountable painter.

Stuck can express more of the wildness of spirit in woman, without extraordinary movement or gesticulation, than any artist I know in this decade, or any German artist these many years. The "Saharet" is the portrait of a danseuse, Miss Clarissa Ross, an Austrian who is now creating a decided sensation on the German stage. Lenbach has also painted her portrait, but never could the late great man express so much of devilment in a face as Stuck has here suggested. The face is pale and the figure of that slender type which hints at the elasticity of a willow twig. The ripe,

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red lips gleam from that pale tint of skin, an echo of the red rose in the intensely black hair. This is more than a portrait — an intense characterization, a lithe animal ready to spring.

My eye fell on a picture by the cattle-painter, Zügel, as I passed through a gallery one day. I saw slightly rising ground reaching out under a little forest, the tops of the trees cut off by the top of the frame, and there were wonderful spots of sunshine flickering over bowlders in the foreground, such brilliant glints of sunlight as I had never seen before in any painting. The color of the ground under these trees was peculiarly well found and gave the impression of mystery and distance. Passing again, imagine the surprise; these bowlders gradually resolved themselves into wallowing hogs, nor was it possible to distinguish distinctly the individual hogs or to count them, and over their bodies flickered the brilliant spots of sunshine. Often as this effect of the spots of light falling through the gaps in the foliage has been painted, never did artist do it so successfully, and the color was rich, clear and true. The uncountableness of the hogs was a part of the game. Had they been clearly defined the feeling of eye confusion (essential to this effect of brilliant light) had not existed. The means employed, the brushwork and the coloring, broke all records and all rules of procedure, and this man is also an unfettered barbarian.



"AWAY FROM THE FESTIVITY," BY ADOLPH MUNZER

Zügel secures "tonal" effects by employing rich, pure pigments, though it is customary among painters to mix together several colors to make a scale of tints as one might mix three or four grays to decorate a room quietly. Zügel's pictures are tonal, though the colors are pure blue, pure orange and pure green, laid with a

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very large, well-loaded brush. He manages so to place them side by side as to force the eye to see them in a perfect harmony. A brace of black and white cattle, half in sunlight, half in shadow, have brilliant touches of clear blue on their dark backs and many rich tints of orange, running into pure burnt sienna, on their white flanks, a beautiful play of sunlight and shadow. The point of this description of color, understandable by artists, is the fact that in all the range of German art, through many cycles, no man has been so audacious, so original or so impressive as a painter of effects of sunlight.



"THE DEPARTURE," BY WALTER PUTTNER

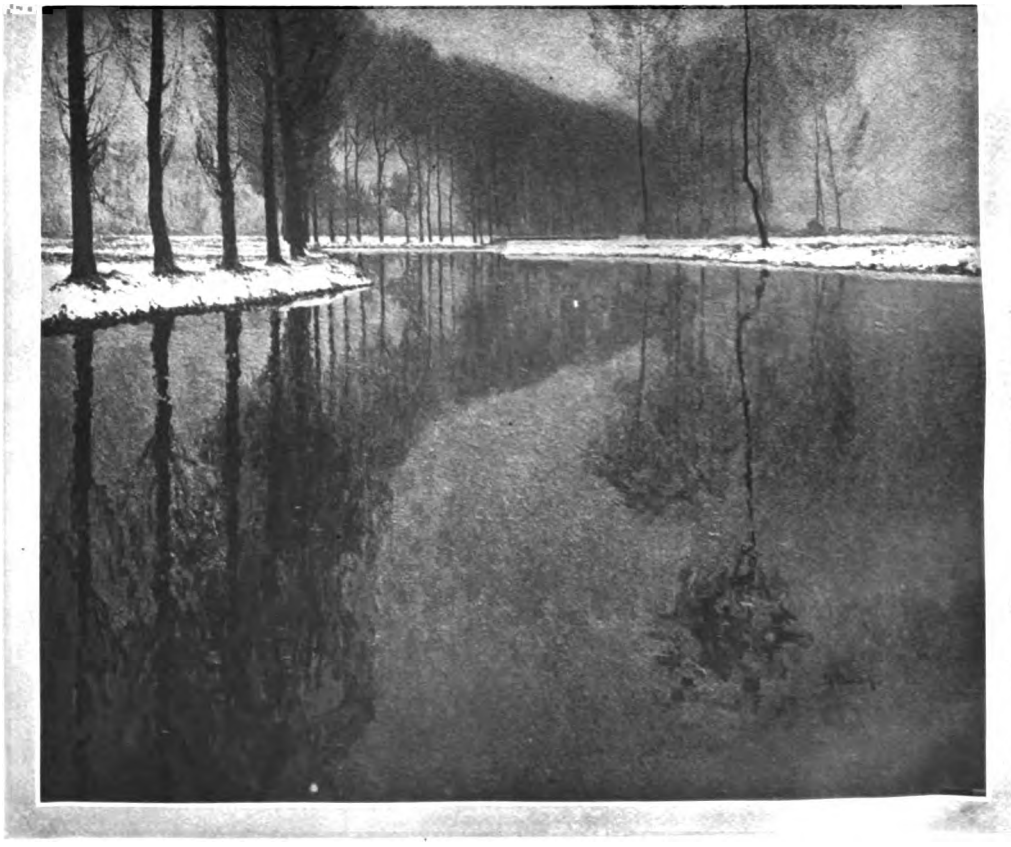
Audacity is the most interesting feature in life; and it conquers many things. If audacity makes some people angry, no one cares, and the audacious artist is always ready to take the consequences of his temerity. Adolph Münzer, of Münich, has painted what appeared to be the homeliest woman in Germany. Appeared homely — but on longer acquaintance we concluded that the woman could pass as good-looking but for her atrociously ugly hat. Münzer's brush-strokes lay distinct and forceful even in the face, and the color tones were remarkably well found, a gray violet dress on some arrangement of subtle greens. Other notes of varied colors maintained the essential variety. This represents a woman seated on a sofa — probably a portrait — in the most awkward pose imaginable, her feet thrust out ungracefully beneath the dress. What virtue dwelt in the art work? First of all a peculiar vitality and personality in the face and the pose. But the knowledge of anatomy: the sense of a real person within the voluminous dress, the sway of the human form, is superb. Also, all objects in the picture are kept in their distance and atmosphere. But the abandon in the brushing, great daubs of paint an inch wide, which made confusion at near view, delightfully render every texture and every fold or shape. There sits a doll on the sofa beside this lady of the ugly hat. The presence of this infant's delight seems to recall the practice of Rembrandt, who arranged his people in any odd studio properties that happened to be at hand; carried away with the love of painting things, no matter what. This doll happened to be there and the artist

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painted it wantonly, for love of painting, and this is a barbarism which speaks eloquently of the artist's sincerity as a painter. Perhaps the doll suggests the quiet of home.

Max Clarenbach, of Düsseldorf, painted in winter on the River Erft in such a large way as to attract the attention of every gallery visitor. The snow is confined to a narrow strip of low river bank on the edge of a land so perfectly flat that its far-reaching is rendered within the space of a line of no thickness. Sky, water and naked trees make the picture. The silent mistiness and chilly lonesomeness of the winter, the stillness of the water, which occupies the lower two-thirds of the canvas, the forbidding frostiness of the sky, of the same color as the water, these make us feel the season and the poetry of it. But the true artistic feeling lies in the stately rows of trees and their motionless reflections in the water. This is extraordinarily simple in arrangement and all in one tone of color, and therefore convincing and appealing to our senses. That procession of tall trees seems a marching army striding across the deserted land, and it imposes itself on us. It is not alone very original, it is impressive in its largeness of space and largeness of conception.

That long view of a terrace with many little tables set for eating under the long arms of the trees, and the array of windows in the low, far-reaching building, is an arrangement which surely must arrest every one who passes along the art gallery. All lengthy repetitions of similar forms are like arcades, impressive. The artist is Konrad von Kardorff, of Berlin, and he also renders an effect of sun flecks in shadow. There is more of the sense of shadowness and reposefulness in the effect than of intense brilliancy in the spots of



"WINTER ON THE ERFT," BY MAX CLARENBACH

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sunshine. This is a quiet place to eat, read and smoke peacefully. We almost hope that there are never more than these five or six customers present at one time, so restful is this summer afternoon. Here again we have the vitality of swift and rugged brush-strokes and a superb tonality in the color.

Rude handling for its own sake is not necessarily a virtue, but when I recall all the pictures which I knew in Germany when I first spent salad days there as a student, with their finish, their orderliness *(regelmässigkeit)* and lack of dash-



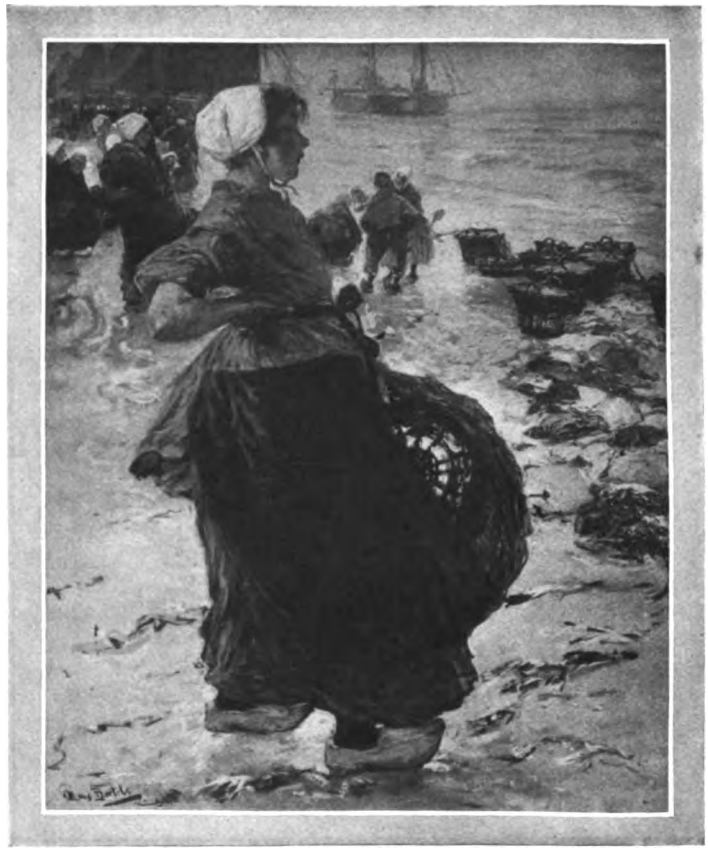
"THE BREITHORN," BY HANS BEATUS WIELAND

ing abandon, it wakes up the sluggish spirits to examine Walter Puttner's picture of the old gentleman who sits, in his overcoat, surrounded with all his bags, bundles and baskets ready for the cab to take him to the railway station. Does he read the newspaper for a pastime, or to find the hour of his train? It is Münich genre painting, of the sort which has won so much popularity and has disgusted all connoisseurs these many years. That is, it is such in subject, but in color, handling and impetuous spiritedness it proves how absolutely the old fashions have passed away.

Water-color painting has come to its own in Germany. Probably the Hollanders have done more to free this beautiful and forceful method of using paint from its long-time slavery to prettiness and littleness, but there are water-colors by Menzel, done long ago, which are the negation of all the "legitimate" methods imposed on us by the English, who first used water-color seriously. I still hear artists talking about the legitimate way of using this color, meaning the confinement of it to the brilliant effect of transparent washes over white paper. If this method is the more brilliant, the use of opaque colors, either with or without an admixture of solid white, gives the means of producing force and vitality in a way that oils can scarcely excel. In the picture by Hans Beatus Wieland, of Münich, giving us intensely real and hard snow-peaks in bright sunlight against the dark sky of these high altitudes, there is a force which no mere wash of color could give, or seldom gives. The near mass of rounded mountain is in a play of rich browns, on which the bluish threads of frozen snow and water are lined most picturesquely. But it is the intensity and force of the painting which carries us away.

There are many painters using water-color in this way, and such work was

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"A KATWYK FISHER GIRL," BY HANS VON BARTELS

never seen in Germany until quite recently. Professor von Bartels, of Münich, uses it constantly and with splendid results. Possibly he is still in the fashion of the old school as regards composition and arrangement, but his direct and spirited brushwork are of the modern movement. At any rate, he is an artist of great originality in the painting of the sea and its borderings. It is only when he gives a story with figures that he recalls the old school. His tempestuous surf painting is entirely his own. What makes us wonder is the superb swiftness and directness of his handling and his independent use of colors.

No consideration of recent German art would be complete without paying attention to Franz von Lenbach, who for so many years carried away the hearts of the Germans with his portraits of Bismarck and other famous men of the fatherland. I recall with distinctness a certain presentation of Count von Moltke, in which the face appeared as if the brave general had just washed in soap and had no towel at hand, so shiny was it. If there ever existed a painter who did things contrary to the rules it was this same Lenbach. He brushed his colors in any fashion but the right one and never seemed to brush them twice in the same manner. One of the fascinations of his art is the unaccountableness of it, but he could give the character of his subject; sometimes it was a caricature, as is true of all character painters. This barbaric manner of arriving at his results has had an immense influence in the growth of the German revival. The whole matter resolves itself into this: given freedom and a line of talented men and there will always be a revival and the world will feel the movement.

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FROM BEYOND THE SNOW-LINE

THE STORY OF THE ICEBERG

BY

ALFRED SIDNEY JOHNSON

THOUGH classed among the greatest of marine wonders, the icebergs, strangely enough, are creatures of the land. Ages ago these resplendent gems were crystallized in the ice-quarries of the North. From the secret recesses of nature's frigid laboratory, they are poured forth each year in countless numbers to receive their final cutting and appropriate setting. Along the bleak seafront of Labrador — and there alone — they are to be seen in all their glory; and to that grim, fog-ridden coast they lend the magic spell of a fascination and charm peculiarly their own.

Since the abandonment of the northern steamer route in 1897, icebergs have become a rare sight to transatlantic passengers. Only an occasional wanderer, reduced by long exposure and decrepit with age, is now carried even within telescopic range of steamers plying the regular lanes of ocean travel. While greater safety has thus been gained, it has been at the cost of missing one of the most bewitching of all possible marine experiences.

Rare instances occur in which bergs of marvelous vitality, under favoring combinations of wind and tidal forces, are carried far to the south and east. In June, 1892, for example, one was sighted about seven hundred miles off the Scilly Islands, having been driven by westerly gales far beyond the mid-Atlantic; and in September, 1895, a berg of formidable dimensions was seen about two hundred miles off Cape Hatteras, in the latitude of Gibraltar. Ordinarily, however, those few bergs which escape grounding on the shoals or countless islands that fringe the coasts of Baffin Land and Labrador are speedily forced to abandon further struggle with the elements. They are seldom carried any considerable distance south of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

Almost all the icebergs seen in the North Atlantic are natives of the far northern rim of Greenland. They are fragments of the glistening shroud of ice under which the larger portion of that great island continent has lain buried for countless ages.

The Greenland ice-cap, estimated to be from a mile to a mile and a half in thickness, is the result of the accumulation of innumerable layers of snow successively deposited since prehistoric times. The snowfall in that country is comparatively

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slight — only ten to fifteen inches annually, if reduced to the standard of water — but the sun's power in those high latitudes is also small, and, as a result, the snowy blanket has steadily increased in depth until it covers the face of the country like a trackless ocean burying alike mountain and valley and plain under the monotony of its white expanse.

The lower strata, compressed under the enormous weight of the superimposed layers, are gradually freed of those little air-cavities which give to snow or powdered ice its white color, and become transformed into solid, pure, translucent ice. Pressed downward between the mountain ranges and through the valleys, the ice-mass, in the form of great crystalline streams, or glaciers, is resistlessly forced onward to the sea; finally crossing the shore-line in an unending procession of blocklike masses, flat on top or diversified with hill and hollow, and presenting a vertical face of steel-blue, translucent flint. Here, through erosive action of the waves, combined with the fact that the upper part of the mass travels faster than the lower, overhanging ledges are formed, which from time to time break off and tumble into the sea with great commotion — a process designated "calving" by the whalers. In this way the smaller bergs are formed.

The process, however, does not end here. Still advancing upon the ocean, the front of the glacial sheet presses its way seaward until too deeply immersed longer to resist the buoyant force and pressure of the surrounding waters, whereupon those gigantic masses that constitute the larger bergs are broken off and float away. The bergs thus set adrift each year along the shores of Greenland would cover an area estimated at five hundred square miles. Only a few, comparatively, are formed on the eastern coast, for the slope of the country is chiefly to the west; and most of the east-coast bergs are grounded and broken up by the winds and ocean currents along that rough sea-front. Below the latitude of Kane Basin (80° N.) there are over twenty ice-fiords that "calve," and fully one hundred and twenty thousand square miles of ice-bound country contribute to the supply. The famous Humboldt glacier alone gives birth each year to bergs which together would entirely cover the State of New Jersey. Across a front of sixty miles



THE ICEBERG ORIGINATES IN A GLACIER
Such a river of ice as this produces icebergs at its ocean terminal

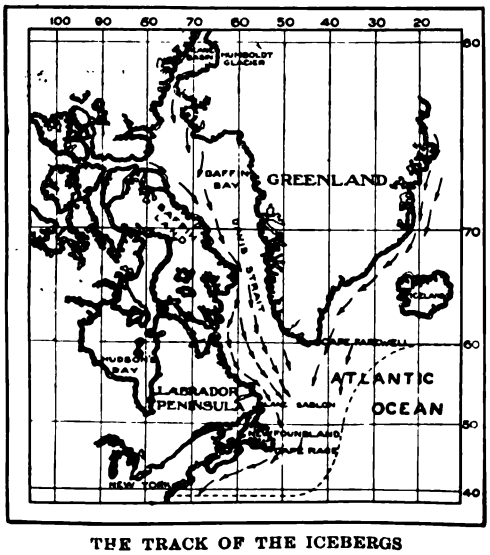
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"PRESENTING A VERTICAL FACE OF STEEL-BLUE, TRANSLUCENT FLINT"

it rises three hundred feet above the tide, while a plummet near its face shows a depth of half a mile.

Freed at last from the bonds that have so long held them, the Greenland bergs are carried at first in a westerly or northwesterly direction across Baffin Bay and Davis Strait, where they strike the cold current flowing down from the north along the shores of Baffin Land and Labrador. Here, engirdled by floes, or by smaller bergs that are the wastage from the arctic islands, they marshal themselves in unending procession. Slowly drifting southward, thousands of them become stranded on the hidden shoals or outcropping rocks that like sentinels guard the coastline, where they are gradually pounded to pieces by the waves; a few are carried by the currents into the Strait of Belle Isle as far westward as Blanc Sablon; while others, honeycombed by the action of the sun's rays and the salt water, rifted into all sorts of fantastic shapes, are borne onward to their inevitable fate in the embrace of the Gulf Stream.

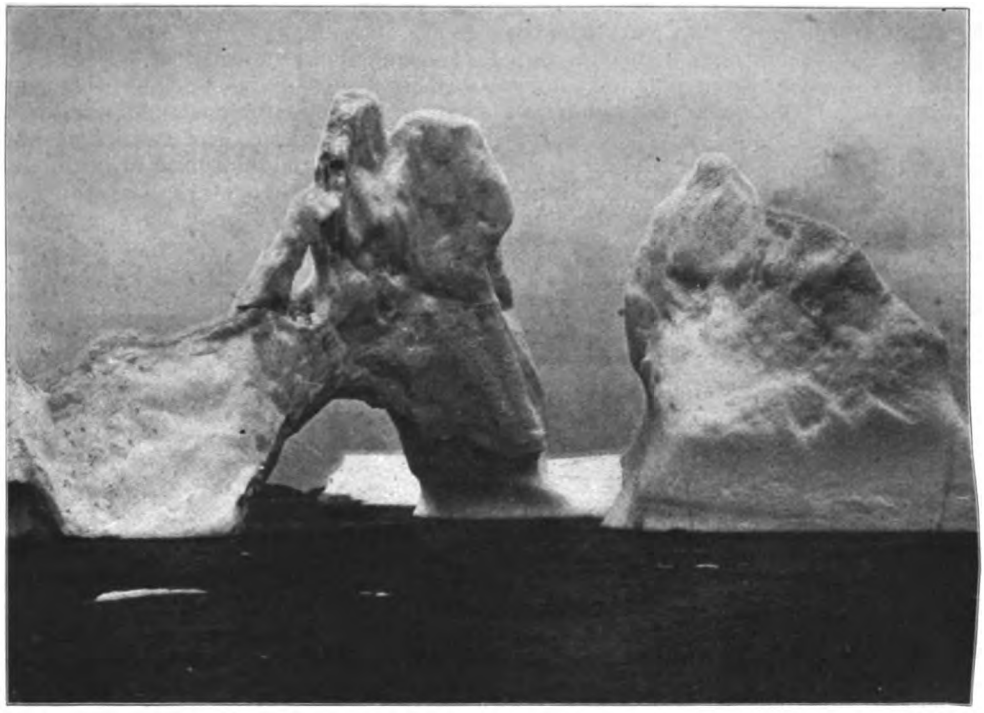


THE TRACK OF THE ICEBERGS

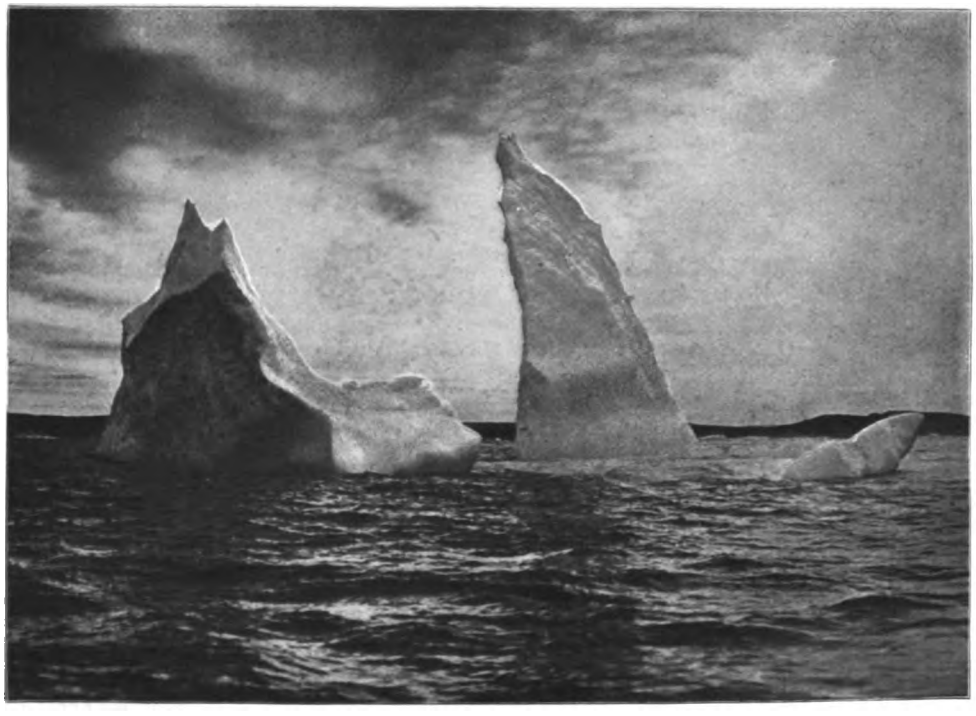
From Cape Race, Newfoundland, to Cape Farewell, Greenland, icebergs may be seen the year round; but on the Grand Banks it is between February and June that these visitors from the auroral line are most numerous. The total number annually set free is beyond computation. The signal station on Belle Isle, at the entrance to the strait of that name, has tabulated 7,500 in a single year, not including the low-lying masses known as "growlers." In the latter part of August, off the entrance to Hamilton Inlet, from sixty to a hundred large bergs can be counted in sight from a steamer's deck at any time.

To one who sees them for the first time, the bergs appear disappointingly small. Glistening white, like blocks of purest marble, dotting the blue expanse to the horizon, they seem at first too insignificant to afford any foundation for ghastly tales of shipwreck and suffering, or to be worthy the homage universally paid them by those who go down to the sea in ships. As they are approached, however, some idea of their true dimensions begins to be formed. In the North Atlantic, the bergs range from fifty to three hundred feet in average height, though the records tell of one that towered to a height of 836 feet.

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"WITH SPIRE AND ARCH AND GALLERY OF GLASSY SCULPTURE"



A FINE EXAMPLE OF WHAT IS KNOWN AS A "SPLIT" BERG
Glacier ice tends to rift in perpendicular directions

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In length and breadth they vary greatly, monsters a mile long and a quarter mile to a half mile wide being not uncommon. In 1884 one of these mammoth derelicts measuring five miles in length ran aground near Cape Race; a giant over three miles long was seen off St. John's in 1893; and in 1905, one nearly five miles peaks heavenward one thousand to one thousand five hundred feet.

Only a small portion of any berg is ever visible; the greater part hangs hidden in the sunless depths. Not more than about one-eighth of the total mass appears above the surface of the water. The submerged portion, moreover, may vary greatly in



A SUNSET PICTURE IN THE NORTHERN SEAS

long was observed off the coast of Labrador. But probably the largest iceberg ever seen in northern waters was that sighted off Notre Dame Bay, Newfoundland, in April, 1892, which was nine miles long, one thousand yards wide and two hundred feet high. One of similar dimensions was passed by the steamer Portia off Cape Fogo, Newfoundland, in 1897.

Even these mighty monsters, however, are dwarfs when compared with the bergs that frequent antarctic waters. The latter are set free in great numbers by seismic disturbance. Though inferior to the northern bergs in picturesque variety of carving, they are far superior in size, not infrequently assuming the proportions of wide prairies sixty miles or more in length, or mountain ranges lifting their shape, so that the exposed crest of the berg affords but little indication of the depth to which it descends. Bergs sometimes ground in water three to four thousand feet deep; and not infrequently reaching downward until firmly in the grasp of some deeply submerged current, they are seen beating their way resistlessly through fields of floe ice that are being driven by the wind and surface currents in the opposite direction.

When an iceberg is launched upon its long journey, its bottom parts are barnacled with sand, bowlders, and other detritus gathered from the land surface over which it has made its tedious march to the sea. This burden it gradually casts off as it melts while drifting down along our continental seaboard. As a re-

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sult of the deposits thus made through countless centuries, combined with the products of erosion carried seaward by the rivers, the sea-bed for many miles off shore has been gradually filled up, creating those vast, submerged plateaus, known as "banks," which extend from Labrador to the Bay of Fundy and form



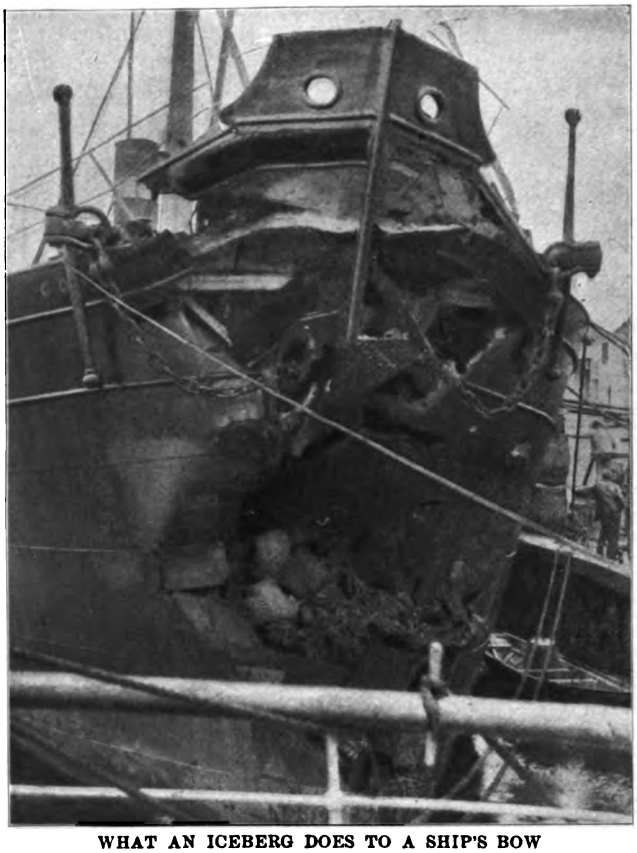
AN ICEBERG PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE WRITER OFF GANNET ISLAND, COAST OF LABRADOR

the breeding-grounds of innumerable shoals of cod, herring, and other valuable food fishes. In this way the bergs have performed an economic service of incalculable value, laying the foundation for one of the world's most important productive industries, and affording a means of livelihood to those hardy bands of "captains courageous" who each year reap the harvests of the sea. The bergs serve a further economic purpose in that to their tempering influence are largely due the climatic conditions prevailing over a great part of the interior of North America.

In their onward progress, the bergs are gradually disintegrated. As their load of glacial drift is cast off, their center of gravity changes, and they assume new positions in the water. At intervals they become top-heavy, and presently "turn turtle," rolling completely over like huge leviathans lifting their dripping heads from the unfathomed depths. With outlines molded into an endless variety of shapes by the ocean brine; gnawed away at the water-line by the incessant pounding of the waves, until the overhanging parts lose their hold and come hoarsely crashing down; melting under the sun and rain, so that on their summits miniature lakes are formed, which in time burst through the confining walls and pour down the face of the berg in rivulets of gleaming foam; exhibiting daily more and more rapid changes of contour and position, the bergs hasten on to fill out the now brief remaining portion of their allotted time; until finally, shorn of all remnants of their pristine glory and reduced to impotence, they are quietly dissolved back into their native element.

In berg-infested waters, the ordinary precautions of vigilance are, as a general thing, sufficient to insure safety from collision with the taller and larger bergs. It is the almost submerged "growler" that

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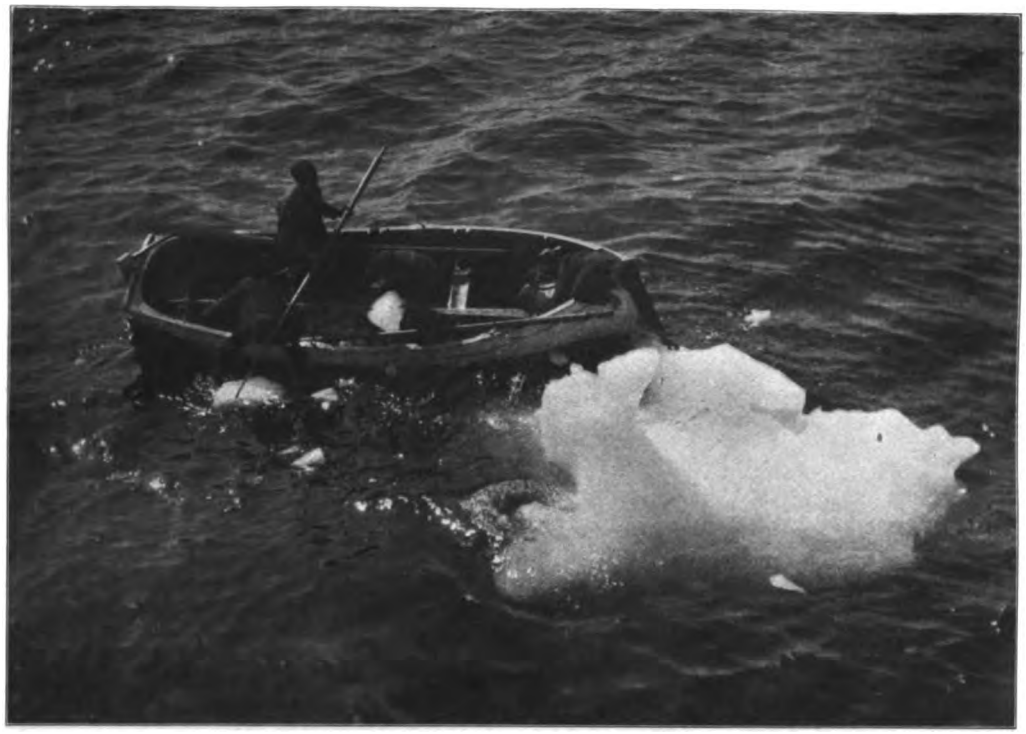
WHAT AN ICEBERG DOES TO A SHIP'S BOW
The steamer Concordia after a collision with an iceberg off the Strait of Belle Isle, August, 1899

is the most dreaded enemy of the mariner. Creeping like a reptile stealthily across a vessel's pathway, it gives no warning of its presence until its deadly fangs are felt. In September, 1899, the City of Rome, bound from Glasgow to New York, smashed her stem so badly by running into an almost submerged slab, that only her bulkheads saved her from sinking within a few minutes with the one thousand six hundred souls on board. As it was, her bows were almost awash when she limped into New York Harbor. At the time of the collision, the ship was running at half-speed and a double watch had been set. In November, 1879 — at a time of year when little thought of the presence of icebergs along the steamer routes was entertained — the Guyon liner Arizona, then queen of the greyhound fleet, bound from New York to Liverpool with five hundred souls aboard, ran bow on into an iceberg about two hundred and fifty



"HONEYCOMBED BY THE ACTION OF THE SUN'S RAYS AND THE SALT WATER"

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REPLENISHING A SHIP'S SUPPLY OF ICE FROM THE DEBRIS OF AN ICEBERG

Except when honeycombed by long erosion, the bergs consist of the purest of fresh-water ice. When a berg breaks up, boat's crews are sometimes sent out to bring in small blocks for the ship's refrigerators

miles east of St. John's. Her stem was crushed in like an eggshell, the steel-plates and beams crumpling like cardboard. Here, too, only the holding of the forward bulkheads kept the ship from sinking like a plummet. When she finally succeeded in making a safe harbor at St. John's, more than two hundred tons of ice was removed from her forepeak. In July of the present year, the Kronprinz Wilhelm, one of the largest Atlantic liners, collided with a "growler," but without serious damage.

But not all ships whose fate it is to meet the ice in hand-to-hand encounter escape thus fortunately. In innumerable instances that might be cited, the stricken craft, stunned and quivering under the fatal blow, has passed down to the silent depths, bearing its precious freight of human lives. Now and then a few survivors of such catastrophes live to tell the tale, being picked up after incredible suffering from exposure, thirst and hunger; but in many cases the disaster goes on record as another of those "mysterious disappearances" of which the annals of the sea are full — where even stanch vessels, of most approved construction, equipped with every device known to human ingenuity for insuring safety, have vanished forever from human ken. Such was the case of the White Star freighter Naronic, which, after putting out from Liverpool, February 11, 1893, bound for New York with seventy souls on board, was never seen again. Nearly six months later one of her lifeboats, overturned and with a large hole in the bottom — the only trace of her ever found — was picked up off the Azores by the Norwegian ship Emblem. It bore mute and pathetic witness to the fate that had befallen her. From the fact that its lashings had been cut, instead of being unhooked by the patent apparatus for that purpose, it was evident that the boat had been hurriedly and violently removed from the ill-fated steamer. Such are the perils of the North Atlantic in winter.

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[illegible] FORESTER

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[illegible] of forestry in the
[illegible] years ago: there
[illegible] has been hand-
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to put in some time with Sir Dietrich Brandis, the Nestor of his profession, Inspector General of Indian Forests, and the "Muller" of Kipling's "In the Rukh," who works miracles, "und dey come off too." To him Pinchot declared his ambition and explained the lack of facilities in his own country. The big German — he is British only by naturalization — heartily sympathized with the purpose of the young American pioneer, first of his nation to make a scientific study of arboriculture.

At Sir Dietrich's invitation Pinchot attached himself to the party of students from the English Forest School who were touring Germany and Switzerland under the guidance of the Inspector General. During the ensuing three months Pinchot was initiated into the mysteries, learned much that the schools can not teach, and had it instilled into his receptively democratic mind that "der big brass-hat pizness does not make der trees to grow." He saw in the greatest forester of them all a man who lived among his trees and his men; who loathed writing about his work and loved performing it; and who firmly believed that the Lord created the forests for the benefit of the people and that the government should preserve and utilize them for the public good.

Pinchot returned to America with a greater knowledge of forestry than any other man in the country possessed. After making extensive tours of inspection through the West and in British Columbia, he took charge of the Vanderbilt estate at Biltmore. He thus gained his first experience of practical forest management and gave the first demonstration of it in the United States. Some years later he served on the national committee appointed to investigate and report upon the inauguration of a rational policy for the public forest lands. This committee drew the boundaries of the reserves proclaimed by President Cleveland in 1897. Pinchot afterward served as a special agent of the Interior Department to examine and report upon all the forest reserves. During these investigations he gained the knowledge and comprehension of conditions that make him such an able and enthusiastic instrument in the promotion of the public lands policy.

In 1898 Mr. Pinchot became the Chief of the Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture and is the present head of the bureau in which it has developed. The former division was an insignificant office, composed of ten men, doing very little and spending only $25,000 a year. Now the forest service is one of the most important bureaus of the government, caring for one hundred and sixty million acres of public land, employing one thousand five hundred men, expending $3,000,000 and earning $2,000,000 annually. Aside from its general functions of preservation and reboisement, the service carries on a system of education among lumbermen and timber-owners and regularly conducts experiments for the benefit of consumers of wood. It is the government agent in its enormous business as a lumber dealer and it is charged with the regulation of the grazing upon the public domain.

Just on the farther side of forty, he has already achieved what many a public man would be proud to call his life-work. The organizer of the forest service, he has made his bureau a model for all others to pattern themselves upon. In this task he was given a free rein, and, disregarding the shop-worn precedents of deskmen, he evolved a novel system which has been pronounced by business experts to be well nigh perfect. Responsibility is so nicely distributed and so definitely placed that, while the Chief Forester and his associate, Overton Price, are untrammeled with minor concerns and petty details, the least hitch in the working of the machinery can be readily traced to its source and immediately remedied.

In marked contrast to this is the method of another office whose plan of organization I recently examined. In it some twenty-three individuals report directly to the chief and he is constantly harassed by the consideration of trivial matters that should be left to the decision of subordinates. When the chief of that bureau, a man in the lower forties, assumed the position six years ago he was barely brindled; three years later he was pronouncedly gray, and now his hair is white and his face strewn with unsightly seams. This because he is a conscientious soul, striving to do more than the Lord designed should be within the capacity of a mere human. And in the meanwhile his

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subordinates are stunted in their sense of responsibility and initiative.

Pinchot's practice is to give a man a very clear understanding of what he wants him to do and then to let him arrive at the result in his own way. Thus are developed administrators, men who can direct and devise as well as follow instructions and accept advice. It is impossible for a forest-service man to get into a rut. He is compelled to take an interest in the work of coördinate branches of the bureau and to understand their aims. He is shifted about and every now and again is called in from the field to do a spell of duty in the office, while some man is released from a desk to relieve him. No "pigs-is-pigs" correspondence is possible in the Forestry Bureau. Frequent meetings, at which every one is encouraged to express himself freely, give opportunity for valuable exchange of ideas and create mutual sympathy and a general comprehension of the purposes of the bureau.

It is not generally known, but is none the less a fact, that to Gifford Pinchot more than to any other man is due the present forest-reserve policy of the administration; a policy designed to conserve what must prove to be one of the most important factors in the future prosperity of the nation. Its inception is just in time to save the none too extensive forest areas of the country from the grasping land sharks who recklessly denuded the Middle West and had planned to extend their destructive operations to the Pacific Coast. Of course these interests have fought and abused Pinchot and the principles which he represents, but with a better understanding of the questions involved, the powerful force of public opinion is rapidly ranging upon his side of this great contest.

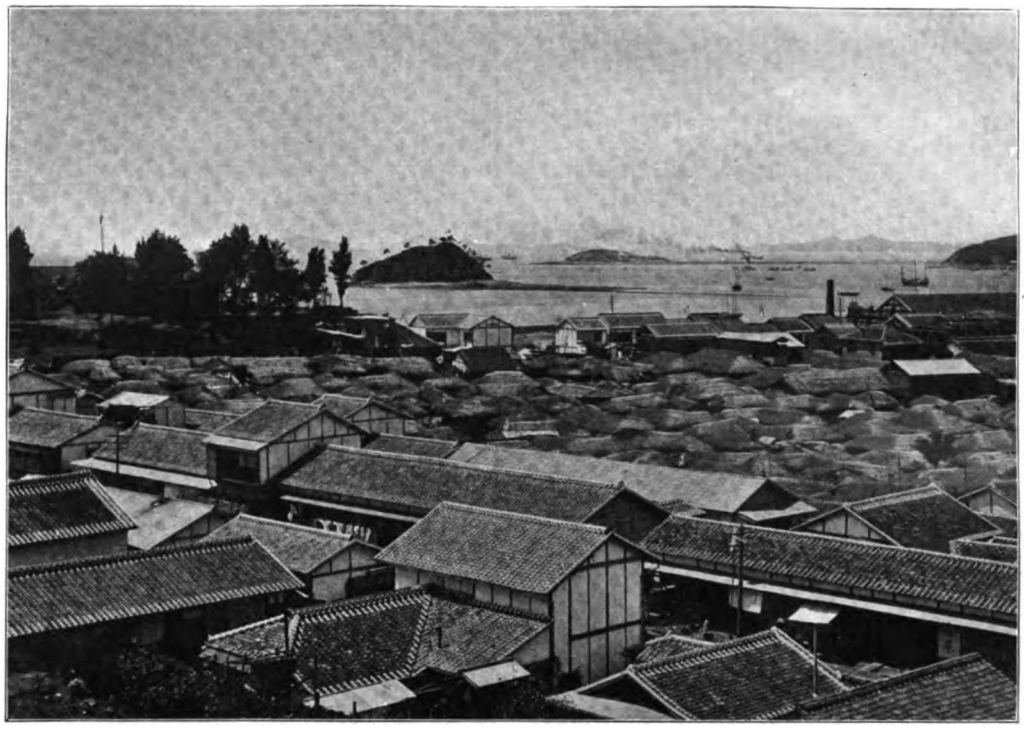
The opponents of the administration's policy respecting coal and forest lands are lining up their forces for a desperate fight at the next session of Congress. The first step in the campaign was the convention held in Denver last June for the purpose of publicly denouncing that policy; but although the members had been selected for their supposed anti-administration sentiment, the attempt was abortive. It is to be hoped that the congressional cabal will be confronted by an overwhelming expression of [illegible]e's determination to support the course of honesty and wisdom. No enterprise in President Roosevelt's administration has been of greater moment to the country at large than this movement to prevent the spoliation of the public property. Some idea of the magnitude of the matter may be gathered from the statement that the annual value of our forest output is $1,000,000,000, and we are consuming yearly nearly four times as much lumber as we grow.

So much for Gifford Pinchot, forester. Now a few words as to the personality of the man. A tall, slender, well-knit figure, surmounted by a fine head. The dark eyes are keen and earnest, but ever ready to break into a smile. Forcefulness is stamped upon the features, but the physiognomist would write their owner down as an artist or a litterateur and a glance at the long, thin fingers would confirm his opinion. Perhaps nature designed Gifford Pinchot for a poet and made the mistake of overcharging him with energy. Toward the close of a hard day, when the hair is rumpled and the face takes on an expression akin to sadness, you are reminded of Edgar Allen Poe.

The strongest impression made upon you by contact with the man is of his intense energy. It is exhibited in his every action and even in his speech. He displays it at home as much as in his office, at play or at work. He is one of those rare beings who seem to have a superfluity of vitality and exude it. You leave him with a springy step and a feeling of cheer that you are at a loss to account for.

Gifford Pinchot is a consistent disciple of the simple life. A millionaire, he probably does not spend the $5,000 a year that the government pays him as a salary. His bachelor home is the resort of kindred spirits. If you find a man of wealth there, you may be sure that he has something more than his money to recommend him. An air of intellectual refinement and modest elegance pervades the place. The host and his friends are democratic and decently unconventional. If you happen there without a dress coat after 6 o'clock you may find others similarly deficient, but if not — and the master of the house sees you coming — he will be apt to slip up-stairs and don a sack suit to keep you in countenance.

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CHEMULPO, THE CHIEF PORT OF KOREA

THE PASSING OF KOREA

BY

SAMUEL MacCLINTOCK

A FEW weeks ago a delegation of Korean gentlemen made its appearance at The Hague, to beseech the powers to intervene in Korea and release their unhappy country from the grasp of Japan. The mission was entirely unsuccessful. It had, however, most unexpected results, turning out to be a perfect boomerang in Korea itself. To see any connection between the visit of the Korean delegation to The Hague and the abdication of the Korean Emperor at Seoul, would be difficult if one had not followed the history of recent events in the "Land of the Morning Calm." It is the object of this paper to try to explain these recent events by showing the conditions out of which they have arisen.

The passing of one of the world's ancient empires can not but challenge our interests and sympathy. However much Korea may have merited her tragic fate, the way in which she has struggled against it is pathetic. Owing to her situation it was long Korea's part to act as a buffer state between China and Japan and later between Russia and Japan. As a result of the conflict between the two last mentioned powers she now lies a helpless prize of war. Unable effectively to defend herself and unable to secure a guaranteed neutrality from the powers, she has ceased to exist as one of the world's independent nations. The foreign ministers have been withdrawn from Seoul

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and all foreign matters are now handled from Tokyo. Diplomatically, Korea is dead.

It is inaccurate, strictly speaking, to think of Korea as having been a sovereign, independent nation. Historically she was, until recent times, one of the dependencies of the great Chinese Empire. In blood, in language, in religion, in social customs and political institutions she shows her remote origin from the Celestial Empire and only in local variations and minor peculiarities do we find anything distinctive.

How different in results have been the seeds of civilization which she, in turn, passed on to Japan! While Korea, if she has not positively decayed and declined, has for centuries remained stagnant, seeking to exclude herself as completely as possible from all contact with the rest of the world and thus earning the title of the "Hermit Nation," the wonderful little Island Empire has developed one of the most interesting civilizations in the world.

Lying thus between the mother empire on the west and the daughter empire on the east, Korea's nominal dependence upon China, and the attempt on the part of that country to make her suzerainty effective, led to the short and decisive struggle between China and Japan in 1894. China was ignominiously beaten and Japan emerged for the first time as one of the world's fighting powers. As a result of this war China gave up all her claims and the treaty of Shimonoseki, in 1895, declared the "full and complete independence and autonomy of Korea."

Then, for the first time, Korea became really independent, though the inevitable result of the war was to increase tremendously the influence of Japan. It was as a protest against this growing power of the Japanese that a movement was soon started against them, inspired, it seems, by the Korean Empress, whose watchword seems to have been "Korea for the Koreans." This movement collapsed with the murder of the Empress in 1895, a murder that is very generally attributed to the Japanese.

In the meantime the growl of the Russian bear was becoming audible and threatening. Already Russia had made her wonderful march to the sea and was fast overrunning Manchuria. She cast her eye over Korea. Its resources, its harbors, and the general usefulness of the peninsula in rounding out her domains made possession seem quite inevitable to the Russians. Furthermore, the acquisition looked as if it would be an easy matter, for the people were docile, the court weak and corrupt. The same tactics that had been so successfully used at Peking were therefore brought into play at Seoul. The Russian agents, bountifully supplied with gold, plied all the arts of friendship, cajolery and corruption, and if these at times seemed insufficient they did not hesitate to threaten to use the big stick.

These successful advances of Russia at the Korean court filled Japan with alarm and hostility. Russia, believed to be one of the world's strongest powers, one that had just succeeded in wresting from China an important province, was now threatening to undo all that Japan had accomplished in the war of 1894, and even to oust her completely from the peninsula. And if she should succeed in doing this why might she not reach across the narrow stretch of water and lay her heavy hand upon the Island Empire itself? At the same time, the population of Japan threatened to increase beyond her ability to take care of it. If Korea should be lost where could Japan send her surplus people? One of the Japanese statesmen expressed the situation at the time as follows: "Korea is an important outpost in Japan's line of defense and Japan, consequently, considers Korea's independence absolutely essential to her own repose and safety."

This being the situation, a tug of war at Seoul was inevitable. It was a thrilling struggle with an empire at stake, and involved bluffing, hoodwinking, bribery, chicanery, and finally an appeal to the sword. The steady, bold aggression of Russia was met by the dogged, determined opposition of Japan. In this state of things, America was the favored nation at the Korean court. Her citizens had large investments, her missionaries were numerous and non-meddlesome, her motives were not suspected, her minister (Doctor Allen) was highly respected and trusted, and her treaty contained a clause by which she agreed "to protect Korea's independence and safeguard her rights." How little do treaties mean!

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This being the situation, the Korean Emperor was between two fires, and his policy was to blow first hot and then cold. Lying, intrigue and vacillation characterized the Korean diplomacy. Finally, when the Bear squeezed too hard, Korea flew into the arms of Japan — from the frying-pan into the fire!

This was the state of affairs which led up to the Russian-Japanese struggle for Korea. When Japan finally declared war early in 1904 it was for the avowed purpose of "preserving the independence of the Hermit Nation." Before the hostilities began, the Emperor of Korea declared that his country would remain neutral. Coolly disregarding this declaration of purpose, the Japanese soon occupied Seoul and impressed a treaty of alliance upon Korea, by which Japan insured the "safety and repose" of the Korean imperial house, and guaranteed the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire. Later in the same year (August, 1904), another treaty was entered into by which Korea agreed to employ a Japanese and to decide by his advice all financial, foreign, or diplomatic matters.

This was a bold step at undermining the autonomy of Korea early in the war and while the outcome was problematical. The next step was taken in the treaty between Russia and Japan at the close of the war (August 23, 1905), the second article of which was in part as follows: "The imperial Russian government, acknowledging that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military, and economic interests, engages neither to obstruct nor interfere with measures for the guidance, protection and control which the imperial government of Japan may find necessary to take in Korea."



AN OLD KOREAN PALACE

This treaty was followed by the so-called suzerainty protocol between Japan and Korea, of November 17, 1905, whose declaration of purpose was as follows: "The governments of Japan and Korea, desiring to strengthen the principle of

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solidarity which unites the two empires, have, with that object in view, agreed upon and concluded the following stipulations to serve until the moment arrives when it is recognized that Korea has attained national strength." It then goes on to provide that Japan is to have control and direction of the external relations and affairs of Korea; that Korea should not make an international act except through Japan; that the advice of the Japanese resident-general is to be asked and followed upon all important matters. In return for all these considerations on Korea's part, Japan undertook "to maintain the welfare and dignity of the Imperial House of Korea."

This was a most extraordinary document. It amounted practically to a death-warrant of the nation and was wrung from the Emperor and his cabinet only after a sweat-box pressure that drove more than one of the ministers to commit suicide. The Emperor on January 29, 1906, issued a statement asserting that his signature to the protocol had been forged, and imploring the powers to establish a joint protectorate to preserve the independence of his country. It was like a voice crying in the wilderness — no notice was given it in the chancelleries of the powers. It is worth while to know that this statement of the Emperor's was given to a British newspaper man who would not trust it to the local cable (operated by the Japanese), but carried it across to the China coast and thence made it known to the world.

At the close of the war there were three possible courses open to Japan in dealing with Korea. One was to place her in practically the same position she was in before the war — an independent power — subject to pressure and even control from Peking, St. Petersburg, or Tokyo. This course was clearly out of the question.

Another would have been to maintain her before the world as practically an autonomous nation, subject to her own emperor, who, however, should be guided by the advice of the Japanese resident-general. Such is the method many of the European nations use in dealing with their dependencies. And this was the method which was actually tried and which has now failed. It is an essential part of such a scheme that the emperor be contented with the appearance of power and of authority while the substance is completely in the hands of those behind the throne: in other words, that he rule and they govern. This situation the Korean Emperor never fully accepted. He would agree, under pressure, to anything that was proposed and then immediately scheme, plot and intrigue to undo it. One of the most important provisions in the treaty of November, 1905, was that whereby Korea agreed to surrender all her dealings with foreign powers to Japan, and not to undertake any international act except through Japan. The sending of a delegation to The Hague recently was in direct contravention to the treaty. The assertion on the part of the deposed emperor that this move was without his knowledge is not worthy of the slightest credence.

The third possibility in the relation of the two countries would be for Korea to lose completely her identity as an independent power in annexation and absorption by Japan. And can any one who has followed carefully the trend of recent events doubt for a moment that this is the course that was entered upon when the old emperor was forced to abdicate, that Korea has ceased forever to be an autonomous nation? The statement of Marquis Ito that this result has not been brought about by any pressure on the part of Japan, but is due solely to the Korean cabinet, will be taken in a Pickwickian sense by any one who, like the present writer, has been in Korea and knows even a little of Japanese diplomacy. At the same time, the ancient custom which made it possible, nay, even obligatory upon the so-called "elder statesmen" to go boldly to their sovereign whenever the existence of the state was threatened, and tell him that the interests of the people, the empire, and the dynasty required that he should retire, was a convenient bit of machinery which the Japanese employed in carrying out their purpose.

But if any one thinks that the abdication of the emperor and the elevation of the crown prince to the throne will change the center of power, will restore to Korea any measure of autonomy, he has failed to read correctly the handwriting. The new emperor is only a pawn — physically weak, mentally deficient, mor-

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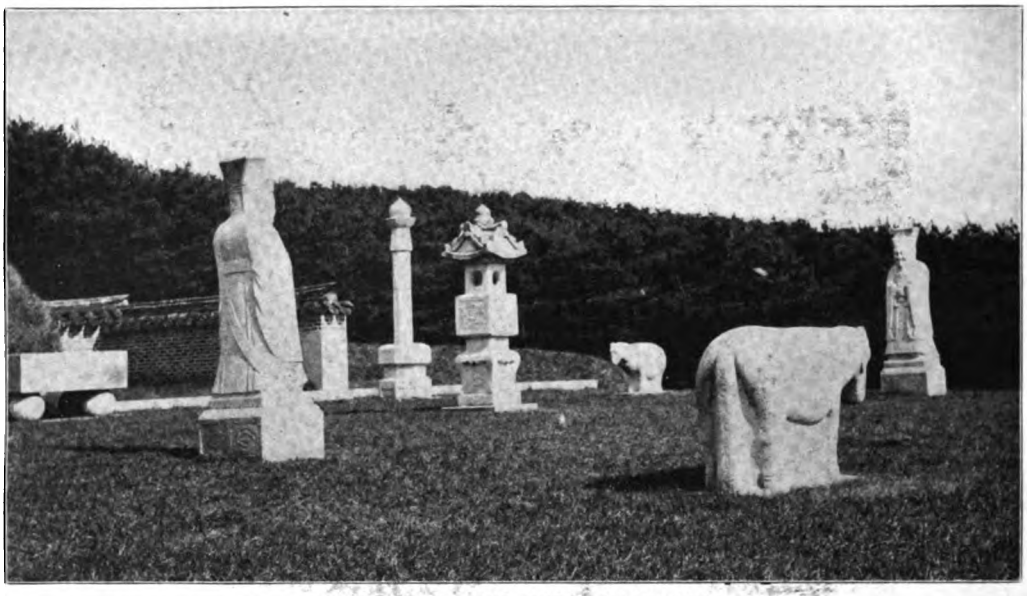
THE DEPOSED EMPEROR AND THE CROWN PRINCE WHO HAS SUCCEEDED HIM

ally debauched. The price of his elevation is self-effacement; the meaning of it is the complete passing of the old empire and the complete mastery of Japan.

The fate of the old ruler can not excite in one any compassion. He did nothing to justify his rule. The impression he gave one who saw him was that of weakness and sensuality. His policy was purely selfish and unenlightened. He took upon himself none of the burdens of a responsible ruler. His kitchen counselors were often men who had forced themselves into power by their brutal and corrupt practices while in minor positions. The court was filled with sorcerers, soothsayers, conjurors, diviners, and other intriguers, who constantly played upon the emperor's fears and superstition, causing him to abandon a plan no sooner than he had formed it, and to withdraw a policy no sooner than he had announced it.

Under this wretched rule, or misrule, the taxes were farmed out and the peasants plucked of everything but the barest necessities. In one of the recent public

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THE TOMBS OF THE KOREAN EMPERORS

budgets $1,751,634 was set aside for the emperor's personal and household expenses and $28,642 for public improvements! Little wonder if, under such conditions, the people are stolid and indifferent; if the wretched barrenness and poverty of the country are so oppressive to the traveler. There is something thoroughly depressing about a Korean village with its little one-room mud huts, thatched with straw, and generally without window or chimney, no trees, grass, or flowers, the only animal visible a half-starved cur, and not a spire or steeple or aspiring structure of any kind in the whole enclosure. Yet the Oriental philosophy which accepts the situation, whatever it may be, and makes the best of it, can be seen in the signs over the shop-doors in Seoul, one of which, translated, informed us that "The People Enjoy Peace and Pleasure."

While, therefore, one can have little sympathy with the deposed "Son of Heaven" in his exile and seclusion, one can sympathize greatly with the downtrodden people. Their relations with the Japanese have been far from pleasant and their path is likely to be a thorny one, for the Jap is a stern master, and not easy-going and indulgent as we have been in the Philippines. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that this harshness is due entirely to the "cockiness" which they are supposed to have acquired as a result of the war. Even before the war the same thing was true, though of course on a much smaller scale. It is due to the feeling of superiority which the one race has toward the other. The Koreans are dull and stolid, the Japanese quick and clever; the Koreans are densely ignorant, the Japanese well informed; the Koreans are without hope or ambition, the Japanese are full of both; the Koreans are submissive and unwarlike, the Japanese full of pluck and spirit.

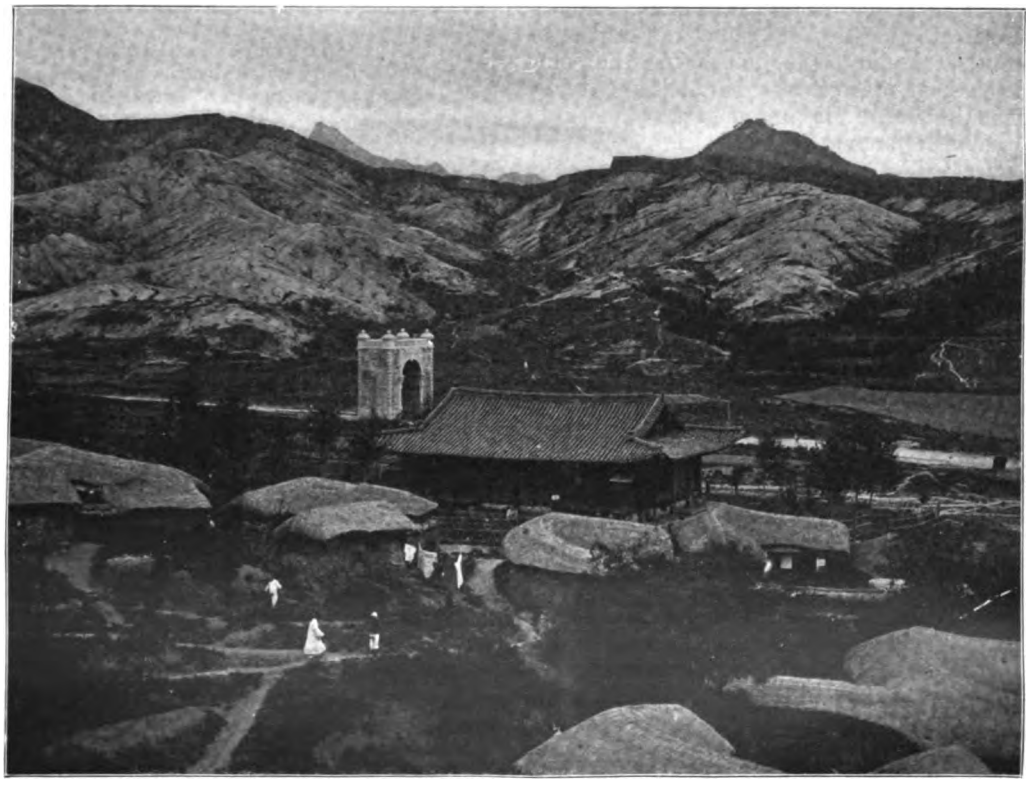
This attitude on the part of the Japanese toward the Koreans has, of course, been greatly accentuated by the circumstances and the results of the war. Following the advent of the Japanese army into Korea came a swarm of camp-followers. These adventurers, their numbers constantly augmented by new recruits, treated the Koreans with great harshness. The latter were often impressed into service whether they wanted to work or not, and sometimes dismissed with a kick for pay. They were not infrequently robbed of their goods, driven off their lands, beaten and insulted. [For details see "The Japanese Seizure of Korea," in THE WORLD TO-DAY, January, 1906.] Is

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it any wonder that even the long-suffering Koreans chafed under this treatment, resented it bitterly, and that the foreigners resident in Korea sympathized with them almost to a man?

With this background in mind we can readily understand why there were mobs and rioting in Seoul when it became known that the emperor had abdicated. The populace understood well enough that, due to pressure from one source or another, he had been forced out, that their old empire and nationality were gone for good, and that the hated Japanese would rule them with a stronger hand than ever. If the Koreans had been a spirited people, if they had had any fighting qualities, these would have asserted themselves at such a crisis. That they did not do so in any serious way shows that the people are without aggressiveness or military resources, and that they realize fully the futility of attempting to oppose their conquerors.

It is not to be concluded from what has been said that the Korean people will be any worse off under the Japanese than they have been under their own rulers. On the contrary, I am inclined to believe that they could not be worse off and the probabilities are that their condition will be much improved. The Japanese are a wonderful people. They know how to develop and utilize the resources of a country to the utmost. It is to their interest to do so in Korea. In this development the Koreans will share, but the mass of the people will remain as they have always been, hewers of wood and drawers of water.



THE OUTSKIRTS OF SEOUL, THE KOREAN CAPITAL
Showing the city wall running over the hills

But it is to the interest of the Japanese that the Korean should be made contented, industrious, and prosperous. The first feature in Marquis Ito's program for the administration of the country concerns the development of commerce and industry and the promotion of the national wealth. The second feature is the

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fcstering of education. If these are carried out with the extraordinary success that has been achieved in Japan itself Korea will be an immense gainer. The Korean government did nothing for the education of its people. I visited a school in Seoul last year which was said to be a typical primary school. It was conducted in one room of a dwelling-house. The boys were sitting on the floor, some making their letters, and some droning out their exercises. There was not a suggestion of furniture or school apparatus of any kind about the place. At the same time, the master was squatting outside, smoking, and playing a game something like backgammon with a friend.

In this future development of trade and general prosperity, we shall have, relatively, a much smaller share than we had in old Korea. In old Korea we had important mining, street railway and electric-light interests, and our exportation of machinery, flour, oil and cottons was growing apace. The Japanese will supply most of these in the future, just as they will most of the wants of Manchuria.

The new agreement, announced from Seoul on July 25, contains nothing radical. It is the logical outcome of the treaty entered into in November, 1905, by which Korea practically bound herself to accept Japan's advice on all matters of importance, both domestic and foreign. These new provisions, however, are worth noting as showing how completely all substantive power has passed into the hands of the Japanese and of how little value were those earlier treaties by which Japan agreed to preserve the independence of the nation and the repose and dignity of the imperial house of Korea. After reciting the desires of "the governments of Japan and Korea to secure the early attainment of prosperity and strength in Korea, and the speedy promotion of the welfare of the Korean people," the provisions are as follows:

1. The government of Korea shall follow the direction of the resident-general in connection with the reform of the administration.
2. Korea shall not enact any law or ordinance or carry out any administrative measure unless it has the previous approval of the resident-general.
3. Judicial affairs in Korea shall be kept distinct from ordinary administrative affairs.
4. No appointment or dismissal of Korean officials of high grade shall be made without the consent of the resident-general.
5. Korea shall appoint to official positions such Japanese as are recommended by the resident-general.
6. Korea shall not engage any foreigner without the consent of the resident-general.

Now that the supremacy of Japan is fully and completely acknowledged both in Korea and abroad, it is to be hoped that the Japanese war party and war feeling, by which Korea has been regarded as a conquered country to be exploited in the interest of the conqueror, will give place to one more humane toward the Koreans and one based upon permanent principles of self-interest for the Japanese. Marquis Ito, the Japanese resident-general, is a liberal and enlightened statesman, and if it is too much to hope that his administration will secure to the Koreans "peace and pleasure," it is not too much to expect that it will at least secure to them the ordinary rights of person and property, and thus give them for the first time something like a "square deal."



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BOOKS AND READING

History and Sociology

Napoleon I. By J. Holland Rose, M.A. New York. The Macmillan Company, 1907. Pp. 1,003. $3 net.

Mr. Rose has republished his "Napoleon I." of 1901 in a single volume, with some valuable additions and revisions based on new material discovered in the British archives and new interpretations advanced by a number of continental authors. The author has remained faithful to his promise to consider Napoleon at his best—in fact at his own valuation of himself—namely, as a warrior and a statesman; sparing us the oft-repeated gossip of his "bolting his food, sleeping at concerts and indulging in amours where for him there was no glamour of romance." The significant chapters of Mr. Rose's book are those which discuss the relations between Bonaparte and the British Empire. The campaigns of Rivoli, Marengo, Austerlitz and Wagram have long since been written in exhaustive detail; there is hardly anything to add here but some slight correction of figures in a subaltern's division of horse or some trifling topographical discrepancy. But in the interminable negotiations of Napoleon with the British Foreign Office, in the schemes and counterschemes for the humiliation of British colonial prestige, which were the guiding thread in the whole tangled skein of Napoleonic diplomacy and strategy, there is still many a valuable letter and report to be brought to light. So common an assertion, for example, as that the third coalition was "built up by English gold," a statement accepted as true by practically every continental writer on Napoleon, is proved by Mr. Rose, from Russian dispatches in the Foreign Office, to be untrue.

Mr. Rose writes in a virile and brilliant style, but occasionally offends by violence in his metaphors.

The New Basis of Civilization. By Simon N. Patten, Ph.D., LL.D. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1907. Pp. vii, 220. $1.

"The New Basis of Civilization" is the first volume of the American Social Progress Series edited by Samuel McCune Lindsay.

The book itself is the constructive discussion of the author's thesis, worked out in his "Theory of Social Forces," that our ideals and institutions have taken form under a pain or deficit economy and must needs be modified or broken down under the ascendant pleasure or surplus economy. The author's immediate task is to show how the chaos of this transition must be and is being resolved into better social arrangements. The book is unusually suggestive and stimulating, though not very conclusive and convincing. It has the merit of dealing with present disjointed conditions not for their own exposition and not for lamenting the past, but for the sake of the outlook. It lacks the organization of the several so-called bases of civilization into one comprehensive constructive interpretation.

He Knew Lincoln. By Ida M. Tarbell. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Pp. 40.

In the form of reminiscences by an old Springfield druggist, Miss Tarbell has given a sympathetic and human view of the great president. Humor and pathos alternate as swiftly as in Lincoln's own conversation. From the point of view of his old neighbors who knew him in early days one discovers traits that were not so conspicuous during the years at Washington. As an essay in biographical fiction the little book must be accounted a success.

No better book of the sort can well be imagined than Herbert N. Casson's "The Romance of Steel: The Story of a Thousand Millionaires" (Barnes, $2.50 net). It is quite as interesting as any novel—and the facts have been closely adhered to. It praises with discrimination, and without flattery. It has no illusions, and creates none in the minds of its readers. But it leaves a distinct impression of the causes which have built up the greatest of American industries by means convincingly and distinctly human. It is a good book.

The lectures delivered by Albert Shaw, LL.D., upon the Blumenthal foundation in Columbia University have been collected into a book called "Political Problems of American Development" (Columbia University Press, $1.50). They serve the admirable purpose of being a history of our own times written by one of us for ourselves. The treatment of topics is somewhat uneven; there being detail to the point of intimacy on some pages, while the work as a whole is on broader lines. The interest remains political throughout, the labor problem, for example, being discussed only as it affects international and national politics.

Samuel G. Smith, Ph.D., of the department of sociology in the University of Minnesota, wrote to representative labor men throughout the country and asked them "What labor wanted?" A similar series of letters asking "What does the employer want?" were sent to typical employers. Both the letters and Dr. Smith's comments on them appear in "The Industrial Conflict: A Series of Chapters on Present-day Conditions" (Revell, $1 net). A more dispassionate summary

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of the situation has never been presented. Both sides are heard with patience, the good and evil discriminated between in both, and the reader dismissed with a better understanding of an exceedingly complicated problem than either party to it presents.

"The Limit of Wealth" (Macmillan, $1.25 net) is not a serious discussion, but a utopian dream in which Alfred L. Hutchinson shows what would happen if the federal government were to confiscate all fortunes above one million dollars at death and apply the proceeds to public works in the same way that Henry George purposed doing with the surplus he would receive by expropriating the full economic rent from all land. Of the two George has the better position, since he would abolish many monopolies by his method, while Mr. Hutchinson agrees with Andrew Carnegie in letting the monopolist make all he can during life, that the state may have more at his death.

Luminous common sense characterizes President Arthur Twining Hadley's "Standards of Public Morality" (Macmillan, $1 net), a series of five lectures delivered in New York on the Kennedy foundation last year. They point out the duty of citizens with clearness and brevity, explain the differences in standard between public and private morality satisfactorily, and set forth the advantages of the competitive system in their best light.

President Nicholas Murray Butler has written "True and False Democracy" (Macmillan, $1 net) to point out the differences between a rule of the people and a rule of the mob. He uses the old revolutionary formula of liberty, equality, and fraternity to show how impossible economic equality is and must always be, that liberty is obtainable in its highest degree only through a realization of fraternity, and that we must come back to Jefferson's idea of true democracy as a government in which the people are free to select the best among them as their public servants. "That democracy will alone be triumphant," Dr. Butler says, "which has both intelligence and character." It is a wise and timely book.

Religion and Morals

The Church and the Changing Order. By Shailer Mathews. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. 255. $1.50.

As in earlier volumes the author expounded "The Social Teaching of Jesus" according to the gospels, and set forth the transient and the permanent elements of the primitive Christian teaching in "The Messianic Hope in the New Testament," so here he seeks to apply to modern social conditions the principles previously announced. It is assumed that we have to do with a "changing order," and that to meet it there must be a changing Church. Such a method avoids the futilities of *á priori* discussion concerning the theoretical fitness of a divinely ordained institution for a divinely governed world; it insists on open-eyed inspection of the patent facts, and a candid attempt at solution, without either denunciation of the Church or apology for [illegible] author believes in the Church; he writes as one within it, whereas many recent writers on kindred topics have appeared to stand outside in spirit if not in form.

To meet the changing order, the Church, according to the author, must achieve a new and vivid apprehension of its own primitive "gospel of the risen Christ"; it must seek to put into effect the "gospel of brotherhood"; it must face and spiritualize the prevalent "social discontent"; guide and restrain the "social movement"; fight materialism in every form; and accept the hard lot of perpetual antagonism to all false peace and superficial compromise, because it is guardian of "the sword of Christ." Whereas on the one hand much of the mission of the Church in the midst of the changing order is to reconcile, to adapt and to unify clashing forces, yet over against this ministry of adaptation which has been so earnestly preached of late years there remains the ministry of undying loyalty to truths that the world has never met and will never meet complaisantly. "The world will not be saved by tact."

An essential factor in this new strife which the Church must enter is competent leadership, and weakness at this point is likely to be paralyzing, if not fatal. Upon the causes of declining ministerial supply and the defects of current methods of theological education there is a chapter which undertakes to deal frankly with a subject which many writers seem afraid to touch because of the sanction of inherited traditions.

The conviction of the writer that the Church has within it the germ of a new life for the new world, and need surrender none of its leadership to socialism or secular culture as a modern gospel, is the characteristic difference of the book from several recent contributions to the subject.

The Philosophy of Goethe's Faust. By Thomas Davidson. Edited by Charles M. Bakewell. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

The late Thomas Davidson was a profound student of ancient and modern philosophy and poetry. Whatever he had to say was sure to be worth consideration. These lectures on Faust, delivered in 1896, are now printed for the first time. Into the intricacies of the Second Part of Faust, the famous puzzle of German literature, which baffle and discourage most youthful students, the volume will be a plain and agreeable guide. It is needless to say that on numerous points of interpretation Mr. Davidson differs from some critics; but he has always a reason for the difference, and defends his position with ability and learning.

Chinese Life and Customs. By Paul Carus. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. Pp. 114. 75 cents net.

Chinese Thought. By Paul Carus. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. Pp. 195. $1 net.

These two volumes taken together give a good introduction to the customs and intellectual conceptions of the Chinese. Their notable characteristic is their innumerable illustrations,

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nearly all reproduced from drawings by Chinese artists. In the volume on life and customs the author does little more than to elucidate these well-chosen pictures. In his other treatise, however, he enters somewhat deeply not merely into the philosophies of Confucianism and Taoism, but also into the various systems of magic and occultism that still sway the ignorant and even portions of the learned classes in China. Dr. Carus has an intimate knowledge of the Chinese habits of thought, and finds much to admire in their ideas. He is not an enemy of Christian missions, though he objects earnestly to the attempt of the missionaries to abolish ancestor worship as a form of idolatry.

The stream of Mark Twain's republications continues. Of these, "Christian Science" (Harper & Brothers, $1.75) is a reprint of articles which have already attracted attention. Mr. Clemens, for personal if for no other reasons, has come to regard Christian Science as a serious enemy of the public weal, and has undertaken to expose what seem to him to be its inconsistencies and weaknesses. It is not likely that he will convert many persons who have already given allegiance to the new faith, but the volume is written with great earnestness and with that incisive and not altogether reverent style we have come to associate with its author. For the person who is thinking of becoming the disciple of Mrs. Eddy it may be said to present certain difficulties which one would do well to consider.

Thomas R. Slicer's "The Way to Happiness" (Macmillan, $1.25 net), after an inquiry into the various ways in which philosophers ancient and modern have looked for the best there is in the world, evolves a social creed as succinct as it is admirable: "Personal purity, freedom of thought, and the help of the next man." The book is literary in the best sense, and laden with the noblest ideals.

Art

Studies in Pictures. By John C. Van Dyke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. 136. $1.25 net.

Like all Professor Van Dyke's books, these essays on the old masters are sincere and free from the cant of conventional criticism. They are intended for beginners in the study of art. Such subjects as the effect of poor light, injudicious hanging and crude restoration upon one's impression of famous paintings are discussed in a manner calculated to forestall the disappointment of the candid tourist and the mistaken enthusiasm of the pretender. A chapter on copies and forgeries is a revelation in the strange ethics of museum catalogues at home and abroad. The essays on themes of the old masters and the several schools of painting are full of helpful suggestion.

A small volume, "The New Art of an Ancient People" (B. W. Huebsch, New York, seventy-five cents), by M. S. Levussove, is an appreciation of the work of the new Jewish illustrator, Ephraim Mose Lilien, of Berlin. The fourteen reproductions of his work in pen-and-ink drawing show it to be strikingly original, composed in masses of black and white, with an extensive use of symbolism. His work so well expresses the national spirit of the Hebrews that it has given rise to talk of a renaissance of Jewish art.

Fiction

Benjamin Franklin once observed that there "seems to be a peculiar charm in the thought of finding money." This inheres in Howard Pyle's "Stolen Treasure" (Harper's, $1.25), which is devoted to a fabulous treasure in the West Indies and the manner in which a boy got his share of it. It is a tale of pirates and sensations—just what a healthy lad loves.

All that Chester Bailey Fernald has written possesses distinction, and his novel, "John Kendry's Idea" (Outing Publishing Company, $1.50) is no exception. The "idea" was the ideal use to which a rich young man might put his wealth at the outset, but it became mightily confused with the vision of a very pretty girl. A Chinaman weaves a baffling personality through the narrative, which is itself somewhat baffling. The diction of the book is remarkable and altogether praiseworthy.

"Stories of Cow Boy Life," which Clarence E. Mulford has been publishing in "Outing," have been republished under the title "Bar-20" (Outing, $1.50). A more sanguinary collection of stories has seldom appeared. We have no experiences which would enable us to prove that cowboys used to kill one another as freely as Mr. Mulford describes, nor have we any information which would enable us to prove that they are masters of a vocabulary which would do valiant service in the hands of the gentlemen who write up our baseball games. At the same time, even Emerson Hough's "The Outlaws" does not seem to us to argue the precise historical accuracy of Mr. Mulford's stories. However, they make good reading—very good reading.

William Sage is one of the men who seem to be able to write real novels of the political world. "By Right Divine" (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50) is the story of a feud between a senator who owns a state and a governor who stands for reform. Interspersed in the feud is the young governor's love for the senator's daughter. As a story of contemporary politics it is sufficiently impersonal to be in a fashion typical, but as a love story it hardly has the break-neck impetuosity of Robert W. Chambers. But it is a virile story, full of action; and despite one or two rather impossible situations, convincing.

Everybody is interested in family matters, especially in other people's family matters. Marion Foster Washburne in her "Family Secrets" (Macmillan, $1.25) has brought together a series of essays, which do not deal with gossip, but with the every-day affairs of people who do not have much money, and sometimes do not have much common sense. Mrs. Washburne occupies the position of a sympathetic observer, who, seeing the mistakes made by certain persons, offers a lesson to keep other persons from making the same mistakes. The book has not only attractions of style, but also wisdom of contents, for it is an evangel of the country and life.

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THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH

United States

Casualties—July 15.—Eight officers and two of the crew of the battleship Georgia killed by an explosion of powder in a turret and thirteen injured. The ship was not damaged.

—July 20.—Thirty-one killed and one hundred injured in a collision near Salem, Mich., on the Pere Marquette Railroad.

—July 22.—Ninety-seven lives lost by collision of the steamer Columbia with a lumber schooner in Shelter Cove, near Eureka, Cal.

—July 28.—Twenty tenement dwellers perished in a fire in Christie Street, New York city....Fire at Coney Island, N. Y., destroyed twenty-five acres of hotels and resorts, causing a loss of $500,000.

Deaths.—July 17.—Angelo Heilprin, scientist and Arctic explorer, aged fifty-four.

—July 27.—Edmund Winston Pettus, United States Senator from Alabama, aged eighty-six.

—July 30.—Carl Wolfsohn, pianist, aged seventy-three.

—August 3.—Augustus St. Gaudens, sculptor, aged fifty-nine.

Labor.—July 28.—The jury at Boise, Idaho, rendered verdict that William D. Haywood was not guilty of conspiracy to murder ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg.

—July 29.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, and co-defendant with William D. Haywood, ordered released from jail on $25,000 bail by Judge Wood who presided at the Haywood trial.

—August 10.—One thousand telegraphers on strike in Chicago. In some fifteen other cities the operators went out.

—August 11.—The strike extended to several other large cities, but New York and Boston refused to join it at present.

—August 12.—New York, Philadelphia and other eastern cities involved in strike. Boston and other New England cities did not join.

Municipal.—July 1.—The San Francisco Board of Supervisors elected as mayor Edward R. Taylor, physician and lawyer. Schmitz, who claimed to be still mayor, appointed a supervisor to fill a vacancy.

—July 30.—Schmitz made appointments to fill vacancies created by forced resignations of thirteen members of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco.

Philanthropy.—July 19.—Mrs. Russell Sage gave $125,000 to the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Women.

Prohibition.—July 30.—The Hardman-Covington prohibition bill passed by the Georgia Senate was adopted by the House by a vote of 139 to 39.

—August 6.—Governor Hoke Smith signed the prohibition bill for Georgia, to become effective January 1, 1908.

Railroads.—July 16.—Governor Davidson, of Wisconsin, signed the Turner 2-cent passenger fare bill against protests of many who urged that rate regulation be left to the State Railroad Commission.

—July 16.—Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, in defiance of the injunction issued by Federal Judge Pritchard, ordered enforcement of the new railroad rate law which forbade sale of tickets for more than 2¼ cents per mile.

—July 17.—In the case of ticket agent Green, arrested for charging more than 2¼ cents a mile, the state court of North Carolina, under Judge Long, sustained the governor against the federal government.

—July 18.—Wood & Wilson, of the Southern Railway, found guilty of selling tickets at the old rate in disregard of the new law and sentenced to thirty days on the chain gang.

—July 19.—The state court of North Carolina imposed a fine of $30,000 upon the Southern Railway. The federal and state courts each claim right to try cases of violation of the law.

—July 22.—The penalty clause of the new North Carolina rate bill was declared unconstitutional and void by United States Judge Pritchard, who discharged Wood & Wilson on habeas corpus proceedings after the state court had sentenced them to thirty days in the chain gang. Governor Glenn ordered appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

—July 26.—Further indictments against ticket agents and the Southern Railway in North Carolina.

—July 27.—Governor Glenn and the railroads made peace agreement.

—July 29.—Governor Glenn issued a letter to the public, urging them to stand by the agreement, and requesting judges to stop new indictments, etc.

—August 2.—The Secretary of State for Alabama revoked license of the Southern Railway to do business in that state. The Senate refused to pass bill for appointment of receivers for railroads which have forfeited their rights. The railroads in Virginia agreed that the 2-cent rate should go into effect not later than October 1, 1907, and remain in force until the constitutionality of the law is settled.

—August 5.—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad notified Governor Glenn of North Carolina that they would put the 2¼-cent passenger rate into effect August 8. They are the last road to surrender to the state laws.

—August 8.—Governor Comer, of Alabama, announced that the Southern Railway had agreed to put into effect September 1 the 2½-cent passenger rate and also the new commodity freight law, pending the action of the courts. The license of the Southern Railway was therefore restored.

Rebates.—August 9.—The federal grand jury

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for western New York indicted the Standard Oil Company of New York, the Vacuum Oil Company of Rochester, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads for giving and receiving illegal concessions on oil shipments.

Senatorial.—July 16.—Both houses of the Alabama Legislature elected former Congressman John H. Bankhead to succeed the late John Tyler Morgan as United States Senator.

—August 7.—Joseph F. Johnston, governor of Alabama from 1896-1900, elected to succeed E. W. Pettus as United States Senator from Alabama.

Trusts.—July 12.—Twenty-three wealthy business men of Toledo, Ohio—brick manufacturers, lumber dealers and bridge men—sentenced to serve six months in the workhouse and pay fines of $1,000 each for violating the Valentine anti-trust law.

—July 30.—The government filed in the United States Circuit Court for the district of Delaware a petition charging E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., of New Jersey, and twenty-four other corporations and seventeen individuals connected with them, with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

—August 3.—Judge Landis, in the United States District Court of Chicago, fined the Standard Oil Company $29,240,000, the extreme limit of the penalty fixed for acceptance of illegal rebates under the conviction of last April.

—August 5.—Judge Landis issued a perpetual injunction restraining the American Seating Company, which includes thirteen other companies in various states, from operating as a trust.

Philippines

Election.—August 3.—Returns indicated a safe majority for the Nationalists. Over ninety per cent of those who registered, voted. Gomez was elected.

Venezuela

Foreign Claims.—August 3.—The government advised Belgium that in recognition of the principle of arbitration Venezuela would pay the disputed claims of Belgium creditors, amounting to $2,000,000, in conformity with the decision of The Hague tribunal.

Ecuador

Revolt.—July 19.—The residence of President Alfaro and the four military barracks in Guayaquil were attacked simultaneously just before daybreak by groups of armed revolutionists. Eighteen of the police killed. Leaders of the conspiracy arrested.

—July 29.—A court-martial sentenced to death fifteen soldiers implicated in the recent plot against the president of the republic.

British Empire

Deaths.—July 14.—Sir William Henry Perkin, chemist and founder of the coal tar color industry by the discovery of the mauve dye in 1856.

—July 31.—Joseph Hatton, author and journalist, aged sixty-six.

—August 1.—David Christie Murray, novelist and playwright, aged sixty.

Ireland.—August 10.—The House of Lords carried amendments to the Irish evicted tenants' bill which restrict its compulsory power and limit the number of tenants to be reinstated to 2,000. The government declared the House of Commons would not accept the amendments.

—August 12.—Strike mobs in Belfast attacked policemen and troops are called out. Several soldiers killed. Riot act read and troops fire into mob with fatal results.

France

Army.—July 21.—General Delacroix chosen to succeed General Hagron as commander-in-chief of the army.

Casualty.—August 4.—Forty passengers in a third-class railroad car and the engineer drowned near Angers when the cars went into the River Loire.

Death.—July 16.—Theobald Chartran, painter, aged fifty-eight.

Vinegrowers.—July 31.—The French government begins withdrawing troops from the Midi and decides to release the vinegrowers' leaders on bail.

French Indo-China

Regency.—August 1.—Officially announced that by direction of the French government, Thanh-Thai, king of Anam, was interned in his palace at Hue, and a regency established, consisting of the council of ministers.

Netherlands

The Hague Conference.—July 17.—In the committee dealing with the Geneva convention twenty-one delegates voted in favor of the inviolability of private property at sea, and eleven against the proposition.

—July 30.—M. Nelidoff, president of the conference, laid the foundation stone of the Andrew Carnegie Palace of Peace at Zorgvliet.

—August 3.—The American proposition for the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration at The Hague adopted by the subcommittee before which the proposal had been argued. Twenty-five affirmative votes.

Italy

The Vatican.—July 17.—A decree promulgated by the Pope specifically condemning sixty-five statements taken from the writings of leading Catholics, whose names are not given.

Austria

Tunnel.—July 22.—The piercing of the five-and-a-half-mile tunnel through the Tauern Mountains in the Tyrol completed after six years' work. The tunnel shortens the journey between Salzburg and Trieste by 110 miles.

Russian Empire

Assassination.—July 16.—General Alikhanoff, former governor of Tiflis, nicknamed "The Wild Beast" by the Caucasian members of the lower house of the douma, and the most-hated man in the Caucasus, killed by a bomb thrown at his carriage in Alexandropol.

—August 5.—General Karakozoff, ex-governor-

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general of Odessa, shot and killed in the center of the town of Piatigorsk, Caucasus.

Labor.—August 1.—The labor unions in Lodz prepared for a long strike; 32,000 men called out. An attempt of the police to cripple the unions by arresting the leaders resulted in a conflict in which the troops killed thirty men. Business has ceased, stores all closed.

Martial Law.—July 23.—The new law governing the military courts allows only seventy-two hours between indictment and execution.

Mutiny.—July 24.—While Emperor Nicholas reviewed the troops at Krasnoye-Selo, the Seminovsky regiment refused to participate in the maneuvers, and demanded the retirement from their command of General Reiman who, with General Min, whom he succeeded when the latter was assassinated, ruthlessly put down the Moscow uprising in December, 1905.

Korea

Abdication.—July 17.—The prime minister after a cabinet meeting urged on the Emperor the necessity for his abdication in favor of the Crown Prince and of his proceeding to Tokio to apologize to the Emperor of Japan for sending a delegation to the peace conference at The Hague.

—July 19.—The Emperor signified his willingness to accede to the request for his abdication and issued edict. Koreans in Seoul revolted against the Japanese for causing the enforced abdication of the Emperor. The troops mutinied. Several Japanese killed. General Hasegawa, commander of the Japanese Imperial Guards, placed in charge of the city and military law established.

—July 20.—Japanese troops seized palace to prevent the plans of the deposed Emperor to murder his cabinet ministers and get himself reinstated. Mobs sacked and burned residences of cabinet ministers. Japan hurrying fresh troops to the capital. Business completely suspended.

—July 22.—The old emperor persisted in plotting against Japanese. Arrests of elder statesmen and officers made.

—July 25.—A new convention between Japan and Korea concluded.

—August 1.—Conflict between Japanese and Korean troops resulted in the death of sixty Koreans and forty Japanese. Korean army to be disbanded.

—August 4.—The new emperor has been completely isolated from his father and the outside world. Official announcement of a new name for an era dating from his accession.

—August 12.—The Emperor approved sentence of death by hanging passed by the Supreme Court on Prince Yi Sang Sui, leader of delegation to The Hague.

Morocco

Massacre.—July 30.—Kabyle tribesmen entered Casablanca and attacked the workmen employed on the harbor and tramway works, killing five Frenchmen, two Italians and a Spaniard, mutilating and burning the bodies and wrecking the workshops. A panic ensued among the townspeople, four hundred Jews fleeing for refuge to a German ship in the harbor. The French ministry of marine ordered war cruisers to proceed at once to Casablanca.

—August 1.—A Spanish warship ordered to Casablanca. Arab chiefs demanded destruction of the railroad tracks.

—August 2.—The Moorish governor of Casablanca dismissed by tribesmen, who seized the custom house and harbor works. Many Europeans took refuge in the consulates.

—August 4.—The Moroccan governing board sent to the French government excuses for the troubles at Casablanca. An Italian cruiser arrived there.

—August 5.—Germany assured France of her approval of Moroccan program. The Sultan's representative apologized to the Italian government.

—August 6.—Casablanca bombarded by French cruisers; 150 Moors killed. The town occupied by the French.

—August 7.—The French chargé d'affaires made formal demands on the Moroccan government [see Events]. France assured the signatories to the Algeciras convention that she would safeguard the authority of the Sultan of Morocco and the independence and integrity of his empire.

—August 9.—The town of Cape Juby attacked and looted by the Aituqusa and Aitdjemal tribes. Many of the garrison killed. Arab tribesmen to the number of 5,000 attacked General Drude's camp outside Casablanca, but were repulsed.

—August 10.—The insurrection spreading. French residents leaving Alcazar and El Kebir.

—August 11.—Casablanca in a state of ruin. Arabs repeatedly attack General Drude's camp.

Raisuli.—July 30.—The British minister at Tangier received letter from Caid Sir Harry MacLean stating that Raisuli threatens him with death unless Mohammed El Torres, the Sultan's representative, withdraws troops from the Elkmes territory.

—July 31.—The government troops surprised the village of Alkala, inhabited by Raisuli's supporters, and set it on fire. The commander of the troops offered a big reward for delivery to him of Raisuli, alive or dead.

—August 12.—Caid Sir Harry MacLean delivered by Raisuli to the Elkmes tribe, and by them set at liberty.

Persia

Invasion.—August 5.—Incursions of Turkish troops across the northwestern frontier causing anxiety. A serious raid near Urumiah in which seventy-eight villagers, mostly Christians, were killed, 6,000 Turkish troops destroying the village of Mavaneh.

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A SCIENTIFIC MARVEL

VISITORS to that great summer amusement resort, Coney Island, have been attracted and puzzled by one of the most interesting amusements to be found in famous Luna Park. They have been attracted to this particular place of amusement for two reasons, one from the weird name of the production, "Night and Morning," or "Heaven and Hell," and the second the production itself. They have left puzzling over the means by which skeletons are seemingly made to listen and to answer intelligently questions propounded by one person to another in the audience, which were not directed to the skeleton in question. It is amusing to note the look of perplexity which appears on the face of an "ardent swain" who, speaking in an undertone to his "best girl," is surprised to hear from the mouth of the skeleton an answer or remark pertinent to his own. It startles as well as bewilders those who note it, and has caused many an anxious heart a moment of suspense and of bewilderment, and led them almost to believe that they were in the "land of the departed spirits," as their guide had but just claimed.

To Mr. Frederick Thompson must be accorded full measure of originality in adapting for amusement purposes a practical instrument which has uniformly proven successful in making the deaf to hear. It is true that he used the same means in bringing out his wonderful production of "Neptune's Daughter" in the New York Hippodrome last winter, for if he had not made use of this same instrument the production could not have been carried on without such a great amount of risk to the performers as to have prevented its presentation. This wonderful instrument is The Aurophone.

It was the pleasure of the writer a year ago to investigate the merits claimed for The Aurophone by the Mears Ear Phone Co., 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York city, and to report most favorably on them. Now, after a year's observation and examination of reports from those who purchased during that time he finds not a single complaint has been received.

The instrument is peculiarly adapted for receiving and transmitting the human voice and conveying it in different intensities or volumes to the human ear as may be required by the individual case presented. It was not claimed by the company that it could make the "dead hear," but it is claimed and has been proven in thousands of cases that if there is any degree of hearing left to a person it can be added to and improved upon by the use of this instrument so wonderful in simplicity of construction and so marvelous in the results it gives to its possessor.

During a conversation with E. W. Schneider, the inventor of this and other kinds of electrical sound devices, at his laboratories, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York city, one important fact was brought out which is of value to you as readers. Mr. Frederick Thompson, from the many instruments on the market found none that when put to the test would answer the purpose or would do the work he required, but in the case of the Aurophone everything was proven as claimed for it, and he was able to use it for his purposes in his two great productions, "Neptune's Daughter" at the Hippodrome, and "Night and Morning" at Luna Park, Coney Island.

In "Neptune's Daughter" the Aurophone was installed in the great tank under the water in the air bells, where the mermaids waited until they received the cue that it was time for them to appear on the surface. The cue was conveyed to them from the prompter above the water, who spoke to them through a transmitter, and the loud-speaking receiver of the Aurophone repeated his words under the water loud enough to be heard by all the people waiting the cue.

A sensitive Aurophone transmitter, also under the water, conveyed every word spoken by the actors and actresses to the prompter above water, no matter what part of the tank the speaker stood. By the ingenious arrangement of this apparatus the actors and actresses under water were able to speak to the prompter above the surface without having to talk directly to an instrument or to hold anything to their ear to receive the reply.

These same wonderful sensitive instruments, differently arranged, are used in the production of "Night and Morning" at Luna Park.

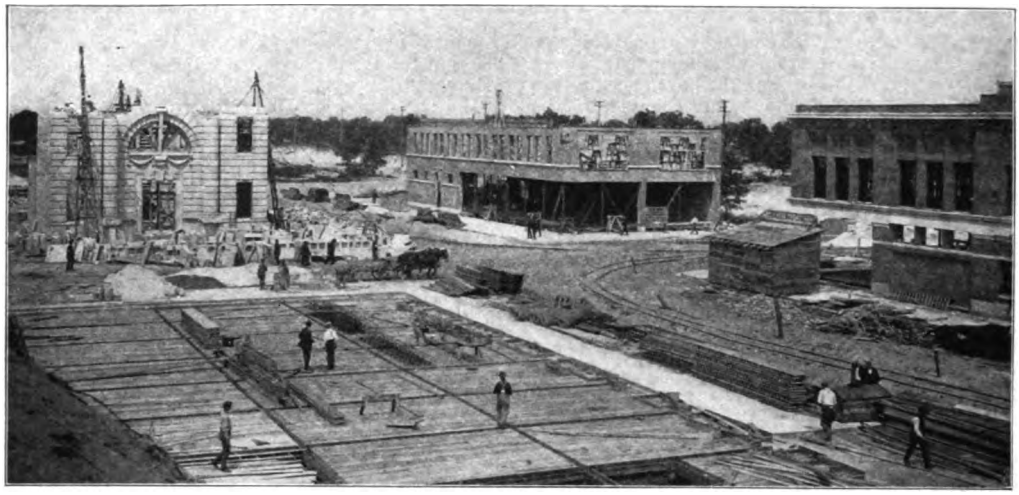
No longer need the deaf remain away from church service, for the noted churches have installed the Aurophone.

A truly marvelous feature of the Aurophone is the fact that the sound-receiving portion of it can be entirely concealed, and the user of it still hear all sounds at a great distance as perfectly as a normal-hearing person can hear them. A man can wear it in his vest pocket with a coat buttoned over it, nothing in sight but the sound-receiver at the ear, and distinctly hear every word that is spoken, no matter in what position the speaker be, even though he be back of it. A lady generally wears the Aurophone in the front of the corset under the waist and hears equally as well. One of the most marvelous things the writer learned when in conversation with many users of the Aurophone was the fact that not a single user who used it for any length of time but what found that the natural hearing was greatly improved. The most notable among them was an ex-president of one of our noted colleges, who has been deaf for forty years, and has improved sufficiently to hear a near-by conversation without an instrument, which he has not been able to do for forty years. This gentleman is eighty-six years of age.

There is no successful invention but what, after it has been on the market a while, will not have imitators. This is also the case with the Aurophone. A number of attempts have been made to imitate it, but have only succeeded in something that resembles it in outward appearance, and absolutely useless when it came to receive and transmit the human voice.

E. W. Schneider, the inventor of these wonderful instruments, is now recognized the world over as the greatest electrical expert on instruments for receiving and transmitting the human voice, and as his entire time is spent in his laboratories experimenting and perfecting instruments in this line, we can not tell how soon he may again startle the world with a new and useful marvel.

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BROADWAY AND FIFTH AVENUE, THE HEART OF GARY

GARY, MAGIC CITY OF STEEL

BY

FREDERICK W. CARR

GARY is to be the center of steel manufacture of the great Central West. It is the point where water transportation on the Great Lakes meets most naturally the rail transportation of the interior. When this site was selected by the United States Steel Corporation for a steel plant able to meet the steadily increasing demands of the nation and the world for iron and steel products, there was nothing but sand dunes, shallow sloughs and railroad lines. The site was twenty-six miles from Chicago and six miles from the nearest town. The steel corporation soon had control of the entire frontage on Lake Michigan for seven miles, and had secured some eight thousand acres of land.

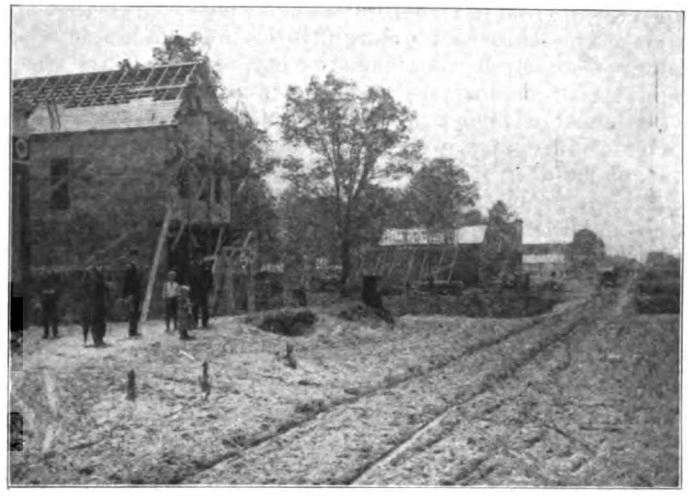
Then the work of building the mills, to be excelled in all the world only by Krupp's in Germany, began. That was fifteen months ago. The work of building a city of homes for the people of the mills commenced at the same time. Owners of property adjacent to the holdings of the steel company also became active, and the new city of Gary is growing up with the steel corporation and hundreds of property owners united in building this new metropolis of the steel industry.

From the start it has been the evident purpose of the United States Steel Corporation to concentrate in Gary the extensive additions to the manufacturing facilities of the great subsidiary companies joined in the corporation, which will be required by the growth in the national demand. In all this, the men who are guiding the destinies of the greatest aggregation of capital in the world are planning not for next year or next month but for decades, even a half century ahead. They have seen the steel trade pass all bounds in a decade, and still there is no stopping-place in sight. In every line of human activity the use of iron and steel has grown constantly as the forests were cut off and lumber became more expensive. With every tendency of the past score of years becoming more accentuated, they had the gigan-

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tic task of meeting the requirements of the future on broad and scientific lines.

The vast purchases of land along Lake Michigan, the conservation of the sluggish Grand Calumet River for a ship canal to join great plants in the future, the construction of railroad yards containing 250 miles of track, the complete rebuilding of railroad trunk lines for many miles across its holdings, and the lavish expenditures on the public utilities of the city of Gary all show unmistakably that this is the site of the marvelous development of the steel industry in the Central West where the demands of the iron and steel trade are to be met.



SOUTH BROADWAY, LOOKING NORTH

The futures of other new magic cities have often been problematical. Their manufacturing industries might thrive and might not, commerce might be attracted to their doors or go to more successful rivals. Gary started out with a future absolutely assured. What was to be done there had been decided by a vote of the greatest corporation in the world. The factories were to come as rapidly as the mills could be built and homes provided for the workmen. Already the American Car & Foundry Company has located a great plant next to the steel mills for making steel railroad cars, employing three thousand men. It is only a matter of time when the American Steel & Wire Company, the American Tin Plate Company, the American Bridge Company and other subsidiary companies of the steel corporation will be located on the wide tract extending east and west for a distance of ten miles, with Broadway in Gary, as the center.

In the building of the new city, the aim of the steel corporation has been to



PARTIAL VIEW OF STEEL WORKS, FROM WEST OF BROADWAY
Photographed by the Gary *Tribune*

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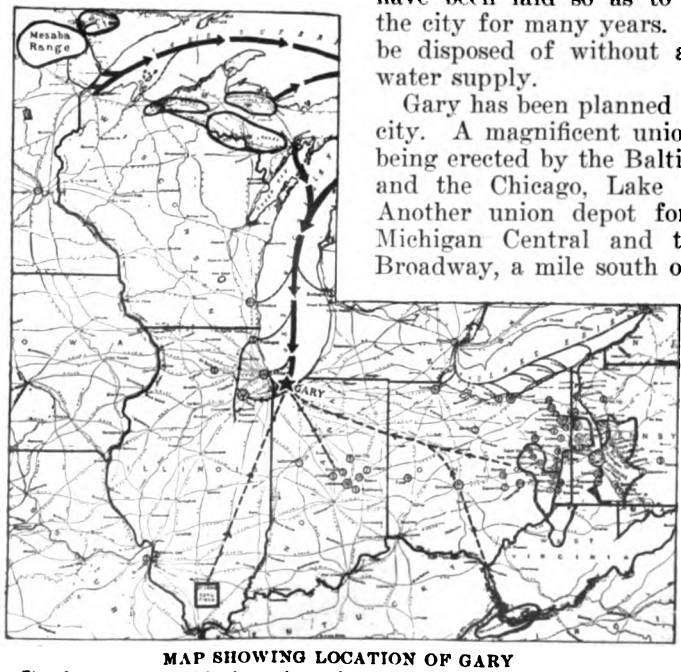
keep away from paternalism as far as possible. The control of public utilities was retained merely because the steel corporation was in better position to spend the vast sums of money at the outset than private individuals were. Speculation in vacant land in the company's townsite has been prohibited by a simple restriction — the title in fee simple passes only on the erection of buildings. Adjoining the land owned by the corporation large tracts are being rapidly developed, which will prove as attractive as the original townsite. Prominent among these is Tolleston. When Gary shall have attained a population of seventy-five thousand, a conservative estimate for the next five years, the original townsite will be but a small fraction of the territory covered by the new city.

Twenty thousand people will be living in Gary within a few months, three-fourths of them in their permanent homes. Within this time the first steel rail will be made in the steel mills. A year and three months ago, the only building in the present incorporated twenty-two square miles of Gary was the house of a Chicago gun club, now demolished. To-day with its ten thousand population, Gary is the one town throughout the country that has not a single landmark.

Gary sprawls out in the prairie, hedged in by pines and oaks, like a man half-dressed. Broadway, the backbone of the new city, is a beautiful street one hundred feet wide, hemmed by seventeen-foot sidewalks. For two miles the street runs one hundred feet wide, paved its entire length. Fifth Avenue, the main street passing east and west, has a breadth of eighty feet with the same wide stretch of walks. Broadway and Fifth Avenue will be business streets throughout their entire length, the fire restriction limiting building materials to brick or stone.

The gas plant, now about completed, can manufacture three hundred thousand feet of gas every twenty-four hours at a cheaper rate than prevails in Chicago. A sewerage system has been installed. The electric lighting secured from the steel plant is sufficient to illuminate a dozen cities.

The water supply is remarkably good. The water will be drawn from a crib two miles out in the lake, free from all possible source of pollution. The sewerage system, of like excellence with the water system, is absolutely modern. The sewers have been laid so as to accommodate the growth of the city for many years. In addition, the sewage will be disposed of without a chance of pollution to the water supply.



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF GARY
Its advantages as a shipping point and its convenience to the great iron and coal fields.

Gary has been planned for a three hundred thousand city. A magnificent union depot, costing $250,000, is being erected by the Baltimore & Ohio, the Lake Shore and the Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroads. Another union depot for the Gary & Western, the Michigan Central and the Wabash, is planned on Broadway, a mile south of the Baltimore & Ohio-Lake Shore station. On Broadway, still another mile south, the Pennsylvania Lines will erect a handsome structure at an early date. All three stations will be connected by an electric road on Broadway.

A $100,000 theater will very soon be erected on Broadway. The steel company has erected a hotel which cost $150,000. A splendid church and club-room building with

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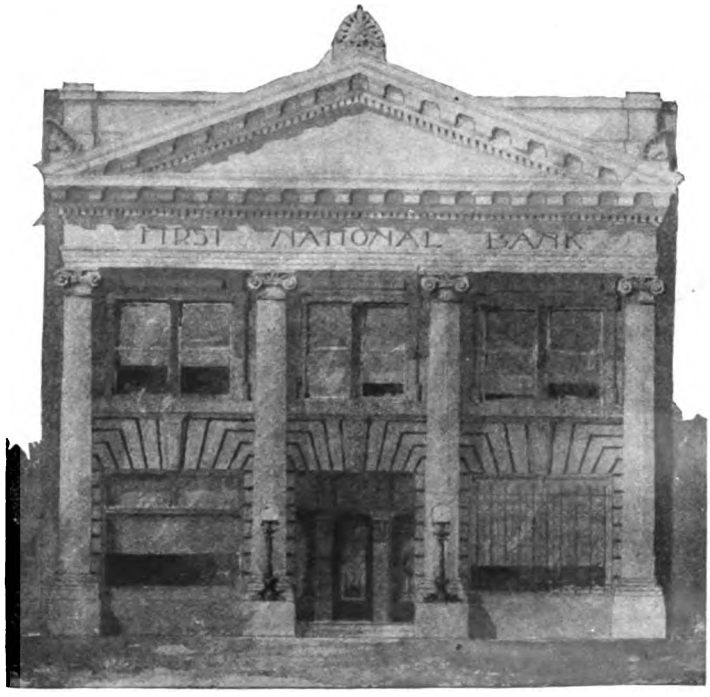


MAIN ENTRANCE TO STEEL WORKS
Photographed by the Gary *Tribune*

the best possible department of the Y. M. C. A. nature — gymnasium and swimming pool — has been contracted for at an expense of $60,000. The First National Bank has foundations laid for a beautiful structure. The Gary State Bank, the steel company's bank, is nearly ready for occupancy. The first story of the Jefferson School Building is up, a grade school which is to cost $60,000.

Broadway is filling with business blocks its entire length. The mile of Broadway frontage handled by the steel company is already taken up completely by purchasers who have agreed to construct brick or stone buildings within eighteen months, work to begin within six months. Next June will see a solid line of brick and stone business blocks, two, three and four stories high, stretching out for a mile. South Broadway, over which the fire limits regarding the class of buildings permitted have been extended, is filling up as rapidly as the north half of the great thoroughfare. Department stores, restaurants, drug stores, hardware stores, banks, and all the other lines of retail traffic are to-day located in the completed structures on the main street.

The school system planned for Gary is



FIRST NATIONAL BANK

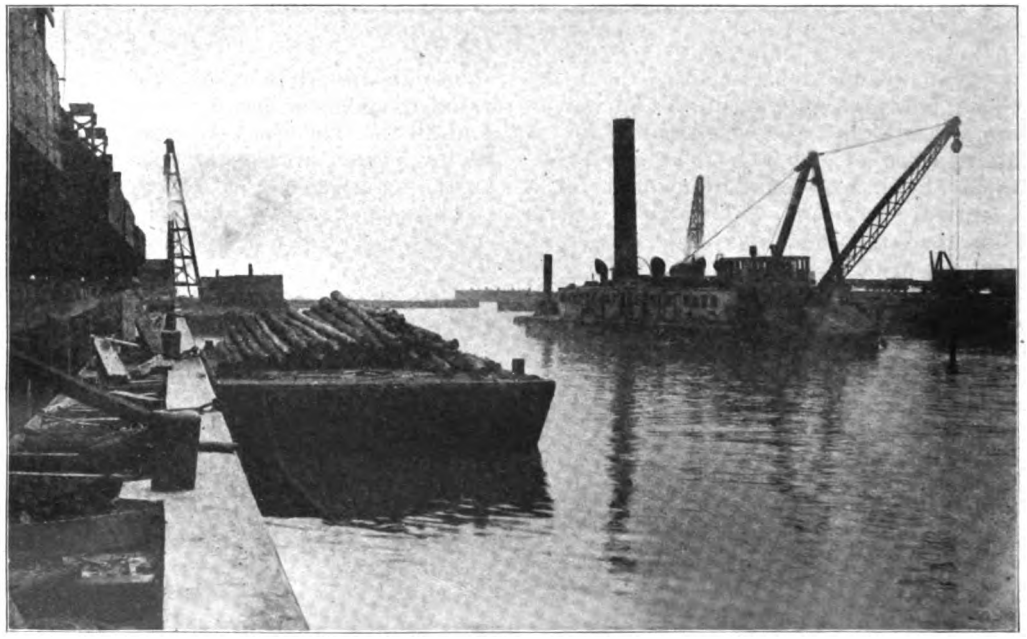
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fully adequate. Portable schoolhouses will be scattered over the town so as to place each pupil as near a schoolhouse as possible.

The parks are close at hand to the main streets, and in the center of the residence portion of the city. The natural ruggedness of the country will be preserved throughout these parks. The sand dunes will be heightened and more trees planted. The work is being managed by a landscape gardener from Chicago. The parks are being blanketed with six inches of rich dirt from the Kankakee marshes. Of the several parks in the south side, the chief is Bryan's Park, the homestead and grounds of an old family of the Calumet region. The platting of the rest of the steel corporation's land will create another set of parks. On the lake shore another park is being planned, connected by steamboat with all the important ports of Lake Michigan.

Every street in the company's subdivision is to be paved, and the other subdivisions are following the same course. Cement walks line the streets. It is but a question of a few months when Gary will be one of the most attractive residence cities of northern Indiana.

Gary will have few of the unpleasant features typical of steel towns generally. Most of these towns have grown up with the extension of steel mills in a haphazard way, with all public utilities sadly neglected and with no attention to paving and sidewalks. Gary for the next twenty years was mapped out while there was as yet no sign of the coming city. The streets were made broad and regular, running the entire length of the city, with a uniform numbering system. Building lines preserve the beauty of residence streets. Broadway will be kept the center of the region by the location of the new industries one after another on the different sides of the city.



DREDGING THE GREAT HARBOR AT GARY
By the Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company

The construction of the city and the steel plant hand in hand has created a steel city that is one component whole. So that Gary, after ten years have covered the surrounding territory with a consolidation of factories of all sorts, will still be the center of manufacture of the Calumet region.

Fortunes are being made by the rapid advance of real estate values, and as a place for investment or the location of a manufacturing plant, Gary has few equals in the entire world.

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A GREAT IRON PLANT AT NIGHT
Courtesy Iroquois Iron Company

THE COMING CAPITAL OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY

THE WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CALUMET DISTRICT

A TRAVELER approaching Chicago from the east on any of the main lines of railroad is usually impressed with the tremendous industrial and commercial activity of the city's southeastern suburbs. For miles and miles the train rushes past great factories, elevators, docks and freight yards. It crosses and recrosses a winding stream crowded with immense ore steamers from Lake Superior, lumber schooners, and every sort of freight boats. That stream, which winds its circuitous course from Lake Michigan east of Gary back to the lake again at South Chicago, is the Calumet River; and the whole district lying contiguous to it and its branches is known as the Calumet District.

Here, it is believed by many competent judges, lies the industrial future of Chicago. Part of the district, including South Chicago, Hegewisch and other towns, is in the State of Illinois, and the rest, comprising Hammond, East Chicago, Indiana Harbor and Gary, is in Indiana. But the state line, while it determines different political conditions for the two halves of the district, does not in the least affect its essential industrial unity.

Throughout this whole region there has been remarkable activity during the past five years. Capital has been poured into it by millions and tens of millions. New companies of wealthy Chicagoans have been formed to exploit its great natural advantages. Towns have sprung up to accommodate the employees of new factories and have swiftly developed into well-built, well-governed communities with their schools, churches and retail business. A great ship canal, three and one-half miles long and two hundred feet wide, has been dug, deep enough to float the largest vessels on the Great Lakes, to connect Indiana Harbor with the Calumet. This is already making of Indiana Harbor and its companion city, East Chicago, centers of the steel industry and other manufactures.

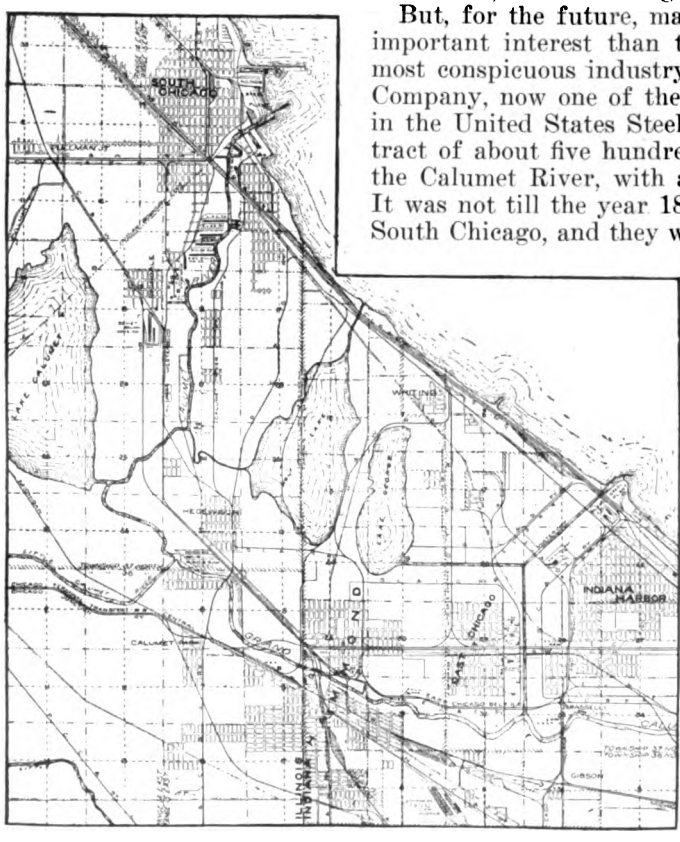
Considering the crowded state of the Chicago River and of the lower Calumet, the opening of new avenues of commerce by this canal and the government harbor has come just in time to meet the demands of trade. It was inevitable that the city should expand industrially in this direction as well as along the Sanitary Canal on the southwest; but whereas the development in that case came by means of public expenditures primarily designed for sanitary protection, private capital has been solely responsible for the won-

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derful growth all along the Calumet, with the exception of the federal appropriations for river and harbor improvement.

South Chicago, the northern focal point of this locality, is a city within a city, having a population of fifty thousand, ten miles south of the courthouse and three miles north of the southern limits of Chicago. It is near the foot of Lake Michigan, and all its industries are at points where lake and rail transportation meet. The iron industries obtain their ore by ships from the Lake Superior region, and of course the cost of transportation is very small. All the trunk lines of railroad to the east pass through this locality, and for north-and-south business the Illinois Central is the great thoroughfare, while the western roads have direct connection by lines of their own or arrangements with the belt roads. The belt roads are an important tributary to the locality; indeed, no belt line constructed around Chicago would for a moment ignore the business of the Calumet District, which is by far the greatest to be had by this class of transportation companies.

Aside from the fact that rail and water connect so happily at this point, commerce grows here naturally, because there is so little resistance to it in the way of physical obstacles. The shores of the river are given up to this class of commerce, and there are none of those impediments which are inseparable from a retail district or any district where the trade is of a miscellaneous character. And then facilities for speedy loading and unloading are of the best. Certain ports along the Great Lakes have become famous for the rapidity with which they handle merchandise. Special machinery has been devised for the purpose. In no port has a better record been made than in South Chicago. For example, grain is loaded into vessels from one of the elevators at the rate of one hundred and forty thousand bushels per hour, and an elevator can be entirely emptied within one working day.



THE CALUMET DISTRICT

But, for the future, manufacturing is a much more important interest than the handling of grain. The most conspicuous industry is that of the Illinois Steel Company, now one of the largest constituent concerns in the United States Steel Corporation. It occupies a tract of about five hundred acres on the west bank of the Calumet River, with a large frontage on the lake. It was not till the year 1882 that the works started at South Chicago, and they were then considered a branch of the North Chicago Rolling Mill. Its employees at South Chicago number five thousand.

The shipyards are an important feature. They are owned by the Chicago Shipbuilding Company, which latterly has been a part of the American Shipbuilding Company, capitalized at $30,000,000 and doing a highly profitable business. The yards at One Hundred and First Street and the river have built many of the largest steamers that sail the lakes.

At One Hundred and Sixth Street and the river is the plant of the

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NINETY-SECOND STREET, SOUTH CHICAGO

South Chicago Furnace Company, which was organized as late as March, 1899. The Deering Harvester Company is affiliated with this concern. It is proposed here to comply with the modern requirements of handling iron from the mine to the highly finished product. The Iroquois Furnace Company and Preble Machine Works are other concerns which have been growing year by year and are in a prosperous condition.

In the Calumet District the opportunity for additional industries and commercial undertakings is of the best. Occupancy of the land is extending out rapidly from the shores of the river and the lake, and with the increase in the traffic of the section much territory will be taken up for dwellings, stores, banks, and all the equipment of a well-rounded community.

The Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company has been for many years the largest owner of property in this region. It has already sold over $6,000,000 worth. The company now has on hand: Dock frontage, 4,174 feet; lots, 5,535; acres, 1,960. Its directors believe that this will all be sold in the next few years. In 1907 the sales have been larger than for several years previous. This company owns nearly one thousand acres in a body north and northeast of Lake Calumet with the riparian rights for a mile. The property lies between the thickly inhabited district of Pullman, Roseland and Kensington on the southwest and South Chicago, the port of the whole region, on the north and east. There is no doubt that the two districts will grow together over this land.

As South Chicago is the northern focal point of the Calumet District, so Indiana Harbor is the southern. Geographically and commercially considered, Indiana Harbor is to Indiana what Chicago is to Illinois. It is the point of contact where the commerce of the Great Lakes is touched by the railway traffic of an inland empire. The location of Indiana Harbor was not an accident, neither has its phenomenal growth been the result of the efforts of any company or body of men. Indiana Harbor stands to-day in all its aspects and characteristics a demonstration of the truth of the saying "that while men may build cities, the Creator designates the site for a metropolis." In other words, the locations of great cities are predestined by geographical conditions, and certain fixed laws of commerce and trade.

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Among others and perhaps the most potent of all is this, "That at the point farthest inland where ship navigation may meet railroad traffic, other considerations being equal, there is a site for a great city." The location of every great city on the Atlantic Seaboard proves the soundness of that conclusion.

In order to relieve themselves and other large business interests of the evils of the congested freight conditions in Chicago, the East Chicago Company entered upon a project to divert a portion of this great place of business and Indiana Harbor and East Chicago were selected because there could be found every requirement needed.

One thousand houses have been built; nine thousand inhabitants located, according to state census just completed, making total population of East Chicago over seventeen thousand; twelve miles of streets opened and macadamized;. a complete system of sewerage established, which is to be amplified by a large system of concrete sewers of the most approved pattern at a cost of $400,000, which system is to be constructed with a view to accommodate an ultimate population of half a million; miles of water mains laid; pumping station finished and equipped; a $25,000 and a $40,000 schoolhouse built and paid for; a $65,000 hotel built, also two other large hotels; a railway station built at a cost of $16,000; a mammoth steel plant now employing two thousand eight hundred men and costing more than $5,000,000 put in; a $3,500,000 cement plant, which recently has appropriated $1,500,000 additional for improvements; a great deep-water harbor completed and work nearing completion on a ship canal; and five thousand shade trees; an auditorium costing $50,000 is being constructed, with theater, lodge and dance halls and offices.

The following industries have been located at Indiana Harbor and East Chicago: Inland Steel Company, United States Steel Corporation cement-works (Universal Portland Cement Company), Republic Iron and Steel Company, Grasselli Chemical Company, American Steel Foundries, Interstate Steel & Iron Company, Standard Forgings Company, Chicago Terminal Transfer Company Shops, Famous Manufacturing Company, Graver Tank-works, Lesh, Prouty & Abbott Lumber Company, Electrolysis-Proof Conduit Manufacturing Company, American Pitch and Coal Tar Company, Lempke Pipe Curving Works, Block-Pollock Iron Company, Ward-Dickey Steel Company, Green Engineering Company, Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, Indiana Harbor Distillery, Indiana Harbor Lumber and Coal Company, United States Smelting and Refining Company, the Calumet Construction Company, De Lamars Copper Refining Company, Davidson Foundry. As an illustration of the commercial development of the Calumet District, Mr. W. A. Lydon, president of the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company, states that their operations in this territory have increased tenfold during the past twenty-four months.

More than $25,000,000 is invested in these plants, and their output amounts to from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 a year. More than seven thousand five hundred people are employed in the plants, and the monthly pay-roll is in excess of $450,000. The population of East Chicago and Indiana Harbor is over seventeen thousand. The places are two miles from Hammond, two miles from Whiting and seven miles from South Chicago. All these places are connected by a direct trolley line, and thus East Chicago draws upon a population of over two hundred and fifty thousand for its labor.

It is obvious that such industrial opportunities offer a wide field for profitable real-estate investments. Not merely the large capitalists but persons of moderate means may safely place their money in real-estate purchases where the prices are as low as they still remain in the Calumet District. The enterprise has passed beyond any element of speculation, and is now, as indeed it has been from the beginning, a business proposition based on a definite industrial demand. Real estate, particularly for residence purposes, in all these Calumet cities will inevitably double in value within a few years. A progressive policy in the installation of modern sewage systems, water and light facilities and other privileges of city life already prevails. The real-estate interests of the district are in the hands of reliable men.

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SWIFT & COMPANY—AN EPITOME

LARGE undertakings and affairs of magnitude are always interesting, and a few words may not be amiss as to the growth of the house of Swift & Company. Having its inception in the ambition of one young man who sold beef from a single wagon in Barnstable, Mass., it has grown to such size and importance as to take front rank with the leading industrial enterprises of the age.

Rapid Growth Outlined

The founder of the house of Swift & Company engaged in the killing and selling of beef with a single delivery wagon and a little one-story frame slaughterhouse.

To-day the business which he founded is represented by seven immense plants in as many different cities, and over three hundred and fifty branch houses scattered over the United States, in Great Britain, on the continent, and in Asia. An army of nearly thirty thousand employees handles an annual business of over two hundred millions of dollars. The one delivery wagon of Barnstable has given way to hundreds of horses, trucks, etc., and a "fleet" of thousands of refrigerator cars. Instead of the single original industry, this vast organization now conducts under one management the production and sale not only of beef, pork, mutton, provisions and produce, but also the by-products of these, such as soap, glue, oil, bones, fertilizer, wool, feathers, casings and hides.

High Sanitary Standard Maintained

No greater effort is made by the housewife to keep her kitchen clean than is made by Swift & Company to keep their abattoirs in sanitary and hygienic condition. They are thoroughly scrubbed at the end of each day's operations and automatic appliances are used wherever possible in order to eliminate the personal handling of meats. In addition to the careful inspection by government veterinary inspectors after the animals are unloaded into the pens, there are sanitary inspectors to see that they are in cleanly condition before delivery to the packing plant. Then there are also the government inspectors, stationed at various points on the route from the killing beds to the cooler, who minutely examine each animal as it goes by, and place Uncle Sam's inspection seal of approval upon it.

Treatment of Employees

The progressiveness of a large commercial enterprise is in no manner better indicated than in the treatment of its employees. As illustrative of the broad and liberal policy pursued by Swift & Company in this regard, attention is called to the opportunity given employees to become stockholders in the corporation. At a time when Swift & Company stock was quoted above par on the market it was offered to employees *at par* on the easiest and most liberal terms, and many hundreds have thus acquired a financial interest in the concern.

Another example is the recently inaugurated Employees' Benefit Association, the first enterprise of its kind to be introduced among the packing-houses.

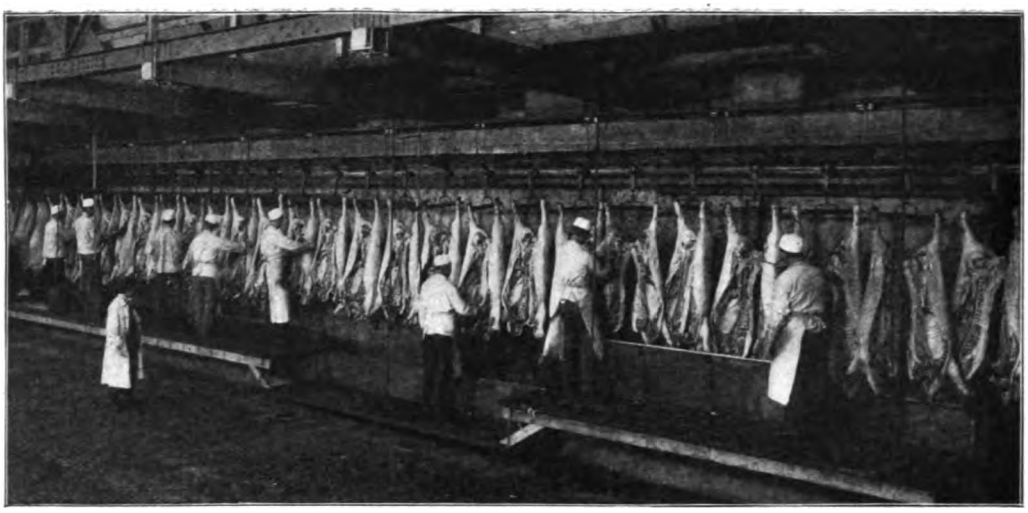
The association is open to all employees of the company, and in general is laid out along the lines of mutual benefit insurance organizations.

There are eight classes of members, divided according to amount of their weekly wages. The earnings govern the amount of weekly contributions and, of course, the resultant benefits.

Not the least important example of Swift & Company's considerate treatment of employees is the modern general office building located in the Union Stock Yards of Chicago. This building is entirely of steel and brick construction and is equipped with every known improvement for the comfort and convenience of employees.

The potentiality of an ambition earnestly held and faithfully followed is nowhere better illustrated than in the foregoing history of the growth of the great Swift organization. Through all the years from its inception down to the present time, the same high ideals have been pursued and the same strict standards of business integrity have been maintained.

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HOG-KILLING FLOOR

THE WORLD'S GREATEST INDEPENDENT PACKING COMPANY

AT the great plant of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, just outside the stock yards proper, cleanliness is everywhere the evident aim, an aim which is realized more completely than would seem possible to the visitor. This company makes a point of having its cattle as clean as possible before slaughtering, and of keeping the meat off the floors from beginning to end of the operation. The animals are driven through a pool of water before going to the killing floor. In the washing of the meat after butchering, instead of a perfunctory rinsing with brooms and pails of water, rows of pipes and brushes automatically cleanse the carcasses. The butchers, who of course must handle the meat more or less, are very strictly supervised to insure scrupulous neatness. Not only are they clothed in long washable coats, prohibited from spitting, required to wash their hands at frequent intervals, and similar obvious precautions, but the very knives and axes which they use are constantly sterilized in boiling water; and if a man happens to cut his hand, however slightly, he is not allowed to proceed until the wound has been properly dressed and the knife sterilized. Surgical cleanliness is insisted upon everywhere.

The co[illegible]pent a large amount of money recently on improved sanitary arrangements for employees, including shower-baths which are freely used by the workmen. Indeed, for improvements of this sort alone more than $120,000 has been laid out by the S. & S. Co. during the past two years. Nor was this expenditure a concession to criticism or attempt to remedy abuses, for this plant has been notably free from both the abuses and the criticisms that have been heard of in connection with some of the packing establishments. An already good system has, however, been constantly improved to a point where even a critical observer can find little or nothing of which to complain.

The magnitude of the S. & S. plant is impressive to the visitor. One hundred and twenty-five cattle an hour, three hundred sheep, six hundred hogs, is the average slaughtering record. The chilling-rooms, where meat is cooled for shipment, have a capacity of six thousand head, while the cold storage department accommodates one thousand. The S. & S. building and yards cover twenty-seven acres. This establishment has been built up by hard work from small beginnings in the face of keen competition, and its employees take pride in maintaining its efficiency at the highest possible level. Like the other great packing-houses, it has branches in New York and Kansas City, as well as agencies all over the world.

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST CATERERS

JUST imagine a kitchen a thousand times as large as your home kitchen, and then you will have some idea of the size of Libby's New White Enameled Kitchen. This is a part of the wonderful plant which makes Libby, McNeill & Libby the world's greatest caterers.



LIBBY'S WHITE ENAMEL KITCHEN—PACKING CORNED BEEF

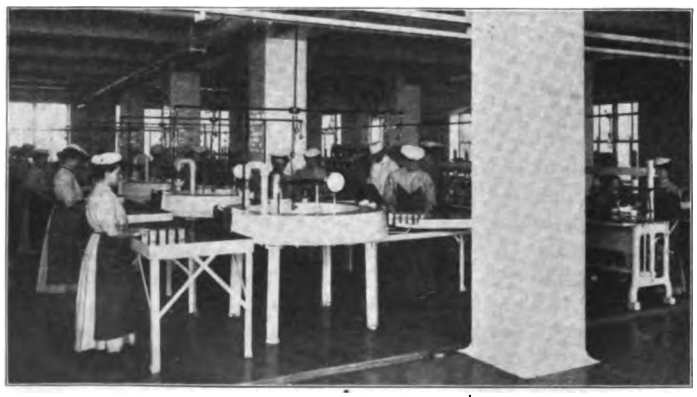
The buildings which contribute the delicious foods in cans and glass that have made Libby famous in every country on the globe, occupy a terrritory in Chicago of more than ten acres, and in the buildings alone there are more than fifty acres of floor space constantly in use in the preparation of Libby's "Good Things to Eat," so well known to the public as Libby's (Natural Flavor) Food Products. More than three thousand people are employed in the Chicago plant; and ten million tins a month are prepared under the most careful supervision of trained chefs in these white enameled kitchens.

The New White Enameled Kitchen has just been completed. It measures eighty by one hundred and forty feet, nine stories high and finished in Tiffany White Enamel brick with white enameled ceilings and concrete floors.

It is absolutely fireproof. Every floor is well lighted with large windows on all sides, and each room is of such a brilliant white that it is dazzling to the eye, particularly so as all the machinery, the tables, and even the trucks for conveying the various products, are finished in white enamel. The corners at the columns, at the ceilings and at the floors are fitted with rounded white enamel cove moldings, so there is not a square corner in the room. The round corners can be kept scrupulously clean.

Each floor has its specific use and is a busy hum of white-duck-uniformed chefs and their assistants. Here are prepared the many famous soups, corned beef, veal and beef loaf, deviled and potted ham and chicken, and the many other appetizing "Good Things to Eat."

Libby stands first as The World's Greatest Caterer in point of the volume of canned meats prepared for the world's table, first in point of perfection in the preparation of these foods and in the most advanced type of hygienic kitchens in which the foods are prepared. The plant is open at all times for inspection and visitors are welcome. Few modern hotels and residences have so perfect equipment for the preparation of sanitary food as this great establishment.



LIBBY'S WHITE ENAMEL KITCHEN—SEALING CANS IN VACUUM

THE WORLD TO-DAY, PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

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A GREATER TELEPHONE SYSTEM

IS ESSENTIAL TO THE SUCCESS OF A GREATER CHICAGO

THE Chicago Telephone Company has grown hand in hand with the city and has helped Chicago business men and merchants to increase their business by furnishing them with facilities for its quicker transaction.

Ten years ago the company had ten city exchanges and a total of 16,909 stations. To-day it has seventeen city exchanges, 192,396 stations in ten counties and handles the largest volume of telephone calls of any exchange system in the world, that of New York not excepted. It has long-distance connections with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and in this way can connect its subscribers with over three million other subscribers and reach any city in the country between the Missouri and the Atlantic and from Canada to the Gulf.

The company has been a pioneer in establishing up-to-date methods. As soon as the lamp signal proved practical it remade its system, discarded the slower "magneto" apparatus, which obliged the subscriber to do his own signalling, and installed the modern automatic central battery system. As improvements have been made in switchboard construction the company has adopted them. A switchboard for one of the larger exchanges now contains over five thousand miles of wire, costs $300,000 and takes two years to build. Wires have been put underground throughout an area of twenty-five square miles in the city, thus insuring a service free from the interruptions and accidents to which overhead wires are liable. One of the largest underground cables in the world is now being laid from Chicago to Milwaukee, which will make it as easy to conduct conversation between those cities as to call up a friend across the street.

Every possible effort is made by the company to give its subscribers the most efficient service. Its three thousand telephone operators have been selected after a rigid examination and no operators are put to work until they have been trained, at the company's expense, in a practical telephone school. Rest-rooms and lunches are provided for operators, and every care taken to relieve them from the strain of too-continued work, which might interfere with the quality of the service. Their work is continually checked up by a corps of inspectors. One thousand two hundred employees are constantly at work keeping the company's wires and switchboards in perfect condition and "clearing" trouble caused by storms, accidents and electrical conditions. A thousand details of system have been devised to take unnecessary labor from subscribers and to guard them from possible trouble. The company details special men to investigate all complaints that are received, and it does its best to rectify troubles promptly and prevent their recurrence.

The growth of the city is now continuing at a faster rate than ever before. To meet the increased demand for telephone service the company is prepared to invest more money and expand its plant and system.

The proposed Chicago ordinance, which is the result of seventeen months of work on the part of the council committee on gas, oil and electric light and which is now awaiting action by the City Council, provides for the continuance of this service on terms most favorable to the public. The ordinance provides in brief for sweeping reductions in rates, for increased facilities, limitation of earnings, publicity of accounting, payments to the city and right of city to revise rates at five-year intervals and to purchase the company's plant at or before the expiration of the ordinance.

The company is planning extensive improvements with a view to meeting the future growth of the city. The passage of the proposed ordinance will make these improvements certain and will insure for Chicago twenty years more of adequate and efficient telephone service.

THE WORLD TO-DAY, PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT.

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THE NEW COOK COUNTY COURTHOUSE

A MODEL PUBLIC BUILDING

BY

A. C. NEWTON

WITH the recollection of the experiences of Pennsylvania in mind, it is gratifying to know that Chicago and Cook County will in a short time have expended ten millions of dollars on a public office building without the suspicion of graft.

One-half of this tremendous building, to be used as a Courthouse for Cook County, is now complete. The work on the City Hall is now under way. During the erection of the Courthouse where a remarkable record was made for speed, economy and perfection of building, the interests of Cook County were guarded by Mr. John M. Ewen, supervising engineer in general charge. As a result of his efficient service Mr. Ewen has been appointed to represent the city of Chicago during the erection of the new City Hall.

The new Courthouse building is 205 feet high; it has a frontage of 374 feet on Clark Street, and 157 on both Washington and Randolph Streets; it is twelve stories above the sidewalk, with two subbasements. Its foundation piers rest on bed rock 115 to 120 feet below the level of the street. The dimensions of the City Hall will be approximately the same.

To the artistic and constructive ability of the architects, Holabird & Roche, of Chicago, is due the very successful solution of a difficult architectural problem: the planning of a building in which an abundance of windows should not interfere with a more or less monumental and imposing appearance unlike that of the ordinary skyscraper.

Any one who would be told that there is nearly $200,000 worth of architectural terra cotta on the exterior of this building would certainly be greatly surprised and would wonderingly ask, "Where is

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it?" He would hardly suspect that the dark green bronze-colored material between the granite columns is not metal, but terra cotta, made by The Northwestern Terra Cotta Company, and fitted together so perfectly that there are practically no joints visible; but this is not all. The casual observer sees the immense granite pillars and consequently assumes that the material above those pillars is also natural granite, but it is not. It is terra cotta granite made in perfect resemblance to the natural material, over which it has the great advantage of lightness and fireproof qualities and from which it can not be distinguished, as far as appearance is concerned. The trimmings on the court are enameled terra cotta.

All of this work was manufactured and erected by The Northwestern Terra Cotta Company, which has in this building set an example of the many possibilities in this material and of its mastership in handling the same.

The sculpture and carved panels are the work of Beil and Hermant.

All wire-glass fire windows throughout the building were furnished by Voigtmann Company, who are the pioneers of metal fire windows. These windows were fully approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Since the first use of metal windows for utility in alley elevators the changes made possible by continued experiment have broadened the field and they are now specified and used in all openings in up-to-date fireproof buildings.

In the middle of the Clark Street façade will be three entrances. These will lead into a main hall. There also will be entrances on La Salle, Washington and Randolph Streets. At the intersection of the west corridor and main hall a doorway will be provided for connection with the City Hall. The elevator enclosures will be set in the lateral arches of the main hall, two elevators in each arch, and will be formed of richly wrought ornamental metal grillwork of scrolls, flowers and foliage. This ironwork is a notable feature of the building, and is from the factories of the Van Dorn Iron Works.

The building will contain thirty well-lighted court-rooms, and adjoining each will be the judge's chambers and also his private consulting-room, jury-room and the witness-room, with closets, basins and toilets for each. Besides these court-rooms there will be the Probate and County court-rooms, with the assistant judge's court-rooms. Every modern business device, of proved value, will be provided for the safe, accurate and quick transaction of public business. In sanitary arrangements, unlike its predecessor, the County Building, it is equipped with the latest and most approved devices. E. J. McDonough, 230 Kinzie Street, Chicago, has furnished the heating, ventilation, power, piping and vacuum cleaning piping all complete. The entire contract amounts to about $250,000.

The stokers under the furnaces were supplied by the Green Engineering Company, of Chicago, and are burning the lowest grades of Illinois coal entirely smokelessly, even under conditions of extreme overload. The particular advantages of this stoker have been demonstrated in its operation, for the entire labor required for firing of the boilers requires the services of but two men.

The boilers have been furnished and set in place by the Heine Safety Boiler Company.

Interior furnishings of the court-rooms and offices, so important a factor in utility and beauty, are to be provided by A. H. Andrews Company.

Not least among the many important achievements connected with this enterprise was the wrecking of the old Courthouse, accomplished by S. Krug of Chicago. The removal in so short a time of one of the largest buildings ever torn down in this country without accident or public inconvenience was a noteworthy illustration of modern methods.

The main corridor of the building is finished entirely in marble. No piece of marblework in the United States is comparable to it in boldness of design, delicacy, refinement and effect of its curved lines and moldings, and the soft warm color of the material, together with perfection in workmanship. The walls, piers, arches and paneled moldings are in Botticino (Bot-ti-che-no) marble taken from a very old quarry in the North of Italy, from which the Victor Emanuel Mon-

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rial in Rome is now being built. It is of a soft, light buff tint and fully adapted to the design. The paneled ceiling between the moldings is of Roman mosaic and in harmony with the color of the marble, relieved somewhat at the intersecting lines by vinework.

The above-described work has been executed under contract by the John Peirce Company, of New York and Chicago, under the direct charge of Mr. George F. Bodwell, General Western Agent. The John Peirce Company has been engaged for a number of years in the erection of large and costly monumental buildings, constructed in all kinds of material, and they consider that this piece of marblework is the finest that has ever been produced under their direction. The New York office is located in the West Street Building, the Chicago office in the Western Union Building.

Naturally a large share of the credit for the prompt and efficient execution of the work rests upon the general contractors, William Grace & Co., whose capacity for the accomplishment of large contracts has thus been strikingly illustrated in the construction of many other well-known Chicago buildings.

INVASION OF THE EAST—AGGRESSIVENESS OF WESTERN COMMERCIAL HOUSES

BY

ELLIOTT DURAND

IN years gone by it was a common saying that eastern capital had made Chicago. This statement should have been qualified. Eastern capital no doubt has assisted in making Chicago, but it never could have accomplished much in this line except that it was coupled with western energy.

It is a commonly accepted theory that the dull boy never leaves home if he can help it, but it is the smartest boy of the family who ventures forth to seek his fortune on independent lines. Westerners are fond of retorting to eastern people who claim that the West is made up of eastern people: "Yes, that is true; but it is none but your brightest men who have come West."

Chicago had made a wonderful record prior to the great fire of '71 and it was on account of this record that Boston and other eastern capitalists were willing to risk their surplus millions in rebuilding the stricken city, and this was done to the extent that for some years subsequently it might truthfully be said that Boston practically owned Chicago. Now, however, that condition does not prevail; it has all been changed. and Chicago is yearly sending thousands of its capital to the East, mostly for the development of western enterprises. This is in evidence by the great number of branches of western houses doing business in the East, and wherever you find a western branch you will find one of the best houses in that line in the East. For instance, the largest store in New York city is a branch of a Chicago house; the largest and finest restaurant is a branch of a Chicago concern; one of the finest hotels was built and owned by Chicago men; all the tall "skyscrapers" in the business district were erected by Chicago builders on the far-famed Chicago truss plan. Pittsburg, Philadelphia and other eastern cities come in for a share of western enterprise, though not to so great an extent as New York. New England has not yet overcome its clannishness enough to offer sufficient inducements to western pluck and energy to enter the camp of the enemy to any large extent, although it is true that the largest and finest paint house in Boston is a branch of Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company, of Chicago.

It has only been a few years since Chicago commenced to carry coals to Newcastle in the way of competing with the eastern trade in its own territory. Many articles are found or produced in the

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West, such as natural earth products — breadstuffs, meat, animal and vegetable oils, iron, lead and zinc ore, and earth paints. Considering the matter of paints, for instance, Chicago is to-day the largest headquarters in America. More paint houses are represented, more paint is made and more sold here than in any other city on the continent. Almost everything that enters into paint of all kinds is found ready at the western door and is manufactured here — lead, zinc, ochers, mineral paints and linseed oil, all come from western land.

Twenty-five years ago and less these riches of the ground were transported to the East, where they were converted into marketable conditions and then shipped back to the West. Every paint house in Chicago was compelled to carry a stock of goods, or at least to carry in its stock goods bearing the names and brands of eastern competitors, although some of the houses had then been making paint for more than twenty-five years. As far back as 1851 the present house of Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company was started. It was the first paint house in the West to manufacture its own colors. It is now the second oldest house in that line in America under a continuous management. This house has done a great deal for Chicago by compelling every large paint, oil and varnish house in the East to build factories and operate permanent sales headquarters in this great central city. They simply had to come here or lose a large part of their trade to western houses. The large western concerns now not only sell their own products exclusively here, but in some instances, as with Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company (which has upward of twenty branch houses and wholesale distributing connections scattered over the country from Maine to California), they have brought and sold their products in the hitherto exclusive markets of the East, to the discomfort of their competitors.

There is no room for provinciality in the West, and there is nothing narrow, bigoted or peculiar about the people. The westerner is much more of a traveler than the easterner, and he profits by what he sees and hears. If a western man wishes to build a new factory, he no longer goes to the East for advice; he goes to some enterprising, up-to-date western city and there secures the latest information. The West is aggressive and alert. There are less gold bricks, Bohemian oats and windbag stocks sold in the West than in the East. The westerner is never self-satisfied. He scans with interest every new thing and every novel feature that he thinks may tend to further improve himself or his business. Yet, he is not all business. He spends a large amount of time and money in pursuit of pleasure, and devotes greater sums annually for charity and public-spirited enterprises than any of his eastern brethren with a similar income. Business to him is a great game. His love for the almighty dollar for the sake of the dollar is at least no greater than that of the easterner, and he is far more ready to give a customer the worth of his money. The farther west you go the more apparent this trait becomes. A westerner will go without his dinner and a night's sleep to get the best of a bargain, and then donate the entire profit to public enterprise or charity. The easterner will put it in a bank. The westerner is only an easterner expanded — at first it may be with gaseous matter, but it soon solidifies.

And the great central force emanates from Chicago. Business, art, music, culture, new ideas or new ways of utilizing old ideas — facts, fads and fancy, if you please — all originate here. The first city on the continent to compel ladies to remove their hats at theaters and public concerts was Chicago. This was pronounced "hobo legislation" by New York papers at the time, but a woman would be publicly reprimanded if she were to persist in wearing her hat in any eastern audience to-day.

Chicago, with its twenty-six trunk lines of railroads, reaching, with their ramifications, into every city, town and hamlet of the great Northwest, the great West and Southwest, the South, the East, away into the frozen north of Canada and the eternal sunshine of Mexico; Chicago, lying at the head of the great lake navigation, with its tremendous system of railway terminals, is the great natural distributing center of the North American continent, and, with a square deal from transportation managers, nothing under the sun can stop her progress.

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THE FIRST NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION

BY

CLARENCE A. SHAMEL

CORN is America's greatest cereal. Its importance can not be exaggerated and will become greater and greater as the years go by. Some consider live stock a vaster industry, but corn is the basis and backbone of live-stock prosperity.

Realizing this and the added fact that corn is capable of great improvement, the leading merchants of Chicago subscribed to a guaranteed fund making possible the First National Corn Exposition, to be held in Chicago, October 5 to 19, 1907. Representatives of Chicago's leading business interests form the executive board. The president is Mr. E. S. Conway; Secretary, Curt. M. Treat, 902 Great Northern Building, and the general manager is Clarence A. Shamel.

Prizes for Corn

Over $15,000 in cash will be distributed to corn-growers and splendid special prizes amounting in value to about $50,000 will also be awarded. Of the cash-prize money, $8,190 will be awarded in state prizes to the following: Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky, Minnesota, South Dakota, Texas and Oklahoma — $585 to each state. Professional seedsmen will be barred from state prizes, so that this handsome sum of money, with all of the special prizes, will go to the non-professional corn-growers. Over $6,000 of the prize money is open to the world, where any one may compete; $350 is offered in a students' judging contest and $462 for articles on various phases of corn culture.

Among the leading special prizes are four 160-acre farms in the Panhandle of Texas, three splendid pianos, fourteen ladies' gold watches, fourteen 100-piece dinner sets, $350 worth of fencing and hundreds of other agricultural and household articles, valued from $250 down.

Special Features

Among the special features will be a corn demonstration kitchen, where Mrs. E. O. Hiller will give three demonstrations daily, teaching essentially the fundamental preparation of corn as food; a corn restaurant, where corn dishes in an unlimited variety will be served; an exhibit of household articles made from corn; educational exhibits from agricultural colleges and corn products manufacturing concerns; a miniature farm, representing an intelligent arrangement; excellent music and a rural play.

What Corn Improvement Means

Why is the National Corn Exposition desirable? It will result in great corn improvement. Few people realize what even a little improvement in corn culture means. During 1906 the United States grew ninety-five million acres of corn. This area produced two billion eight hundred and eighty million bushels. By simply adding one kernel to each ear, the returns from the corn-producing area are increased by $1,620,000.

Does it pay to hold a great corn exposition? Is it worth while to call attention to this added value, easily within the reach of the corn-growers of America? Most certainly. The benefit will be widely distributed. Corn is grown on ninety per cent of all of the farms in the United States and is worth more than two and one-half times the wheat crop. It is capable of wide use. The corn show, in addition to calling attention to the possibilities of increasing the crop yield, will also demonstrate that corn can be more widely used as a human food and more economically utilized as stock feed. The corn show *is* worth while and will result not only in benefit to the country people, but to the city people as well.

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THE SPIRIT OF THE MONTH

WATCHING THE WORLD'S CHESSBOARD

Great Britain and Germany Play Kings — in Sport

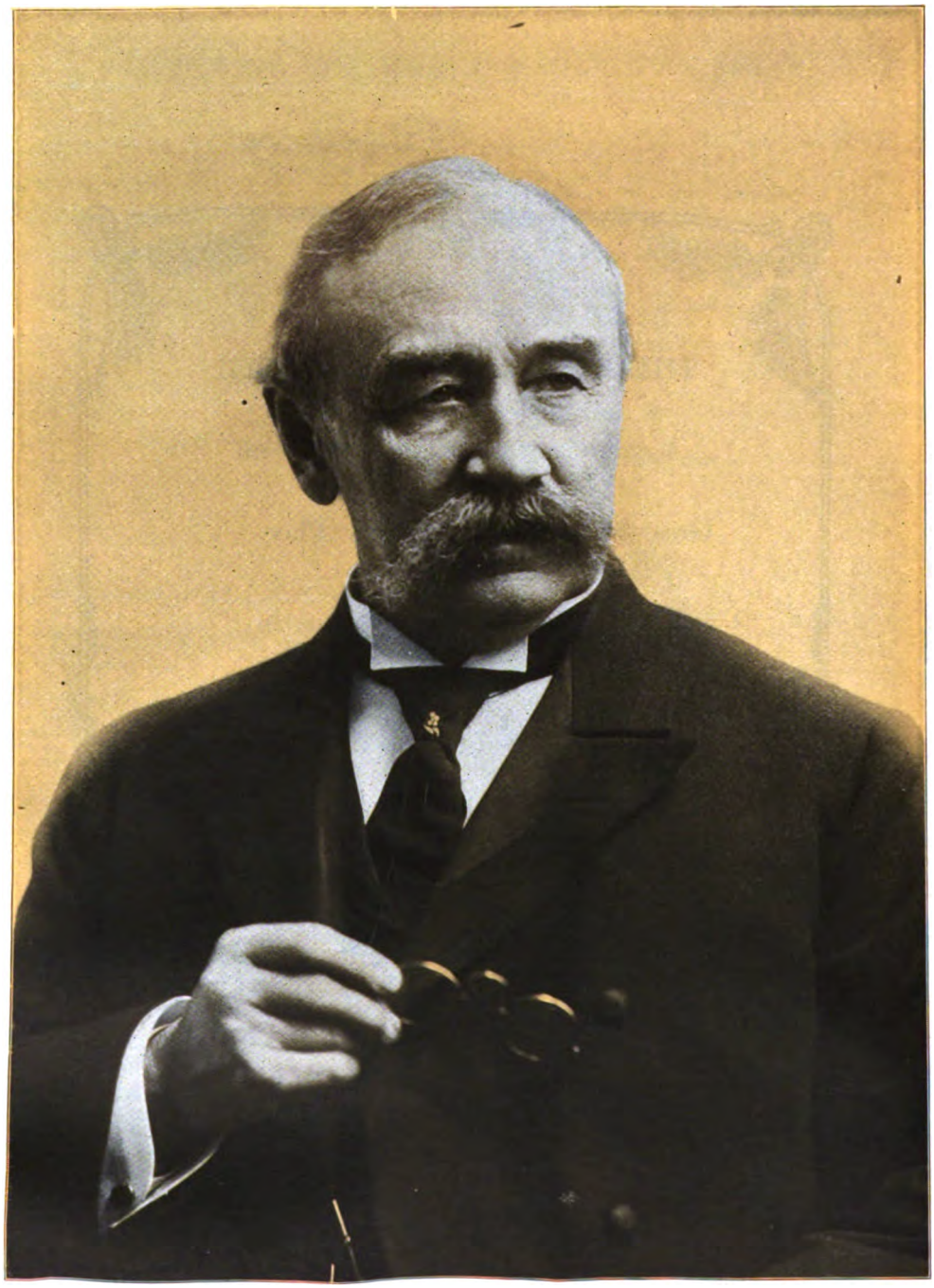
Spain and France Move Pawns in Morocco

The Hague Conference Sacrifices Castles — and Keeps its Finger on its Move

Mr. Bryan Plays Government Ownership of Railroads Like a Knight — Sideways

Mr. Taft Plays Himself. Is it Checkmate?

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SUMNER I. KIMBALL

First and present General Superintendent of the United States Life-saving Service
The man whose genius has produced the finest life-saving service in the world

See the article by C. H. Claudy on page 1022

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The World To-Day

VOLUME XIII OCTOBER, 1907 NUMBER 4

Whistling Up the Whirlwind

THAT member of the Guggenheim family who last winter invested in a Senatorship from Colorado has undertaken to rival Jeremiah in lamentation over the future of his country. If the newspapers are to be trusted—and let us never forget that newspapers are sometimes to be trusted—Mr. Guggenheim's concern may have been deepened by dangers threatening some of his investments quite other than his seat in the United States Senate. At all events, he sees for the nation a future of woe and desolation.

Across the horizon of a democracy hitherto bright with corporations presided over by Guggenheims, is already spreading the black cloud of an imperialism that demands letters of introduction from those whom its high officials would ask to dinner.

And this imperialism is hostile to "business interests."

If affairs continue in their present course there will be a panic.

* * *

We have heard like forecasts.

Gentlemen who have self-sacrificingly devoted themselves to the public weal by floating corporations whose stock is worth nearly as much as would be left after the first and second mortgage bonds have been paid, are losing heart. The republic seems ungrateful. Grand juries are too inquisitive. Judges are too hard-hearted. Promoters can not float new companies. Hard times are coming—must indeed be made to come as a means of opening the eyes of an entire world to the dangers attending the too rigorous enforcement of law.

* * *

We sympathize with every protest against a demagogism already lift-

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ing its head. Only misery can come from men who would ride into office by baiting the railroads and by socialistic attacks upon men of wealth. Every thoughtful man must deplore the temper that leads a state to call its legislators patriots because they pass undigested laws. Not every state has for its governor a man who, like Hughes of New York, dares veto a demagogic or a blackmailing law. Wisdom is not yet always synonymous with majorities.

If capital has its duties it has also its rights.

* * *

But reaction is an impossible cure for demagogism.

It is even more dangerous. For reaction has more than once made demagogues into revolutionists.

It is a mistake to believe that business interests would be benefited by another era of lax enforcement of law.

Rules are what make the game worth playing. The quickest way for the players to ruin their game is to abuse the umpire. It is also the quickest way to put the spectators into a fighting humor.

* * *

It can not be too often repeated that the American people are bound to have the impartial enforcement of law. They are not as yet hostile to wealth as wealth. They want laws to be fair.

The safest course corporations, and particularly the railroads, can follow just at present is to take the public into their confidence. They can trust the American sense of fair play.

Your plain citizen loathes excess charges, but he will pay any amount of money for legitimate expenses. Convince him that corporations are being abused and he will right the abuse.

But it is sheer madness to attempt to browbeat him into a renewal of lax enforcement of law. That would be to put a premium on radicalism.

The surest way to make reform conservative is to make dishonesty unprofitable. The stupidest way is to threaten or to try to cause hard times.

If by any misfortune the coming year should see an attempt on the part of great financial powers to discipline the country into legislative reaction or judicial laxity, the succeeding campaign would see the agitators in the saddle.

As far as we can now see the alternative is obvious: Rooseveltism or radicalism.

* * *

What sensible man, rich or poor, wants to whistle up a whirlwind?

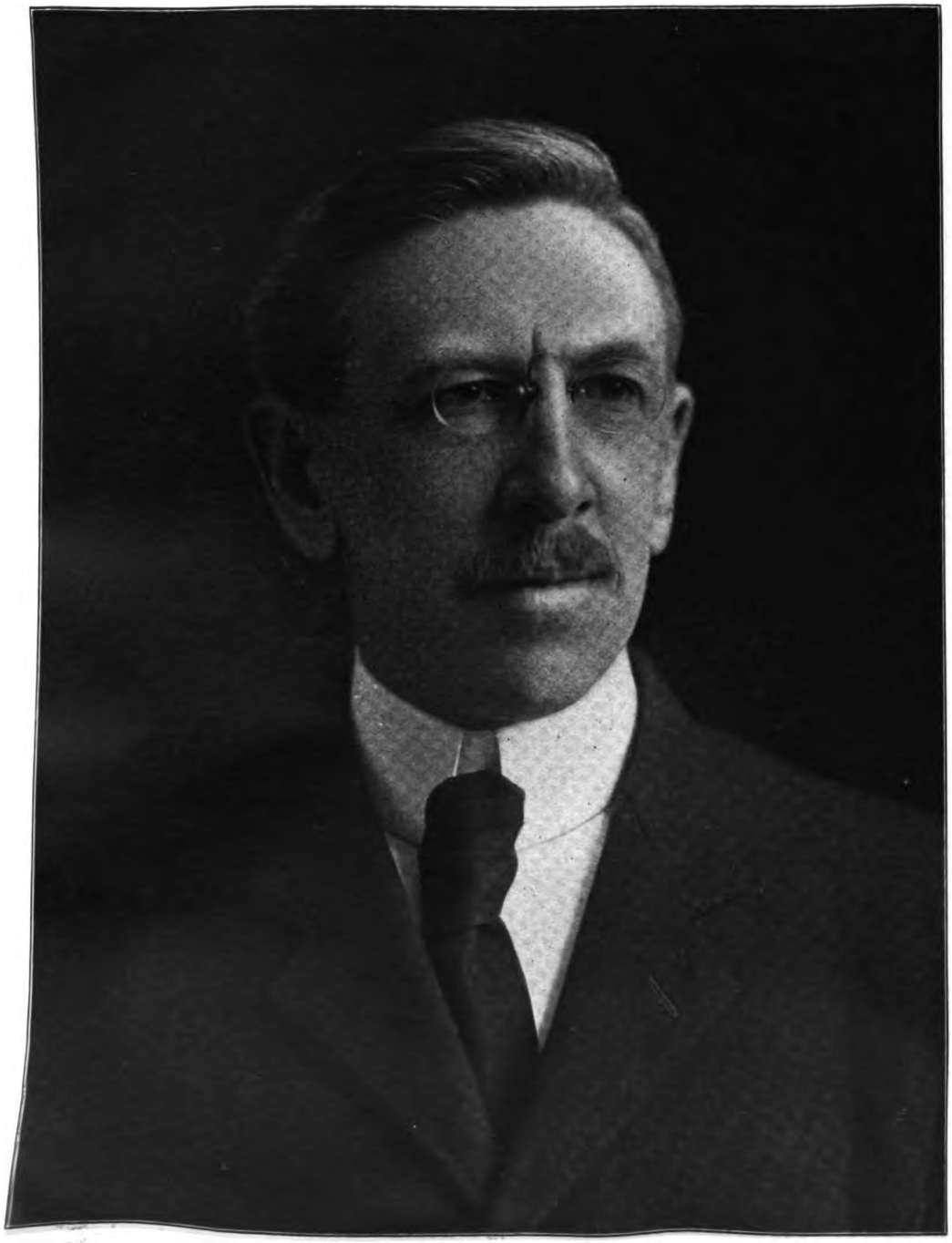
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WALTER WELLMAN

Whose second attempt to reach the Pole by airship has attracted the notice of the entire world

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ARTHUR FAIRBANKS

Lately elected to the directorship of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

See article on another page

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A NEW PHOTOGRAPH OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND HIS FAMILY
Taken at Sagamore Hill, August 15

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JOHN W. BEATTY
Director of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg

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EVENTS OF THE MONTH

Foreign Affairs

The Hague Conference

Nothing definite of any great importance can yet be chronicled of the proceedings of The Hague Peace Conference. So far as reported, it has unanimously approved of the British resolution regarding the limitation of military burdens, but this is simply a declaration that it is "highly desirable to see the governments earnestly resume the study of this question." M. Nelidoff stated that any discussion of the question of disarmament "would be injurious to the cause of peace, as showing the divergence of opinion existing, while on the other hand, a unity of intentions exists which may one day lead to their realization." The proposition to prohibit the throwing of explosives from balloons was approved by twenty-nine yeas, while eight voted against it and seven refrained from voting. Prohibition of the bombardment of undefended towns was unanimously approved, although seven delegates made reservations. At this point in the proceedings the conference, it is generally understood, would have terminated if the Russian government had had its way, but Germany, Great Britain and the United States decidedly opposed such termination. Nearly all the governments have notified their delegates that the establishment of a permanent court of justice, and some kind of obligatory arbitration are desired as the result of the conference discussions. An attempt to frame a schedule for obligatory arbitration, however, was unsuccessful, as no unanimity could be secured. The examining committee of the First Commission, an important executive body, of which M. Bourgeois is president, and Baron d' Estournelles de Constant and Dr. James Brown Scott, of the United States, are members, has approved of the American proposition for the collection of contractual debts, all the countries represented, except Switzerland, agreeing to it. The same committee has approved the American proposition for the establishment of a permanent international court of justice, though it does not favor the plan for the allotment of judges.

A Long-Contested Law Passed in England

For more than half a century efforts have been made in the British parliament to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. They have at length been successful. The House of Lords, on August 26, passed the bill sanctioning such marriages, by a vote of 98 to 54, the bishops being, as usual, unalterably opposed to it. Similar bills have repeatedly passed the House of Commons but hitherto have always been refused consent in the upper house, mainly through the influence of the ecclesiastical authority of the Established Church. The opposition was based on the ground of consanguinity, but as applying to a wife's blood relations this has seemed to most people a far-fetched idea. In many cases, especially among the poorer classes, the most natural method of providing needed care for the children of a deceased wife is for the father to marry the wife's sister. About eighteen hundred such unions are contracted each year and some nine thousand children will be made legitimate by the new law, which is retroactive. In nearly all the English colonies these marriages have been legal, and hundreds of men have gone there or elsewhere for the ceremony. Now, by the passage of this bill, this will be no longer necessary, unless indeed, as has been reported, the bishops refuse to recognize the law and allow clergymen to conduct the service.

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CASABLANCA AFTER THE PILLAGE AND BURNING BY THE TRIBESMEN

Under the terms of the bill a clergyman is under no legal obligation to do so. The only other recourse then will be to the ministers of the denominations. To thousands of Britishers this would be unsatisfactory.

The Socialist Congress in Germany

The increasing power of Socialism gives importance to the International Congress which met at Stuttgart, August 18-24. There were in attendance 884 delegates, representing twenty-five nationalities. It was by far the most significant and the most influential of any international congress hitherto held. It is the first that has been held in Germany, a fact the more noteworthy because of the recent campaign which reduced the Socialist representation in the reichstag, from 79 to 43, while its election vote was increased by a quarter of a million. Seldom, if ever, has an international gathering been the scene of such violent wrangling. Universal brotherhood, the doctrine so loudly proclaimed by Socialists, was effectually discounted, for the disputes were concerned with the meaning of Socialist doctrines and there was bitter difference of opinion between their advocates. M. Hervé, a French delegate, proposed desertion and revolt by soldiers when war is declared. But this anti-nationalism was strongly combated. Finally the congress adopted a resolution against armaments for conquest and imperialism and favoring all possible measures to prevent the outbreak of war. The commercial and industrial crisis which usually follows a war should be used for an organized effort to overthrow capitalism. Colonization was another hotly debated subject, and so also was the recognition of trades-unions. The former was denounced as in the interests of capitalism, and on the same score immigration was condemned. Conciliatory action toward trades-unions was recommended. The claim made by the congress that it was more truly a peace conference than that at The Hague seems somewhat of an anomaly in the face of the discord which prevailed in its sessions.

Anarchy in Morocco

Morocco is still in a condition of unrest. At Marakesh, the southern capital, a new Sultan has been proclaimed, the present sultan, Mulai Abdel Aziz, being declared a traitor to his country and his religion, and put in prison. The Tazzi brothers, who are said to have ruled the Sultan and brought about the ruin of the empire, have been assassinated by the

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Kaid of Mechuar, who holds an official position in the Sultan's court. The Moroccan foreign minister and Ganam, the Sultan's second representative at Tangier, have also been put to death. There have been several conflicts between the tribesmen and the French troops, but the latter have been victorious in every instance. Some friction has been created because the Spanish soldiers have not assisted the French in these engagements, but the Spanish government is insisting rigorously on its troops being used only for police duty. France is apparently realizing that she has more on her hands than simply a local trouble. The whole of Morocco has been aroused and the end is not yet in sight. There are rumors of a holy war being proclaimed. The Moroccan government is powerless and the country is at the mercy of factions and tribesmen. Raisuli has sent to the British Legation at Tangier new terms for the release of Kaid Sir Harry MacLean, which include British protection for himself, his appointment as basha of the district from Tetuan to Larache, and an indemnity.

Unrest in Persia

The assassination of the prime minister of Persia on September 1, as he was leaving the National Council, is but an incident in the disorder and riotous events that have been occurring in that country for some weeks past. Beause of his despotic acts when he held the office of grand vizier, the people demanded his banishment at the time the constitutional government was granted by the late Shah. He was recalled from exile last April by the present Shah, but the feeling was still bitter against him, and his landing was opposed. The people have now finally taken their revenge. The dismissal of the ministry is urged by the party opposing the government, for to its incompetency is charged the burdens under which the people are struggling. In many places there is organized resistance to the collection of the heavy taxes imposed, which practically amount to confiscation. The invasion and pillage by the Turks on the northwestern frontier, from which the people have had no protection, has further aroused the nation. The indignation has reached a point where it has been deemed necessary to double the guard around the Shah's palace, and for days the parliament house was surrounded by a mob. The constitutional rights recently secured by the Persians do not as yet appear to have greatly improved conditions.

Changes in China

With the opening of the month of September there began in the summer palace at Pekin a series of conferences on the condition of the empire. The dowager empress called together her most influential advisers, among whom is Yuan-Shih-Kai, commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces. The health of the dowager empress is failing, and the question of her successor on the throne is occasioning some anxiety. She is planning for fundamental changes in the government, with a view to the appointment of a cabinet council, and a rearrangement of the state departments. She also fears a deposition of the Manchu dynasty by the Chinese. To forestall any such purpose, plans are being prepared for the amalgamation of the two races. The main features are as follows: 1. Disbanding of the Manchu banner troops, abolition of their pensions and submersion of their officers into the regular army. 2. Daughters of Chinamen of the upper classes will be eligible to marry into the imperial family. This promises a future Chinese-Manchu emperor. 3. Chinese women no longer will be permitted to bind their feet. This will remove the difference in appearance between Chinese and Manchu women. 4. Manchus will be required to take surnames, like Chinamen.

Anti-Oriental Riots in Vancouver

The Canadian government has now a Japanese difficulty on its hands, and, if reports are to be believed, one of a more aggravated character than the recent trouble in San Francisco. On the evening of September 7 a white mob in Vancouver, B. C., attacked some fifty or more Japanese and Chinese stores. Two orientals were injured, and stocks of goods in thirteen general stores were ruined. Nine hotels, five barber shops, two banks, a newspaper office and other miscellaneous

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shops were wrecked. The attack followed a parade of the Asiatic Exclusion League, and a meeting at which Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir, who vetoed the bill to enforce the Natal Act in British Columbia, was burned in effigy. Baron Ishii, chief of the Japanese Bureau of Foreign Commerce, and Consul Saburo Hisamidzu narrowly escaped injury from the brickbats and bottles thrown by the mob. The treaty between Japan and Canada clearly defines the rights of the Japanese to enter, travel and reside anywhere in Canada, and promises "full and perfect protection for their persons and property." The British press recognizes that Great Britain and Canada, as well as the United States, are now facing a problem arising from the same economic causes. The recent outbreak in Bellingham, Washington, against the Hindu laborers, some 750 of whom fled for refuge to Canada, raises another race issue in which both countries have an interest.

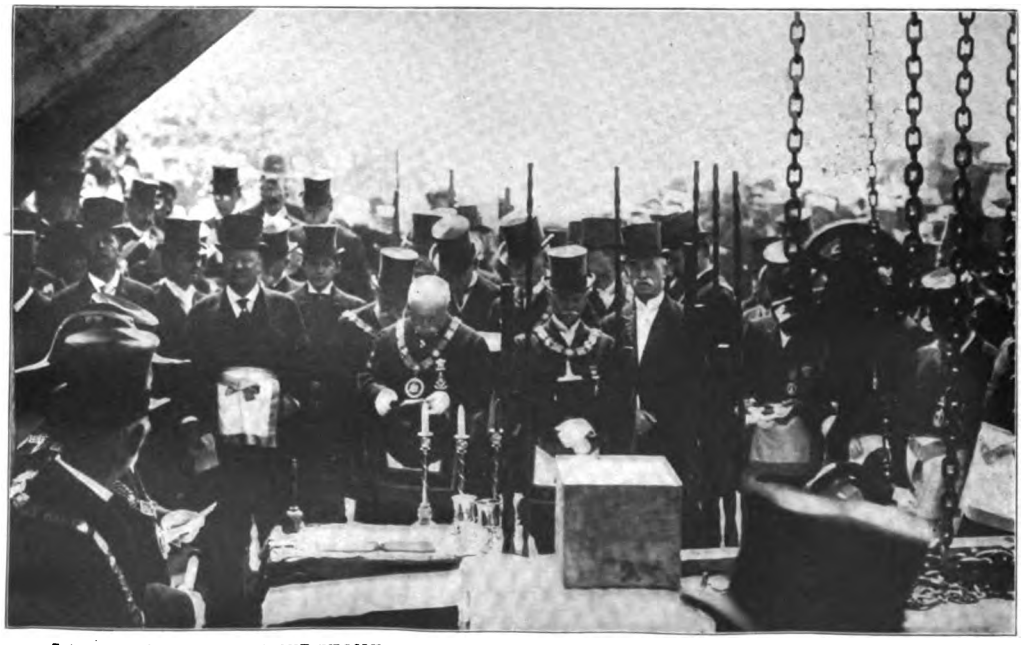
The Nation

The Provincetown Celebration

At Provincetown, Massachusetts, on August 20, the corner-stone of the Pilgrim memorial monument was laid. It is more than fifty years since the idea was first suggested of building near the extremity of Cape Cod a tall shaft to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims at that point, November 21, 1620, before the landing at Plymouth. The plans have finally come to realization, and a handsome granite tower 250 feet high will in a few years serve as a landmark to mariners and a reminder of the beginnings of the Plymouth colony. The speech of President Roosevelt at the laying of the corner-stone was read with particular interest all over the country because of his reference to the alleged influence of trust prosecutions on the stock market and on national prosperity. His own words will perhaps be more enlightening here than any summary of or comment upon them:

During the present trouble with the stock market I have of course received countless requests and suggestions, public and private, that I should say or do something to ease the situation. There is a world-wide financial disturbance; it is felt in the bourses of Paris and Berlin; and British consols are lower than for a generation, while British railway securities have also depreciated.

On the New York stock exchange the disturbance has been peculiarly severe. Most of it I believe to be due to matters not peculiar to



LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE PILGRIM MEMORIAL AT PROVINCETOWN, MASS.
President Roosevelt appears in the Masonic regalia

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the United States, and most of the remainder to matters wholly unconnected with any governmental action; but it may well be that the determination of the government, in which, gentlemen, it will not waver, to punish certain malefactors of great wealth, has been responsible for something of the trouble; at least to the extent of having caused these men to combine to bring about as much financial stress as possible, in order to discredit the policy of the government and thereby secure a reversal of that policy, so that they may enjoy unmolested the fruits of their own evil doing.

That they have misled many good people into believing that there should be such reversal of policy is possible. If so I am sorry; but it will not alter my attitude. Once for all let me say that as far as I am concerned, and for the eighteen months of my presidency that remain, there will be no change in the policy we have steadily pursued, no let-up in the effort to secure the honest observance of the law; for I regard this contest as one to determine who shall rule this free country—the people through their governmental agents or a few ruthless and domineering men, whose wealth makes them peculiarly formidable, because they hide behind the breastworks of corporate organization.

I wish there to be no mistake on this point; it is idle to ask me not to prosecute criminals, rich and poor. But I desire no less emphatically to have it understood that we have sanctioned and will sanction no action of a vindictive type, and, above all, no action which shall inflict great and unmerited suffering upon innocent stockholders and upon the public as a whole.

The Conviction of Land Thieves

Those who have been defrauding the government of valuable lands are gradually being brought to justice. The latest conviction is that of John Benson, operator for the firm of Benson and Hyde, real estate dealers in San Francisco. As stated in the June issue of THE WORLD TO-DAY, the operations of this firm extended into eighteen different federal districts and some twelve states and territories. The method employed was to purchase from the state worthless lands and later to relinquish them to the government under the forest reserve act, receiving in return scrip worth several times as much as the land surrendered. John Benson was arrested last December charged with defrauding the government of at least 100,000 acres of forest land. After a hard-fought trial he was convicted on August 19 and on September 1 was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000. E. B. Perrin received a like sentence. Senator William E. Borah of Idaho and Frank Martin, ex-attorney-general of Idaho, were served on September 1 with indictments for conspiracy to defraud the government of timber lands in Idaho. Several prominent men in Wisconsin and other states are also indicted.



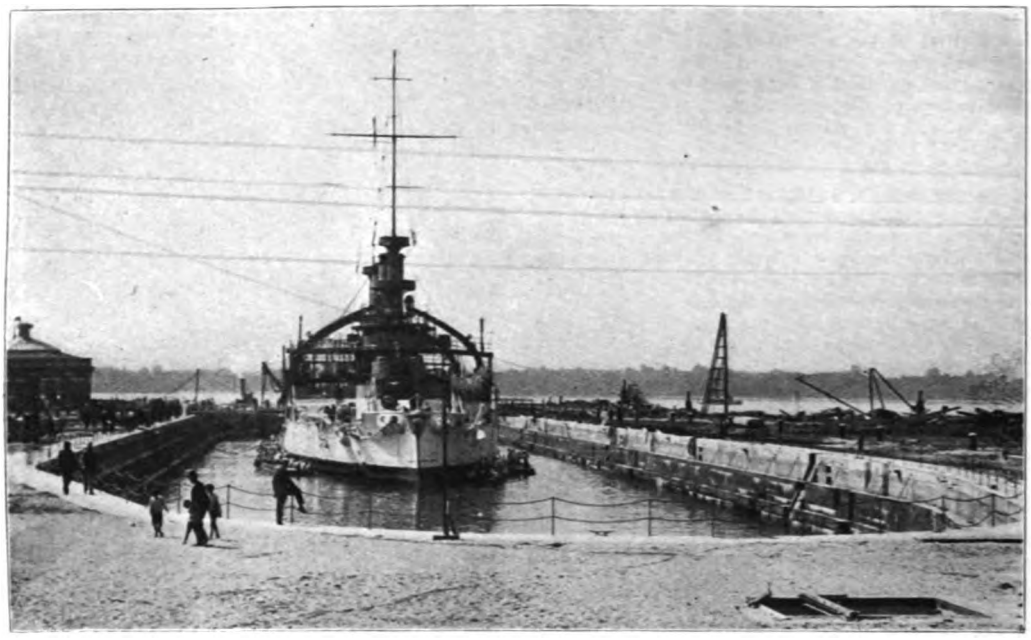
MISS KATE BARNARD

Who succeeded in having child labor and compulsory education clauses incorporated in the Oklahoma constitution

An Oklahoma Woman Lobbyist

In connection with the much-discussed Oklahoma constitution it is interesting to note that the insertion in that document of the clauses on child labor and compulsory education was in large part due to a young woman, Miss Kate Barnard. When she began her campaign the obvious fact that such questions are ordinarily left for legislation was against her, but remembering how in other states laws for the benefit of children and laboring people have repeatedly been declared unconstitutional on account of technical flaws, she made the issue that nothing in a constitution can be unconstitutional. This contention accorded with the popular feeling in Oklahoma, which declines to follow constitutional traditions and is intent only on framing an instrument that will express the permanent and funda-

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THE NEW NAVAL DRY DOCK AT PHILADELPHIA

This is the largest dry dock in the country. It is 750 feet long by 134 feet wide. The Kearsarge is just entering the dock

mental convictions of the people. Miss Barnard worked through the Democratic party, which pledged its support for her cause, and the party nominated her unanimously for the office of commissioner of charities and corrections. Miss Barnard has been a charity worker in Oklahoma City and is a member of several labor organizations. At the recent convention in Minneapolis of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections she was one of the speakers and made a remarkable impression upon the delegates and visitors at the conference.

The Chicago Charter

On September 17, after this number of THE WORLD TO-DAY has gone to press, occurs the special popular election to vote on the charter. The importance of this event is fully appreciated by Chicago people, but many readers in other cities and states may not understand the large issues involved. In Chicago's long struggle for a new charter there has been something more than the ordinary desire of large cities for local self-government and impatience of oppressive legislation adopted by a rural majority in the state legislature. The city has been burdened by a complicated government inherited from the old days when it was merely an aggregation of adjoining towns and villages. Even after a partial consolidation a few years ago there have remained seven independent boards with taxing powers in addition to the city government. These are five park boards, the Public Library Board and the Board of Education. The three larger park boards have levied taxes each on its own division of the city, leading to gross inequalities in the tax rate. While the management of the parks by these boards has for some time past been both efficient and in the main economical, the evils of divided power have been growing increasingly obvious. Further embarrassments of the present situation are the existing state limit on the taxing power of the city, which acts as a bar to further improvements; the imperfect control still possessed by the city over its public utilities in spite of much recent legislation; and the need of reforms in the City Council and the Board of Education which are impracticable under the law. Authorized in 1904 by a constitutional amendment, the Illinois Legislature at its last session considered and amended the charter drawn up by a charter convention created

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HARRY A. GARFIELD, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE

Mr. Garfield, who will succeed President Henry Hopkins in June, 1908, is the oldest son of President James A. Garfield. He was graduated from Williams with his brother, Secretary James R. Garfield, in the class of 1885. He has taught school, practiced and taught law, helped organize a trust company, build a sky-scraper, and construct and sell a railroad. Since 1906 he has held the chair of politics at Princeton University. His ancestry, talents, training and experience have made him the business-scholar that seems to be required for a modern college-presidency.

by resolution of the City Council. This act provides that the charter shall be submitted to popular vote on September 17.

Provisions of the Charter

The most important principle contained in the new charter is that of home rule — "powers of local legislation adequate to a complete system of local municipal government," subject, of course, to the general laws of the state. To the City Council, subject to popular vote, are granted largely increased powers in many directions. Consolidation of the park boards into a single board appointed by the mayor, and incorporation of the Board of Education and Public Library Board with the city government as bureaus thereof, aim to remedy the difficulties and inequalities of taxation which have existed. The city's borrowing power is increased to an additional amount not

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THE FLYING MACHINE TROPHY

Presented by the *Scientific American* under a deed of gift to the Aero Club of America, to be competed for annually by both American and foreign inventors. The first competition was to occur at the Jamestown Exposition, September 14, for a flight of one kilometer (3280 feet) in a straight line

exceeding $40,000,000, each issue of bonds to be submitted to popular vote. Its tax rate limit is also increased to five per cent. Additional revenue for street improvements will be raised by a vehicle tax. The article on public utilities gives to the city complete authority to own and operate any and all kinds of public utility works, including not only street railways and lighting systems, but also subways, telephones, telegraphs, heating, refrigerating and power plants, under the terms of the Mueller law. The immediate purpose of this provision is, of course, to give the city full power in its negotiations with applicants for renewed franchises. All franchise grants for a period longer than five years are to be submitted to popular referendum on petition of ten per cent of the registered voters. Other important alterations are the change from thirty-five wards with two aldermen each to fifty wards with one each; the extension of the term of aldermen to four years in order to equal the term of the mayor; the increase of the alderman's salary to $3,500 a year; the abolition of the right of city employees to demand a trial before discharge; the reduction of the number of the Board of Education from twenty-one to fifteen members; the strengthening of the power of the Superintendent of Education as against the Board; the extension of the power of the city to make regulations for local peace, safety, health, morals, order and comfort under the police power.

Friends and Enemies of the Charter

Agreement upon the terms of this Chicago charter was reached by a remarkable alliance of forces on the part of those who for one reason or another desired the reform. Concessions were made on all sides, and no one group of leaders secured all that it desired. Support of the charter, therefore, during the strenuous campaign preceding the election, was confined to no party or political faction. It was hearty and enthusiastic. The notes of opposition came from unexpected quarters. It was natural enough that the advocates of unrestricted liquor selling should oppose the perpetuation of the existing prohibition and local option districts of the city. But the opposition voiced by members of the South Park Board because of the park consolidation clause of the charter surprised many citizens. It appeared that the lessening of the powers of the commissioners, and the certainty that part of the revenues hitherto collected from the downtown district would be diverted to the West and North side parks, were the motives responsible for this attitude. In the event of a failure to adopt the charter, it has been pointed out, the Illinois Legislature is almost certain to refuse passage to another measure giving to the city such liberal powers.

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Amateur Sport

Recent Yachting Events

Interest in yachting, which has been particularly flourishing this year, culminated in the great race sailed off Newport for the cup presented by King Edward. The race was open to both schooners and sloops, the only restriction being the ineligibility of schooners under sixty feet and sloops under fifty feet. This brought together the fastest boats of the New York Yacht Club. The trophy was won by the Queen, a new Herreshoff schooner of last year, which covered the 35¼-mile course in 3 hours 30 seconds, corrected time. The schooner Ingomar was second in 3 hours 34 minutes, and the sloop Avenger, which was regarded as a probable winner with a time allowance of 40 minutes, was third. The American yachts which were sent over to Germany to compete for the Emperor's cup at Kiel were defeated in all the races. The German yachtsmen appeared to regret the defeat much more than did the Americans. Prince Henry, of Prussia, said: "We owe the results of this week to what our yachtsmen learned in America last year. You gave us your plans, you taught us how to make sails, you instructed us how to sail our boats." The Americans regarded this explanation as most generous.

The Tennis International Champion

Miss May Sutton, the Pasadena girl who recently won the women's international championship in tennis at the Wimbledon tournament, has arrived in this country. She plans to meet a number of the Canadian and American crack players and will reach her home in Southern California about September 15 after an absence of almost exactly four months. The manner in which this plucky young woman carried the war right into the home of the game and against the most formidable opposition won the championship of Kent, the championship of Northumberland, the Welsh championship, the All-England championship, and finally the international or so-called world championship, is still remembered with pride by the reading public. Last year she made the trip again to defend this latest acquired honor, but Miss Douglas, from whom she wrested the title in 1905, succeeded in again coming into her own. Miss Sutton was defeated but by no means disheartened, and when she again set foot within the tennis courts at Wimbledon Miss Douglas, now Mrs. Lambert Chambers, was for a second time forced to yield up the title to the American girl.



MISS MAY SUTTON OF PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
The winner of ladies' singles in the International Tennis Match at Wimbledon, England

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The Drama



MISS BILLEE BURKE

An American girl who won especial distinction in London in legitimate comedy, and is now appearing for the first time in America as the leading woman in "My Wife"

New Comedies and New Players

The new season sprang into activity with more than the usual enthusiasm. Promises of exceptionally good material this season have already been fulfilled. The prospect is a satisfying one, though the American dramatist will take a second place in view of the innumerable foreign successes about to be imported. The field of comedy has already exhibited the most significant material, with the honors equally divided between the foreign and domestic markets. "My Wife," adapted by Michael Morton from the French of Gavault and Charnay, is evidently the best vehicle in which John Drew has ever appeared. Though its plot is light in texture, it scintillates with wit. It has the grace of many a classic and may become one. The comedy has served to introduce to America for the first time a young American comedienne who has achieved a distinguished success abroad, Billee Burke, who, on her debut in this country, won immediate attention for her histrionic gifts. The premier of "The Movers," by Martha Morton, has brought the dean of women playwrights again to the fore. It is built with careful art, depicting a phase of American life in which social display is more important than honor. It was written for a purpose, and if not a brilliant financial success, it has at least met with respectful attention. "Classmates," a new vehicle for Robert Edeson, put together by William De Mille and Margaret Turnbull, is an inconsequential mixture of sentimental trash and melodramatic expedients. Its reason for existence lies in the fact that it depicts, however erroneously, West Point Academy life. In "Artie," George Ade's latest output, a substantial success has been discovered. It deals with submiddle life, in a western city, and sounds humanity unerringly, yet it is inferior to the Indiana playwright's best work. The revival of Sardou's famous comedy "Divorçons," by Grace George, has resulted in establishing the young actress as a comedienne of the first rank.

High-class Melodrama

While high-class melodrama is a stable and lasting form of drama, close to the realities of life, and a potent teacher, it loses its influence when grewsomely overdrawn. For the first time Tolstoi's "Anna Karenina" has been brought to the stage, but carried there devoid of all the novelist's psychological subtlety. The result is a morbid and terrible picture, with no place in the wholesome American theater. The title rôle has been created by Virginia Harned with commanding art, and with sustained, convincing emotional strength. Play-goers will flock to witness this excellent embodiment of a sensational heroine. But it is doubtful whether its influence can be other than destructive. On the other hand, "The Ranger," by Augustus Thomas, purely American in tone and treatment, dealing with frontier brawn and courage, has not found merited favor. It may be that western American melodrama has run its course. At any rate, Dustin Farnum has

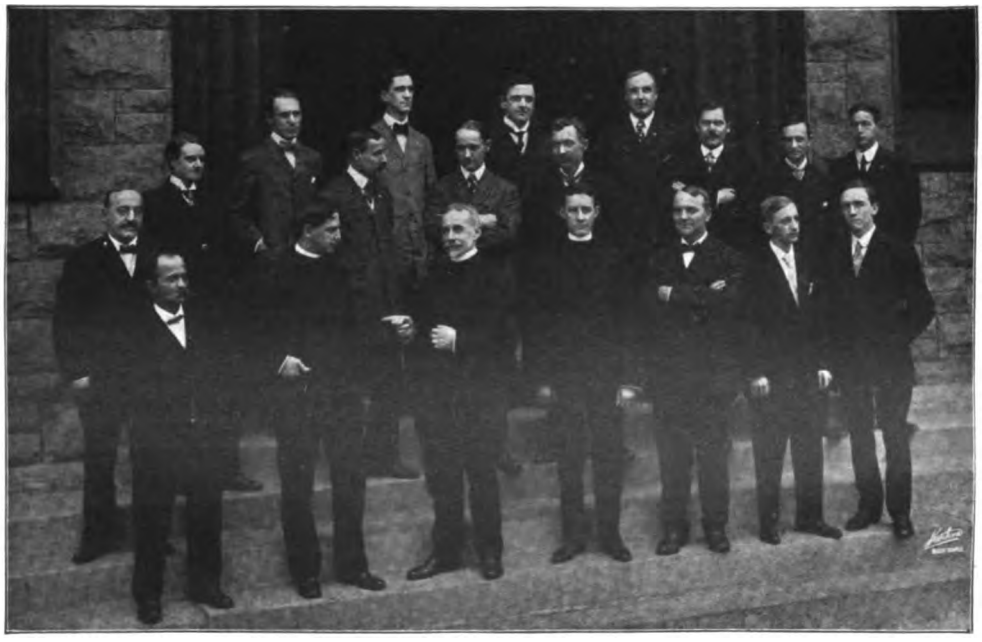
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not repeated the success he won formerly in a similar vehicle. It is competing for patronage against "The Round-up," already found to be a substantial road hit. Their similarity will result in short life for both, though the stage will lose little by the demise of either

Three New Farces

The lovers of farce could not possibly find a more delightful evening's amusement than Francis Wilson affords in Charles Marlow's "When Knights Were Bold." Its fundamental hypothesis is sane, and it deals brilliantly and satirically with ancestor and hero worship in a modern setting. For a play of its class, it has great merit. It possesses originality, freshness, wit and genuinely humorous situations. It has the backbone of far more pretentious works. It is evident that Grace Livingston Furniss has built a play in "The Man on the Case" with understanding of the public taste. It is neat, moderately farcical, exceptionally bright in spots, and has the merit of good balance. The dramatist points character broadly but with insight. Little may be said of "The Other House" by Harry Paulton which began its career under the title of "Poor John." While affording Richard Golden, a capital part, well suited to his fine talents as a comedian, it is very nearly worthless as a play.

The Religious World



THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW, CHAPTER NO. 1
Of St. James Episcopal Church, Chicago

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew

The international convention of The Brotherhood of St. Andrew, an Episcopal church organization, will be held in Washington, D. C., September 25-29, in Continental Hall of the magnificent new building of the Daughters of the American Revolution, located at 17 and D streets, N. W. Among the host of prominent speakers expected are the Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, Lord Bishop of London, James L. Houghteling of Chicago, the founder of the Brotherhood, and Robert H. Gardiner of Gardiner, Maine, the president of the organization. The Brotherhood of St. Andrew is now to be found all over the world. It has 1,900 chapters with about 20,000 active members. It originated in Mr. Houghteling's young men's bible-

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class in St. James Episcopal church, Chicago, in 1883. Consequently St. James No. 1 is the mother chapter of the organization. Mr. Houghteling and Robert C. Fergus are the only original members now in the chapter, two having died and the eight remaining charter members removed to other parts of the country, but still active workers in the Brotherhood.

The Color Line for the Methodists

An important question is under discussion in the Methodist electoral conferences. It is a proposed amendment to the Constitution of that Church, providing for the election of "a bishop or bishops for work among particular races and languages or for any of our foreign missions, limiting their episcopal jurisdiction to the same respectively." At the last General Conference, in May, 1904, it was submitted by a vote of 517 to twenty-seven, and must now be voted on by the various annual and lay conferences. As originally proposed by Bishop Merrill, the episcopal supervision of foreign missions was a prime consideration, although he recognized that the demand for "a full bishop for our people of African blood" was "growing in urgency," and might be lawfully met under this proposed amendment. The bishop considered that "a long step toward harmony and efficiency" would be taken in electing bishops for "jurisdiction limited to their race and language." It is not surprising that with the negro problem so much to the fore, the original intention of Bishop Merrill has been overlooked in the conference discussions, and the emphasis placed almost wholly on the question of colored bishops.

The Objections

It has been feared by many that the adoption of this amendment would provide for "a Jim Crow episcopacy" and would tend to the ultimate separation of the colored members of the Church. The existence of an honored missionary episcopacy to which colored men have been chosen, notably in Africa, for districts where white men could not live with safety, is believed to be a sufficient argument against the first objection. In regard to the second, it is maintained that such separation need not result if proper effort to prevent it be made. In consequence of a wide difference of opinion in regard to the desirability of its adoption, it is doubtful whether the amendment will be acted on in the General Conference of 1908. The Central Conference of China, representing all the Methodist conferences and missions of that empire, by an almost unanimous vote has said that it does not desire a missionary bishop for China, or one for the Chinese race and language. Italy, Switzerland and Norway conferences are likewise opposed, and among the members of the colored conferences at home there is much divided sentiment on the question, some believing it will humiliate the colored members and cause them to separate from the Methodist Church, while others believe as strongly that it will advance the work of the Church, enabling it more efficiently to reach the people.

The Zionist Congress

The eighth Zionist Congress, in session at The Hague, from August 14-21, was an enthusiastic gathering. In the renewed distresses of the Jews in Russia a fresh impetus has been given to the nationalistic movement. A German writer says that the work of the Zionistic Palestine Commission appointed by the congress has been successful in producing marked results both in the Jewish and non-Jewish world. Even the Turkish government is beginning to show confidence in the good intentions and activity of the Jewish people. Practical idealism, in the best sense of the word, Mr. Eberhard declares, is slowly but surely developing along systematic and successful lines a sphere of Jewish influence in the Promised Land which is widening day by day. The Jewish capital has become remarkable for its industrial enterprises as well as for those of a commercial and agricultural character. A bureau of agricultural and technical information has been formed, a trade school has been founded and is flourishing in Jerusalem, an experimental farm has been started and a laboratory of hygiene for the study of endemic and local diseases has been instituted. The erection of a Hebrew high school at Jaffa is assured. These promise a future of hope for the oppressed and persecuted Jews.

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RICHARD MANSFIELD

BY

LYMAN B. GLOVER

FORMERLY BUSINESS MANAGER FOR RICHARD MANSFIELD

SEATED in Richard Mansfield's dressing-room after a day of rather more exasperating incidents than usual, the writer was attempting, with indifferent success, to lead his mind away from all thought of annoyance. The dressing-room — a comfortless closet as most dressing-rooms are — was one cause of offense and, with fast-growing wrath as he gazed upon his surroundings, the actor exclaimed in a tone of disgust, "Why, they wouldn't put a respectable animal in such a place as this."

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"Do you know," he continued, "how race-horses are cared for, how they are tenderly groomed, coddled, given luxurious stalls and protected from discomfort and annoyance? The purpose of this care and solicitude is to keep them in the best condition for their work. Now I am a sort of human race-horse. I must go over the course at top speed and in the best possible form every night. If I stumble, go lame and make a poor run I am severely criticized and suffer a loss of reputation. Yet when I insist upon special care, and attempt to surround myself with the comforts and luxuries essential to peace of mind and good condition, I am called a crank and a self-indulgent egotist. Complaining of an unwholesome and generally disreputable dressing-room, the manager responds with insults. Objecting to live engines with their horror of hissing steam located near my private car all night, I am roundly damned by the railroad official and invited to visit a certain famous locality which could not possibly be hotter or more uncomfortable than the typical railroad yard. Incensed by the careless and indifferent work of actors, my protests are distorted into personal abuse and the newspapers blaze forth with exaggerated reports and slanderous statements, declaring with a majestic sweep of yellow verbiage, that I wish to transform my actors into inconsequential menials and harvest all the glory and honor myself.



MANSF[illegible] BEAU BRUMMEL

"Well, it may sound egotistic, but it is a fact that the public comes to see me and not the company. Should you advertise the Mansfield Company without Richard Mansfield — Hamlet without the Melancholy Dane — how many people would buy tickets? As you know, I take pride in employing the best company I can obtain and in presenting the most complete ensemble, but after all I am the essential figure and can not satisfy public expectation if I am constantly rasped and harassed by discomfort and hectoring annoyances. Perhaps the petty stings and arrows that wound me and interfere with my work would not affect a less sensitive person, but I am as I am and must work out my own destiny in my own way, without attempting or pretending to be something that I am not."

These expressions may illustrate better than any extended analysis, Mr. Mansfield's point of view, and explain the feeling that prompted many acts for which he was ruthlessly criticized. His sense of duty to himself and to the public was so painfully insistent that anything, real or imaginary, which seemed to hamper him was an offense which he could not overlook or easily pardon. When such incidents occurred, friend and foe alike fell under his displeasure, and his own discontent over the belief that he had failed, or

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was likely to fail in some measure, through mistakes that might have been avoided, was harrowing to himself and to all within the circle of his influence, no matter if they shared in the offense or not.

As we reflect calmly upon these characteristics even through the medium of a short and inadequate perspective, it becomes evident that Mr. Mansfield's success was largely due to his flintlike determination to do everything well, accepting no excuses from himself nor any apologies for dereliction from others. His desire for the fame of a great artist, for world-wide distinction as an actor, was so insatiable that he was driven almost to madness if any act, no matter how insignificant, seemed to impede his progress or mar the symmetry of his work.

Individuality, without which no man can create an impression in any art, is the product of certain personal gifts and peculiarities which, in combination, denote power and originality. In comparison with the ordinary humdrum man of every-day life the person who is individual and original may often seem eccentric, and his manners, since they are apart from those of the conventional man, are called affected mannerisms by those who worship the smug commonplace. Yet all the great men of history have been eccentric when measured by ordinary standards, and Richard Mansfield was no exception to the rule. His impulses were not those of the plodding farmer content to sow, till and reap only to die unwept, unhonored and unsung. He could find no inspiration along the beaten path of law or medicine. Every fiber of his soul was sensitive, vibrating, artistic. As a boy he heard the call to a career and Ambition marked him for her own. He dreamed dreams and saw visions while his early companions contented themselves with skittles and small beer. With the pride, dignity, and more than the gifts and education of a Spanish potentate, he walked with his head erect, scorned the mass of petty littleness he saw about him and fixed his serene gaze upon the stars. Such purpose and individuality as this was not a pose but the expression of superior power and the indicating hall-mark of a genius who, recognizing his own mission, brooks no denial nor recognizes defeat.

If we look for the specific elements of histrionic greatness in Richard Mansfield they are found at every turn. His was an aggressive and commanding personality from the influence of which there was no escape. His presence invariably filled the stage. His authority was undeniable. Speaking or silent he pervaded the scene. That occult influence which critics call magnetism was invariably felt, even by those who were antagonistic to him. Strive as they might, none could escape this silent but impressive evidence of his great and surpassing ability. To these essential attributes of a great actor were added the most subtle and delicate appreciation of character, and marvelous ability in portraying and differentiating widely contrasted rôles. The individuality of the actor obtruded at times as



MANSFIELD IN THE CHARACTER OF SHYLOCK

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frequently happens with artists of distinction, but "Beau Brummel," "Baron Chevrial," "Prince Karl," "Richard," "Heinrich" "Brutus" and "Ivan" were each separate and distinct types overlapping at no point and finished individually with those deft touches and characteristics of which only an artist is capable.

Technique and stagecraft were at Mansfield's finger-tips. The dramatic value of a situation appealed to him instantly. Its artistic effect was an open book. Intuition guided him where others groped in vain. In his case absolute confidence was the product of natural gifts and of assured knowledge. No one believed more implicitly in the divine right of kings than Richard Mansfield did in his own God-given power and authority. The masterful man must be conscious of his mastery and this sense of power was the key-note of Mansfield's career. He never for a moment doubted himself or questioned his own superiority. He felt his power and realized that he had a dramatic message to deliver which was worth the hearing. Constantly embittered by the shafts of envy and malice, he never faltered along the path of his ambition. Every impulse of his life was sturdily directed toward the goal upon which he had turned his face when the die was cast for a dramatic career, a goal which was achieved so completely that he died in the full knowledge that his original triumphs had been equaled by no other actor figuring in the history of the American stage.

In his life away from the stage Richard Mansfield was equally unusual, extraordinary and unique. A many-sided man of infinite and whimsical peculiarities, he was often a sore trial to his friends and foes alike. A punctilious gentleman, bred in the school of the cavalier, he could wound to the quick, even though his impulses were noble and most generous. A man of few friendships, he desired affection but unconsciously repelled it. He was indeed apart from the multitude and one of whom it might well be written as it was of Napoleon Bonaparte, whose career Mansfield admired beyond the power of words, that "grand, gloomy and peculiar he sat upon his throne a sceptered hermit."

Hermit indeed! And there was one night of many when this truth of great aloofness and loneliness, of sovereignty in solitude, was brought home to me with vivid force. The Mansfield special was speeding across the State of Michigan while we sat in the little dining-room of the actor's private car and smoked the hours away, talking meanwhile of things that were or might be. Both in retrospect and in prospect we spoke and spoke again of fortunes good and ill, of hopes and fears and heart throbs. The rosy dawn came creeping in upon us from across the sleeping farms and restful valleys, and still we sat building castles and making plans for the years to come, some of which were not to be for the one they most concerned. At last, after all was said and hope seemed to bloom more radiantly than ever, a shaft from the rising sun fell upon the thoughtful face of the actor as if from some celestial calcium and he reached across the board, placed his hand on mine, and exclaimed in a tone of deep pathos:

"After all, despite success, honor and every hope, I am, alas, the most lonesome man in all the world."

But now, old friend, your longings are stilled. Peace has spread her comforting wings over your troubled soul. God give you good rest.



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Looking south from the veranda of the Banff Hotel

THE HILLMEN

BY

HERBERT VANDERHOOF

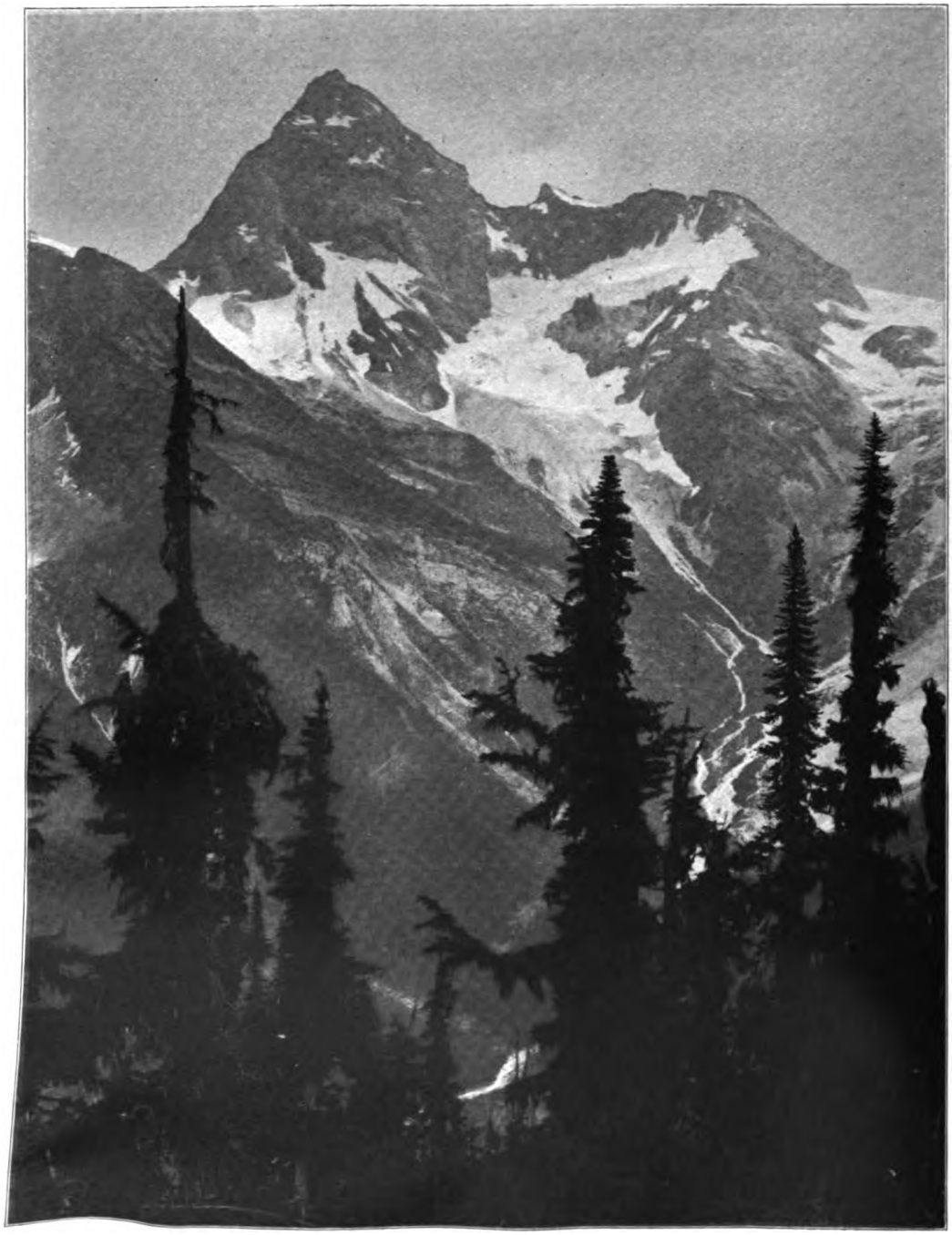
AUTHOR OF "GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP IN CANADA," "JOHN BULL'S BREAD-BASKET," ETC

Who hath desired the Sea? Her excellent loneliness rather
Than forecourts of kings, and her outermost pits than the streets where men gather
Inland, among dust, under trees—inland where the slayer may slay him,
Inland, out of reach of her arms, and the bosom whereon he must lay him—
His Sea at the first that betrayed—at the last that shall never betray him—
His Sea that his being fulfils?
So and no otherwise—so and no otherwise Hillmen desire their Hills.

—*Rudyard Kipling.*

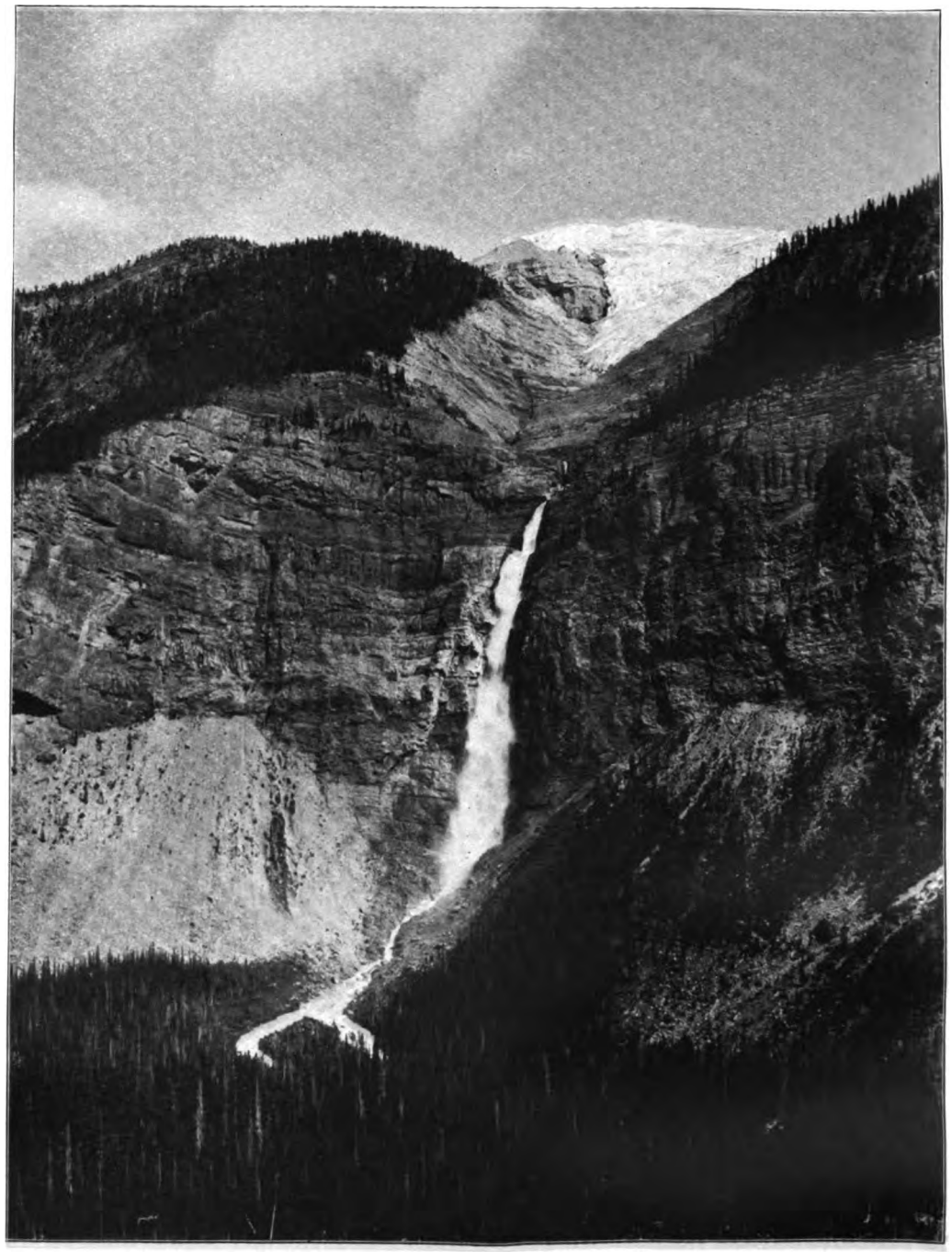
THE wheat had hardly begun to yellow on the prairies of Saskatchewan and Alberta as I went westward in the long, eighteen-hour-sunshine midsummer days, clickety-click, clickety-click over the steel rails that shimmered in the hot air of the afternoons. Long and level and green the fields stretched away to the horizon; red and new the box-cars were backed up on the sidings by the big elevators, with the flats that carried new threshers and binders to harvest the fall crop of wheat; placidly the generic Canadian farmer leaned back and pulled at his pipe, while his crop finished its growth unassisted; and I in the sleeping-car looked out

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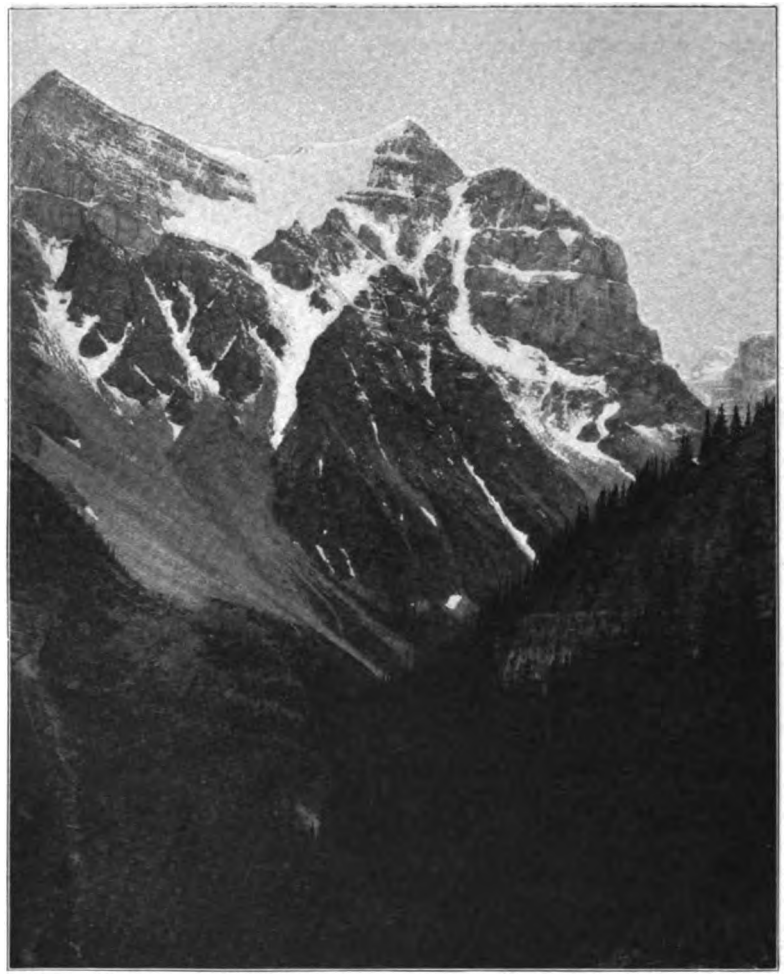
MOUNT SIR DONALD, KING OF THE SELKIRK RANGE

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TAKAKKARO FALLS, NEAR FIELD, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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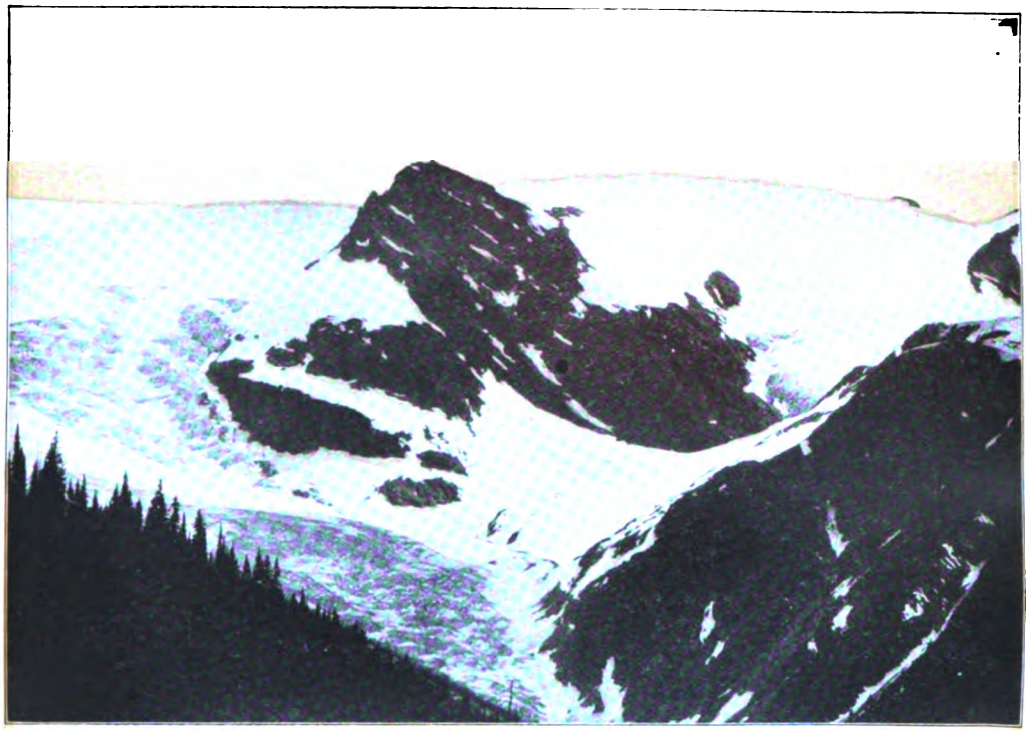
TEMPLE MOUNTAIN, FROM THE ROAD TO LAKE AGNES
It rears its shaggy head above Paradise Valley near Laggan

through the lengthening shadows of twilight, hoping to see the blue haze of the distant mountains and feel their cool air before darkness fell.

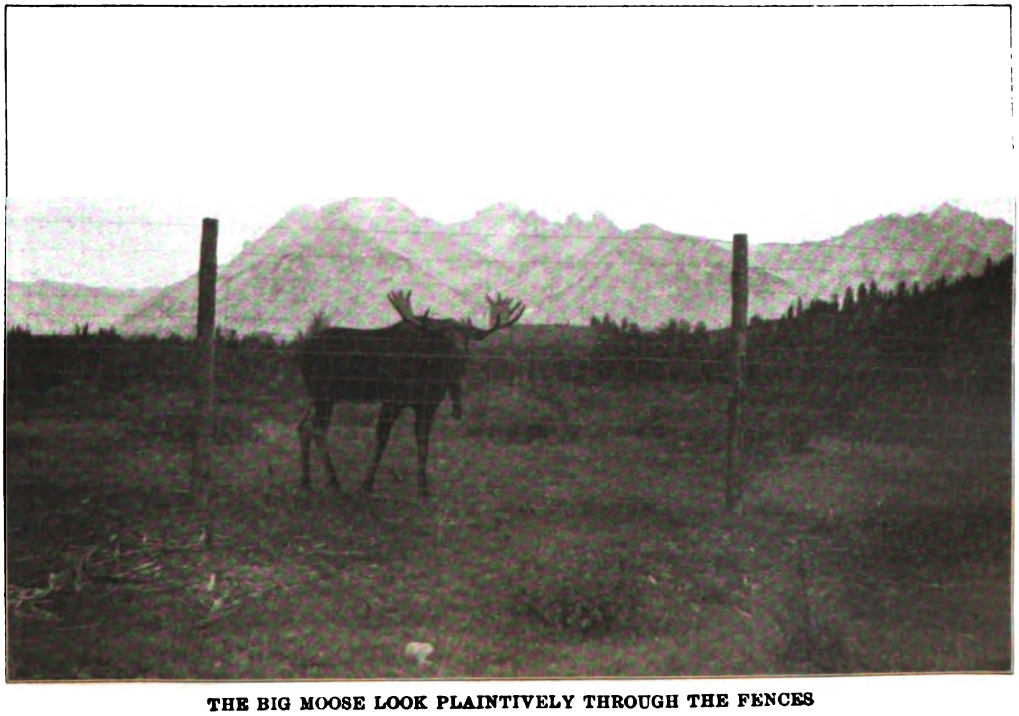
With the morning it came. The scent of the spruces was in my nostrils, the sound of falling water in my ears where the Yoho Valley trail comes down to the railway and for a moment sets the mountain-lover's heart knocking against his palate. The ripening crops of the Middle West were left behind me, and I drew the cool air of the mountains into my lungs with a keen savor of remembrance. After breakfast I sat on the bottom step of the sleeping-car and dangled contented feet over thousand-foot cañons while thousand-foot bluffs nearly scratched the paint off the other side of the train. Across the valley white water brooks chased their tails down gigantic skids of rust-colored rock, and the Kicking Horse River rioted loudly over its bowlders to the sea.

But the big sign on the Yoho Valley trail set me dreaming in spite of business engagements and crop figures, as the "limited" slid slowly by, tempting me with glimpses of the trail. It called to me, that rough track leading past Emerald Lake by moraine and brook and wood path to where I knew the camp-fires were burning between Wapta and the Vice-President on the shore of tiny Summit Lake. I knew how it looked: fifty white tents thrown into bold relief against the

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THE GREAT SELKIRK GLACIER
A glimpse of the great green glacier



THE BIG MOOSE LOOK PLAINTIVELY THROUGH THE FENCES

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green and brown of the forest, Ping-Pong, the Chinese cook, by his fire, and more than eighty sturdy men and plucky women camped there among the everlasting hills. I could hear the laughter and smell the trout broiling: I could see the trail up the Vice-President looming dimly above the tree-line, and never in my life did I desire more earnestly to throw away my fountain pen and go a-gipsying.



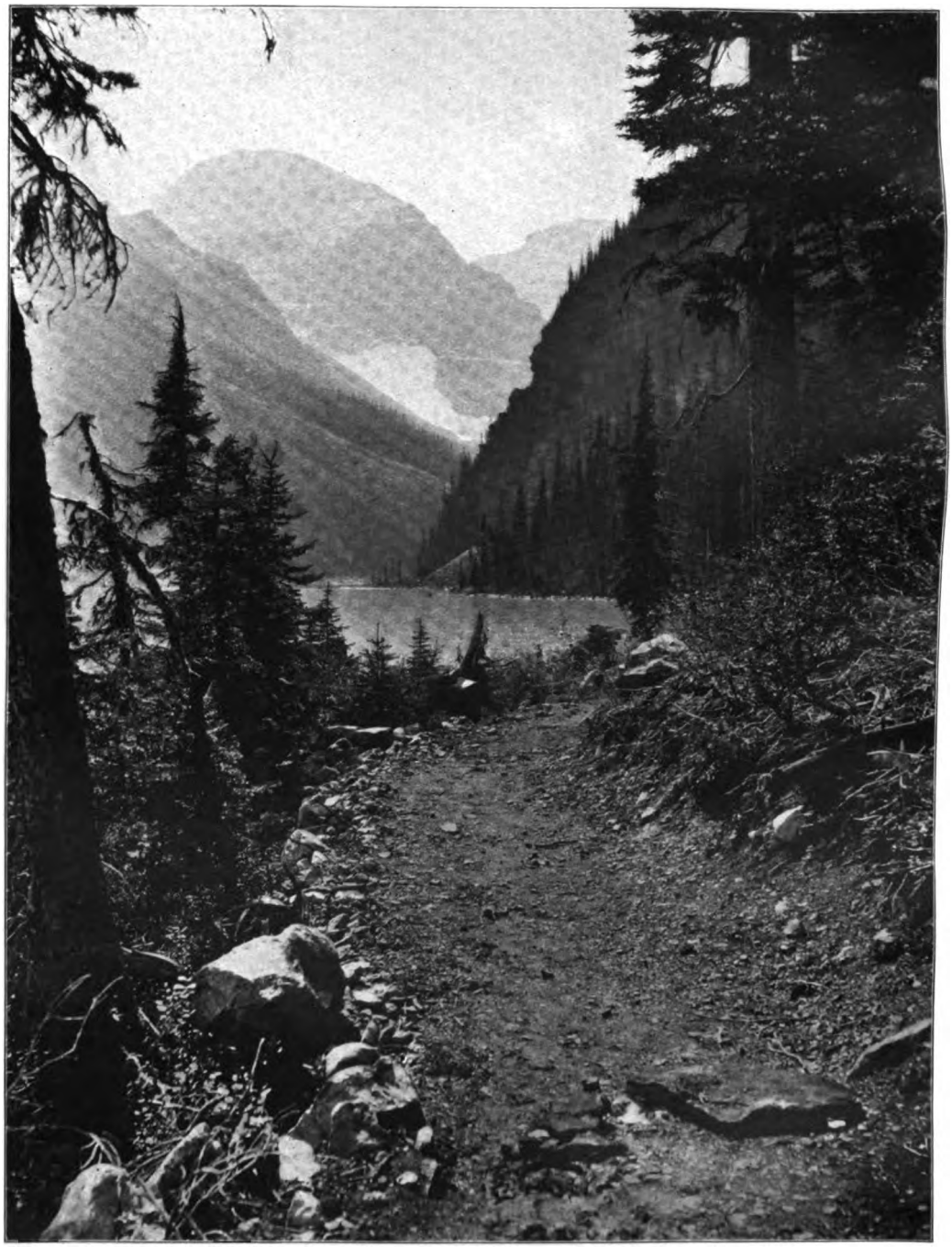
SUMMIT LAKE AND EMERALD PEAK
Where the camp-fires of the Alpine Club burned among the spruces

But on the down-grade the limited was putting away forty miles to the hour on her way to Vancouver, and in the "Liverpool of the Pacific" I shook my shoulders and settled into the collar again. Not until I had returned to Chicago, not for six thousand miles and many days did I think of the Yoho Valley trail and the camp of the Alpine Club among the spruces, not until John Doe — it would never do to be too personal in the matter of names with a man as big as John Doe — shouldered his way through the rattle and rush of State Street and dominated my hearth in the cool of a long September evening.

John Doe belongs to the Alpine Club of Canada, that society of mountain-climbers that was organized in Winnipeg one March day of last year, and made its inaugural camp beside the Yoho glacier last summer when my limited train went remorselessly past toward Vancouver Narrows and the sea. And between leisurely puffs of his brown old pipe he told me something of the new club and the first official climbs to the top of Mount Vice-President, ten thousand feet above the sea.

To begin with, it was the largest gathering of mountaineers on record — that camp of over eighty people on the great saddleback between the Emerald Lake and the Yoho Valley, eleven miles north of Field — and from John's account, I judge, one of the merriest ones. Some fifty people qualified for membership in

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Photograph by Sumner W. Matteson

THE TRAIL ALONG LAKE LOUISE

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Photograph by Sumner W. Matteson

BOW RIVER FALLS, BANFF

the society by climbing the Vice-President during the week of camp, and many more have done so this year at Temple Mountain, that rears its shaggy head above Paradise Valley near Laggan.

But a week's outing in the mountains or records of climbing are not the only purposes of the Canadian mountaineers. Perhaps the reasons are principally three: the proclamation of the beautiful Canadian Rockies to those who do not know what lies at their very doors; the scientific investigation of numerous conditions which are not covered by the Topographical Survey, and which that Survey can not specialize upon; and the improvement of the trails through the two great areas of the mountain national parks.

The Canadian Rockies have not been summer-touristed to any great extent. Few people realize that in the long chain of mountains that runs from the Arctic Circle to the Sierre Madre across the continent, the Canadian Rockies, the Selkirk, Gold and Coast ranges are the jewels. Few r at the Jungfrau and the Matterhorn are no lovelier than the Sir Donald or the Mount Stephen. Few people have discovered that Laggan and Field may mean as much to the lover of the great hills as Mont Cenis or Chamounix.

The study of glacial action is another subject which has not been taken up exhaustively, and among the first steps in the club's history was the marking of the walls inclosing the Wapta glacier at the northern end of the Yoho Valley. Accurate measurements may thus be made of this vast flow of ice in succeeding years, rendering a scientific service similar to that given by the markings of the Illecillewaet Glacier which has receded seven hundred feet since 1887, ranging from sixteen feet in the cold summer of 1898 to sixty-four feet in 1899.

The scientific section of the club's activities will also pay much attention to the flora, fauna, geology, photographing and description of the mountains. Both the Rockies and the Selkirks offer an especially rich field for the investigator, and prizes will be given for such work.

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Practically, there is a great deal to be done in the way of building trails, bridging gaps, guarding against forest fires, and so forth in the mountains, and the club is planning to do as much of this sort of work as possible.

There is a strong national spirit among the members. Canadians are essentially patriotic. But they are also a tolerant and a free-handed folk, and the membership of the club is free to all lovers of the great hills, whether they are called Schmidt or O'Brien or Groseilliers or just plain Perkins.

Continuous membership is required, unlike the American Alpine Club. Two years is allowed for graduation into active membership by climbing, either at the summer camp or elsewhere, to a point ten thousand feet above sea-level. About fifty made the ascent last year. Besides associate members, people interested in the idea and wishing to help financially; and honorary members, among whom are several Americans, Professor Fay of Tufts College, and Mr. Curtis, ex-president of the Appalachian Club, being included; there are the active members and those who are still novices, which makes a club of no small size and influence. United States, British and foreign Alpinists have taken the lead in work on the Canadian Rockies heretofore, but the organization of this native society should stand for a new era in Canadian mountaineering.

The inaugural camp lasted for a week, and John Doe's gray eyes twinkled as he spoke of those seven days. From the four-thirty morning calls — and four-thirty in the mountains is a very lifelike imitation of winter — to the last song and final red-eye ember of camp-fire before the tent at night, the days of that week were happy. There were the changing lights flashing from peak to distant peak; the shimmer of sunlight on snow; the glimpse of the great green glacier, the free air astir to windward, electric, stinging, like wine; the unreal world of moonlight and diamond stars; the jagged purple of the storm at sunset. There was the magic rainbow, though nobody ever found the pot of gold that lay where the end of the arch rested on the mountain trail. There was the endless sea of the everlasting hills, the scent of the pines, the breath of the year-long snow-fields, the tinkling drop of mountain streams, the familiar face of the high country that calls the mountain-born back, though he be never so far over seas, and holds him all his days.

There were the incidents of the camp; the marvelous meals prepared by Ping-Pong, cheery Mongolian, and the marvelous appetites that ate those meals; there were the stories of the guides and old climbers with a string of daring ascents to their credit; there were the songs, the laughter, the "stunts" around the camp-fire; the strenuous objections of John Doe's pet particular chum at being hauled out of his blankets in the frosty dawning; the unimportant bits of talk and deed that make a camp hilarious for days. And always above the tents, above the distant tree-line, loomed the trail to the quadruple peaks, the official climb.

No easy climb it was, either. Almost every sort of work was required on its jagged edges, and no little amount of nerve and strength and self-control was tested that week. Five-thirty saw the climbing party lined up in full regimentals, ready to follow the broad shoulders of Edward Fuez, the guide, over anything and everything. An hour through moss-carpeted woods, past stretches of purple and white heather, to the edge of the tree-line, and then the steep scarp of the peak covered with bowlders and rocks and rotten shale alternating with cliffs and ledges that tried patience and wind sorely.

"Yes, it was lovely," admitted John Doe, who is a poet as well as a climber, "but we were remarkably glad to see the tree-line ahead of us again, and the trail to camp. Poetry isn't in the same class with potatoes, nor scenery with broiled trout along about six o'clock after a twelve-hour climb."

The second annual camp of the Alpine Club opened July 4 of this year and closed on the 11th. Over one hundred and fifty members were in attendance, of whom one hundred and twenty made one or more ascents. Of these sixty-seven were graduates; that is to say, they qualified for active membership in the club. Besides climbing on six mountains—Aberdeen, Temple, Pinnacle, Eiffel Tower, Fay and Victoria—there was pro-

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vided a stiff two days' excursion to Lake O'Hara, lying on the south side of Mount Victoria, the round trip including a traverse of Abbott's Pass and five other high snow passes, as well as half a dozen easier trips. Mount Temple, 11,626 feet above the sea, and Mount Aberdeen, 10,300 feet above the sea, were the official mountains.

President Wheeler was greatly pleased with the climbing done last year from Yoho Camp, and still better satisfied with this year's record. The ascents increased in speed, the climbers showed less fatigue, and the work done was more continuous and more strenuous. The quickest ascent made was on the Saturday after camp, E. O. Wheeler and C. B. Sissons climbing Aberdeen in two hours and twenty-nine minutes, remaining on the summit twenty minutes, and descending in thirty-six minutes, some two thousand feet of the descent being made by glissade.

The annual meeting was held around the camp-fire, when reports were presented and the president's address delivered. The club unanimously resolved to erect a $3,000 clubhouse at Banff, where a curator will be put in charge. Altogether, the club has been an unqualified success. The most optimistic dreams of eighteen months ago have been more than realized. The club's membership promises to exceed a thousand before long, and mountain-lovers all over the world will come to Canada to climb the snow-peaks of their domain.

"Going back next year?" asked I, watching the glow of John Doe's pipe in the dusk of the dying fire. It reddened as I spoke, and the big man stirred in his chair.

"Yes, I'm going back," he answered. "In fact, I think I'll go out before the season's opened and make permanent camp. You know, when you've once been there you catch the fever, and no other place is quite the same. I feel more at home among those great, silent, lonely peaks than anywhere else I've ever been."

He turned a half-ashamed, half-inquiring glance upon me, and in his eyes the vision of the far-distant snow-caps rose. I nodded without speech, and after a little silence, we talked of other things.

It is a Hindu proverb but none the less true in the West than at the foot of the Khyber Pass, "Who goes to the hills goes to his mother."

THE LATE VINEYARD WAR IN FRANCE

BY

JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON

THE great rôle which the Midi has always played in the history of France and particularly in the history of civil discord, has fixed the eyes of all Frenchmen upon the south of their country during the past few months. Indeed, France has divided with Russia the interest of Europe during the past spring. The popular demonstrations in defense of the wine trade in the four departments of the Hérault, the Aude, the Gard and the Pyrénées-Orientales reached an astonishing magnitude. Considering the tremendous size of the crowds and the intense feeling exhibited, it is amazing that so little violence was done. At Coursan on April 14, M. Albert, the later discredited leader of the revolt, addressed six thousand; at Capestang on the twenty-first, there were fifteen thousand; a week later at Lezignon there was an audience of twenty-five thousand; at Narbonne the crowd reached fifty thousand on the first Sunday in May. After that the numbers increased proportionately with each successive Sunday.

The initiative in these manifestations was taken by one Marcellin Albert, whose initial intentions were soon subverted by the intoxication of the ephemeral power which he possessed. The history of M.

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Albert is a curious one. Some years ago the vine-growers of Narbonne held a wine-fair. Those there naturally talked over the situation, which was growing bad. Suddenly a man began to harangue them. It was M. Albert. In 1900 there was a congress of town-mayors at Narbonne. The wine trade was discussed. M. Albert harangued them. In 1902, 1903, 1904 the ubiquitous Albert turned up at all sorts of gatherings. He circulated petitions, he got up conferences, he wrote articles for the newspapers, he even advised the cabinet by telegraph! For years he seemed to be a voice crying in the wilderness. Then all at once the crisis came. The meetings began.

After the manifestation at Narbonne many expected that the agitation would begin to decline. But the demonstration at Beziers surpassed any that had yet been, both in the number of the crowd and in the excitement that prevailed.

On the Saturday before the meeting at Beziers an old vineyard laborer was asked:

"Are you going to Beziers to-morrow?"

"Yes."

"Everything will be quiet?"

"Certainly, sir," was the reply. And then he added in the patois of the country, "All the same, if there is going to be force used, I won't be the last in the midst of things."

At dawn on Sunday morning the picturesque crowd began to arrive at Beziers. The railroad brought forty-five thousand. The rest came in vehicles of every description, donkey-back, or on foot. From eight o'clock in the morning until noon there was nothing but a continuous succession of delegations arriving.

Camps had been improvised in the Champ de Mars and upon the Avenue de Belfort. The former, which is a square of immense extent, could only hold a part of the delegations. Narbonne sent six thousand manifestants. Thirty-nine communes of the Pyrénées-Orientales were represented. Many of them voted appropriations in order to enable those who could not afford to make the trip to attend. The whole of the Hérault and the Aude was there. The crowd was so great upon the line from Carcassonne to Beziers that the railroad was unable to carry it. In the station at Narbonne 6,790 tickets were sold for Beziers. Some of the neighboring towns purchased them by the thousands. Sixteen trains were furnished by the local station and twenty-three others passed through Narbonne; estimating the number of the occupants at one thousand two hundred per train, we have the number of forty-six thousand eight hundred. In some cases the trains were taken by assault. When the carriages failed, the crowd seized flat cars and cattle cars.

The banners borne by these crowds were interesting and significant. One placard displayed side by side a wine-cask and a barrel of sugar. Above the first was the legend, "*Voici l'ecrasé.*" Above the second, "*Voici l'ecraseur.*" The vineyarders of Baixas carried a banner inscribed "*Vignerons! Vaincre ou mourir.*" Another commune of the Roussillon proclaimed in great letters, "Justice." Another bore the energetic device of the Catalans, "*Catalans, jusqu'à la mort.*" Marcellin Albert electrified the crowd by one of those simple phrases of the demagogue.

"Acts, not politics. We are all in love with the flag of our cause. The Midi is dying."

Distress and Starvation

The unique delegation from Nissan, a little town near Narbonne, attracted much attention. At the head marched three young girls in black robes. The eldest carried the flag of the commune, with the gravity of a crucifer. Behind came the people of the town, men and women marching abreast, old and young, marching in silence. Under any other circumstances the spectacle would have been amusing, perhaps. The poor people had decked themselves in frayed finery that was years old, but the very tawdriness accentuated the look of despair that characterized the procession.

The conditions discovered at Nissan by the correspondent of the *Temps* justified the appearance of the town's delegation. It is a town of about two thousand six hundred inhabitants, nearly all the men of which are vineyard-workers, who labor for the great proprietors at an average wage of two and a half francs per day. Sundays and fête days alone can be spared

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to labor in their own gardens. The owners of the vineyards are not to be blamed for these low wages. They themselves are suffering from the unjust competition of adulterated wines. Vineyards in the Hérault that once were valued at 200,000 francs, although they are still hypothetically so valued, in reality are estimated at only a fifth of that amount — 40,000 francs.

Many proprietors have been compelled to reduce the number of their laborers, and the condition of those without work has become a desperate one. The town has been compelled to open commune workshops to alleviate the distress, borrowing money so to do. How can such a community pay taxes? A native of Nissan who once owned a domain valued at 30,000 francs, mortgaged it after the phylloxera, was unable to redeem it on account of the destruction of the wine trade, was expropriated and literally starved himself to death refusing to partake of anything but *eau sucrée*. Another example in the same locality was the case of a young girl ill with typhoid fever. The poverty of the family was so great that she was carried some miles into town to see a physician in order to reduce the latter's fee. The doctor who told this tale declared he did but collect a fifth of his fees.

A resident of Perpignan said to a correspondent of one of the Paris dailies that the credit of the communes was declining, the poor population increasing; that every kind of business was suffering. A druggist of the town declared that his business was being seriously damaged. Many came to purchase medicines who were unable to pay for them. What could he do? He was not inhumane enough to refuse the relief asked. A grain-dealer of the same place asserted that many of the bakers of the town were in debt, having had to get loans in order to keep their bake-shops running; that the commerce of Perpignan had declined sixty per cent within the last four years. In the country round about the misery is terrible.

In the Aude the condition of the day laborer is like that of Italy. The *Temps* last May published the budget of a day-laborer in this region of France, which is interesting reading. He had five children, and averaged 180 days of work at two francs and a half per day or a total of 450 francs earned. He made 576 francs from other sources, and his wife made an additional 120 or 130 francs by picking pine cones on the mountain. The total income of the family was therefore 1,150 francs. As to expenses; he paid 120 francs rent, twenty francs in taxes, sixty francs for the support of his father, 200 francs for clothing, medicine and other necessities; daily food at two and a half francs per day, made 912.50 francs. Thus his expenses exceeded his receipts by 161.50 francs. It is difficult for an American to understand the low standard of living that has been forced in these four departments by this state of things.

The Need for Irrigation

The misery of the Midi is most unjust because it is not merited. Perhaps nowhere in all France is harder work done and labor more industrious. The wretched people grub the soil with an invincible determination for the merest pittance. On most of the land of these four departments the vine is the only plant capable of cultivation, but this is not so everywhere. It is undeniable that blind adherence to custom and inability to see the virtue of other crops, due either to ignorance or mental indolence, has led many people year after year to continue in the old rut when a change of cultivation might have remedied things somewhat. Yet the four departments of the Hérault, the Aude, the Gard and the Pyrénées-Orientales constitute an almost waterless tract. Last spring at Viols-le-Fort, at St. Gelys-du-Fesc and in the vicinity of Lunel, water was sold at fifteen centimes a pitcher; it cost more than wine. Irrigation is necessary in this dry land. It is possible to get water. One of the greatest rivers of France, the Rhone, flows within a few leagues of this suffering region. If a canal were constructed from the Rhone southwestward, so that its waters could be carried into the plains of the Hérault and the Aude, the region could be made as fertile as the valley of the Po in Italy, where, under conditions less favorable, a miracle of fertility has been accomplished by irrigation. The project of such a canal has been ten times considered by the government within a century. A

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canal from the Rhone has been studied by engineers who carefully surveyed the country, and the chamber actually voted its construction. But all the hopes of the thirsting population of the Midi were doomed to disappointment. One after another reason or pretext interrupted things. Lyons and other cities of the South were hostile to the project for fear the proposed canal would divert trade from them. The Paris-Lyons-Mediterranée Railroad has opposed it for years, for fear the canal would divert traffic from its lines.

When the manifestations began and popular interest inquired the cause of the movement, the reply was at once made — overproduction. The answer was an easy and fallacious one. Overproduction in France is a myth. It is a specious statement to say that the consumption of wine in France is seriously decreasing. It is the *price* of the wines, not the amount, that is declining. In 1895 the average price of wine of three degrees alcohol, which is that most commonly used, was twenty-five francs per hectoliter; by 1903 it had fallen from twenty-five to twelve francs, and during the present year is as low as seven or nine francs. From each hectare under normal conditions when wine was sold at from fifteen to twenty-five francs per hectoliter, a profit of something like 1.000 to 1.500 francs was derived, and living was possible; but how is living possible with present prices? In point of fact, annually, for its own necessities, in consumption, exportation, distillation, etc., France disposes of from sixty-five to seventy million hectoliters. The mean production in the last six years, including Algerian and other imported wines, has not exceeded sixty millions.

What are the facts regarding production and consumption? Production can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy, but consumption has to be calculated by deduction and is more or less approximate. It is probable that there are 32,000,000 persons in France of both sexes and every age, who drink wine. Of these 32,000,000, 22,000,000 purchase it; the other 10,000,000 represent those in the wine trade. According to government figures, the tax upon the consumption of wine in 1906 showed that 47,000,000 hectoliters of wine subject to tax were consumed, making a little less than 210 liters per head. It may be admitted that those engaged in the wine trade in its various branches drank as much. This will give a total amount of 68,000,000 hectoliters of wine consumed in 1906. If we figure upon 2,000,000 being exported and 6,000,000 being used for distillation and every other purpose, we have a grand total for 1906 of 76,000,000 hectoliters.

Now the French vineyards in the five years between 1902-6 produced 251,000,000 hectoliters of wine, to which must be added 28,000,000 imported from Algeria or abroad. This gives an average of 56,000,000 hectoliters. But it has been shown that France has consumed 20,000,000 hectoliters more than this amount, and this last must have been adulterated wine.

Destructive Competition of Adulterated Wines

The genesis of the whole matter dates back to the phylloxera of 1875. The destruction of the vineyards had naturally reduced the output of French wines, and Spanish, Italian and other wines were introduced. This made the first difficulty. These are heavy in alcohol, and the tariff upon them was not high. When mixed with the wines of the South they made a good wine. After the rehabilitation of the vineyards, the South demanded that the competition of foreign wines be prevented, and during the ministry of Meline the law of January 11, 1892, imposed a protective tariff upon imported wines, and the Spanish and Italian competition soon became a negligible quantity. But there were those who discovered that the tariff could be evaded. Dry raisins could be imported free of duty, and it was found that it was possible to make a wine very cheaply from them. Again the Midi demanded protection, and a tariff was laid upon the entrance of dry raisins. But the South of France was not saved yet. Dishonest dealers diluted their wines with water. Recourse to dilution is chiefly the practice of the retailers. There are in France about 480,000 retail wine-dealers. Suppose that each one of them adds ten liters of water to the wine he sells each day. This is not an extravagant assumption. This will make 48,000 hectoliters of adulterated wine per day, nearly 1,500,000 per month, and over 17,000,000 hectoliters (17,280,000) per year.

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But the competition of those who water their wine is as nothing compared with the sugar product. It is not Mother Earth that has produced this crisis. It is the misuse of sugar. The vineyard-growers of France are unanimous in this belief. Every year the sugar men of the country, according to the estimate of the president of the Chamber of Commerce at Beziers, cast upon the market from fifteen to twenty million hectoliters of artificial wine!

Cheap Sugar Increases the Artificial Wine Product

It is sugar that has killed the wine trade of France. Within limits the use of sugar in wine is legal. The wine of the early vintage in many of the departments is green and weak in alcohol, averaging from six to eight degrees. But it can be fortified. Five kilos of sugar per hectoliter will make the green wine similar to that of the later vintage. If the practice of using sugar were confined only to the early vintage there would be little complaint, but it is not. The later vintage is diluted with water, and treated with sugar, and enormous quantities of the poorer wine are bought up, doctored and put upon the market at a low price. But this condition is not the worst. An ingenious chemist had discovered that with the aid of sugar an artificial wine could be produced very cheaply. It requires 1,800 grams of sugar to a hectoliter of water to produce the fermentation necessary to make a degree of alcohol. Two hectoliters of sugared water alcoholized to ten degrees and properly treated with tartaric acid, tannin, glycerin and so forth, will make a "wine" which will return twenty francs to the manufacturer. Another way is to mix a hectoliter of Algerian wine, which is heavy in alcohol (twelve-fourteen degrees) and costs fifteen francs in Paris, with other ingredients, so that three hectoliters of wine are produced at a cost of thirty-five francs, or eleven francs eighty centimes per hectoliter. This is supposedly a good wine, having ten degrees of alcohol. In contrast with this cost compare that borne by the simple vineyard man, who is trying to sell his product in Paris. Unless he can sell his wine at eighteen francs he loses money.

The circulars of some of these manufacturers of artificial wine make interesting reading. I have seen one which advertises excellent table-wine for seven centimes per liter, and the man who made this claim pretended to have received seven prize medals!

The law of August 14, 1899, forbade the word "wine" to be attached to any product which did not proceed from the fermentation of the grape. It is impossible to believe that this law has been complied with. Among the poorer classes it is safe to say that at least fifty per cent of the wine sold to them by the small grocers never was grown in a vineyard.

The statistics of the sugar trade throw interesting light on this question. The law of January, 1903, which lowered the tax upon sugar from sixty-four to twenty-five francs per one hundred kilos, was based upon the expectation of a great increase in the use of sugar. Now figures of 1903-4 show that the normal consumption of sugar in France is 508,000 tons, yet the sale of sugar in the same year was 699,000 tons. It is easy to guess where this enormous amount was used. The figures prove themselves. Mathematics and chemistry square.

The government, instead of mending matters, made them worse. In 1902, when M. Rouvier was minister of finance, the convention of Brussels made a revolution in the sugar trade. The price of sugar was lowered to thirteen and even to eleven sous per kilo. Many who did not realize the menace in the change rejoiced that sugar was so cheap, but the South knew otherwise. It perceived that, with the reduction in the price of sugar, the manufacture of artificial wines would be enormously increased. Unprincipled men yielded to the temptation and began to manufacture wine from sugar. The wine-vaults were soon filled up with the artificial product, and while the output of good natural wine remained regular, the output of artificial wine increased. It is estimated that the wine interests of the four departments of the Gard, the Hérault, Aude and Pyrénées-Orientales have lost five hundred millions by this practice. Merchants who had purchased real grape wine for twenty-five francs per hectoliter in the case of the light wines, and thirty francs in the case of the *vins superieurs*, at the end of the season still had their wine on their hands and had

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seen its price fall to eleven francs per heetoliter; in other words their wines had shrunk nearly two-thirds in value. The trade of the Midi seemed ruined. Those dealers who weathered the downfall henceforth were too cautious to buy wine in large quantities. The wholesale trade was ruined.

Ruin stared the Midi in the face with no chance of recovery. Before it was discovered that the ravages of the phylloxera could be stayed by transplanting vines from America, France had lost millions. It took years to accomplish the change, but by 1888 the vineyards of France were entirely reconstituted. But at what a price! It has been estimated that the average cost per hectare of replacing native vines by American ones was 3,000 francs. There are 400,000 hectares of wine land. This makes 1,200,000 francs. If we add about 1,500 francs per hectare for the necessary reconstruction of wine vaults, the purchase of new apparatus and other incidental expenses, we have a total of about two milliards, which the phylloxera has cost France in thirteen years.* These two milliards the one hundred and forty thousand grape-growers did not possess. Their only recourse was to mortgage their vineyards. The vines were saved, but recovery was slow, as the following figures indicate: From 1863 to 1873 the mean production per hectare of wine was sixty hectoliters; in 1890, fifteen years after the phylloxera, it had only reached forty-three hectoliters. The year 1900 was an exceptional one, and the vintage averaged what it had done before, namely, sixty. In 1902 it fell to thirty-six. In 1903, as the result of late spring frosts, the vintage was much reduced, not exceeding 40,000,000 hectoliters. The reserve stock was drawn upon and high prices prevailed. In 1906 the yield was only forty-three. So much for the cry that France is suffering from the overproduction of wine.

* In point of fact the figures are even greater than this amount. The 47,000,000 hectoliters in the crop of 1906, for reasons explained further, were sold at an average price of seven francs, and therefore returned 329,000,000 francs to the grape-growers and allied interests. But what about expenses? At 600 francs per hectare it cost France 556,000,000, while the receipts in the same time were only 329,000,000, leaving a dead loss of 227,000,000 in the two years 1904-5. If now we add to this current loss the millions due to the ravages of the phylloxera, the cost of rehabilitation of the vineyards, the interest on mortgages, etc., the total figures are something to stagger the imagination.

The most obvious remedy for the condition of things I have attempted to set forth in this article is legislation forbidding the manufacture of artificial wine. This has been done. The immediate danger of a rising of the Midi, which was not unapprehended, has been stayed by the passage of a severe law in restraint of the making of artificial wine. This law is characterized by the following particulars. Every year after the vintage, every vineyard proprietor is required to report to the mayor of the community in which he lives the area of vines which he possesses; the quantity of wine which he has produced or estimates will be produced; the amount of wine held over from the year before. These local reports are to be turned in to the prefect in each department. Every false declaration is to be punished by a fine of from 100 to 1,000 francs. Sugar used in fortifying wine is subjected to a tax of forty francs per one hundred kilos. The making of wine out of sugar is prohibited. Violations of these provisions are liable to a penalty of from 500 to 5,000 francs, besides confiscation of property. In the case of making artificial wine the fine may be doubled and imprisonment follow, from six days to six months. Every merchant who wishes to sell sugar in quantities greater than twenty-five kilograms is required to make declaration to the administration of indirect taxes and to enter his receipts and sales upon an official blank, which is to be verified by an inspector. There is reason to believe that this law will be enforced.

Increased Consumption of Cognac

But there are other enemies to the wine trade besides adulterators and the manufacturers of chemically made wines. The statistical history of France shows that wine and cognac* are deadly enemies, and in the conflict the latter has proved the stronger. Before the Franco-Prussian War the average consumption of cognac was three and one-half liters, not counting more than a liter of fraudulent commodity. It always holds the ground it has gained. A people that drinks wine does not drink alcohol, and vice versa.

* This term is here used for convenience, not merely to mean what is known as cognac, but other sorts of highly alcoholized liquors as well, especially eau-de-vie. See a remarkable article by Dr. Jacques Bertillon in the *Matin*, to which I acknowledge my indebtedness.

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The Italians and Spaniards drink almost no cognac. In France in departments where wine is the ordinary drink, cognac is not greatly used. On the contrary, in departments where the vine is not cultivated and where the ordinary drink is cider or beer, and cognac does not have to feel the competition of wine, it finds many consumers. Thus in the Aude, a wine country, but a liter and a half of *eau-de-vie* is consumed per capita. In the Seine-Inferieure, a cider country, the average consumption of cognac is more than twelve liters. It is the same in other departments.

Another proof of the rivalry between wine and cognac is furnished by the fact that each time that the consumption of wine has suffered for one reason or another, the consumption of *eau-de-vie* has increased. Thus during the last fifty years the vineyards have been subjected to two formidable crises. The first was in 1854, when the *oidium,* a microscopic parasitic fungus, attacked the vines, and would certainly have almost ruined the vineyards if the means had not been found of destroying the disease by flowers of sulphur. Then came the phylloxera. Each time the same phenomenon has been produced. When wine failed, cognac profited by the situation to extend its conquest. When the vineyards recovered, the *eau-de-vie* ceased to make such rapid progress. Nevertheless it has clung to the ground gained.

Parenthetically it might be added at this point that any temperance or total abstinence movement that may exist in France has no bearing upon the present situation. The French are a people far more temperate than those of Anglo-Saxon blood, and the statistics of drunkenness are much below those of England or the United States. The temperance agitation merely applies to the excessive use of cognac, eau-de-vie and absinthe. There is no question of the discontinuance of wine. *Vin blanc* and *vin rouge* have been for hundreds of years part of the national diet. It is true that the French use much mineral water, especially in the dilution of fruit syrups, of which they are very fond. But those who are fond of such beverages also drink wine, I venture to say, universally.

Absinthe has invaded the South, and is now sold in the cafés of Montpelier, Nîmes, Cette, Marseilles, Toulouse, and other places. The "green dragon" has replaced the flask of red wine in the cafés. It is claimed that the South of France is now consuming 100,000 hectoliters of absinthe. The total consumption of absinthe in France is 300,000 hectoliters, or 30,000,000 liters, which makes about 480,000,000 drinks. Estimating each drink of absinthe at twenty centimes, and assuming that the man might as well have consumed wine, we have a total of nearly 100,000,000 that the grape of the South is suffering from absinthe alone. The agitation against the use of absinthe is increasing in France. The Société Nationale d'Agriculture on July 18, 1906, passed a resolution demanding the prohibition of absinthe in the interest of wine. The Union des Syndicats Agricoles du Sud-Est, which has ninety thousand members, of whom three-fourths are wine men, on November 26, 1906, passed a similar resolution. The Union of Provence followed, with forty-five thousand members; the Burgundy, with forty thousand, and finally the Central Union of the United Syndicates, on January 30, 1907, in the name of the federation demanded the suppression of absinthe.

The Crusade Against Absinthe

The Paris *Matin* organized a crusade against the use of absinthe, and on June 14 an enormous meeting was held in the Trocadero. Among the speakers were MM. D'Arsonval, a member of the Academy of Sciences; Charles Dupuy, former president of the council of ministers and a senator; A. Rivot of the French Academy, a deputy and former president of the council of ministers; General Des Garets, former member of the superior council of war, who represented the army, and Vice-Admiral Bayle. One of the features of the occasion was temperance songs by an "anti-alcoholic choir." Whether the absinthe trade will ever be restrained much may be doubted. That its use will be suppressed in France it is impossible to believe. Absinthe is a fascinating drink — as fascinating as the use of opium — and the movement to suppress its manufacture has not only the opposition of the manufacturers but great popular opposition as well.

But sugar distillation, adulteration, the

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competition of *eau-de-vie* and absinthe are not all the enemies of the legitimate wine trade. The South has to endure the competition of the Algerian wine, both as an ingredient of "doctored" wines and in its pure capacity, because of the peculiar way in which the freight tariffs are applied. The Midi can not understand why a hectoliter of wine, shipped from Oran, pays less to reach Paris than the same amount shipped from Cette; but it does, because the subsidized Mediterranean steamers cut the freight rates. Economically Algiers is approximated to France as if the sea did not exist.

The signs of the times are hopeful. The Midi's agitation has profoundly shaken France. Political economy has had a less exciting history than politics in France. While the political progress of France has been largely associated with violence, it is interesting to observe that progress in economic legislation has been through the law of pacific propaganda. Universal suffrage and a republic at once democratic and parliamentary have been the instruments of French progress and are the guarantees of the future. It remains for the Midi now to remain quiet until the new measures can be fairly tried, and for the government honestly to enforce the new law. To that spirit of egoism whose detestable pretension in part explains the anarchic utterances which have occasionally found expression, must be opposed a spirit of honest reform.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN AMERICAN HANDICRAFT

BY

FREDERICK W. COBURN



IN consulting the literature of the arts and crafts movement in America, as the subject has been presented in magazines during the past few years, one is impressed alike with the predominance of prediction and discussion and with the relative paucity of expositions of definite accomplishment. The proportion of word to deed has been such that the importance of what has been done might easily be underestimated. As proving that there is involved in the movement something intimately associated with the construction of houses in which everyday Americans live or may live and the places of business in which they work, with the clothing and adornments which they wear and the utensils which they employ, last winter's exhibition in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Society of Arts and Crafts, whose headquarters are in Boston but whose membership is distinctly national, was of a character to make an appeal to a wider and more popular constituency than has as yet been reached in the interest of applied art in this country.

In the exhibition at Copley Hall, Boston, the following departments were included: woodworking; pottery; metalwork; stained glass and other glass; printing, engraving, etc.; textiles, embroidery, etc.; ecclesiastical work; leatherwork; bookbinding; jewelry; foreign exhibits; basketry; besides a small loan collection of the work of past times.

These departments represent probably the directions in which greatest progress has been made in handicraft up to this time. In each, for the limited space at their disposal, a subcommittee of the Society of Arts and Crafts found abundant and prevailingly good material for exhibition. Much crude work, necessarily, is produced, much finished but purely commercial work for which the name of arts and crafts is usurped. Yet the advance in standards of design and execution since 1897 has been very considerable.

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AN AMERICAN POTTER'S FEELING FOR LINE

The restraint, sobriety and delicacy characteristic of the better class of American potters is well exemplified in the work of William H. Grueby. The flamboyant exaggeration of a decade ago has largely passed



THE REVIVED ART OF SILVERSMITHING

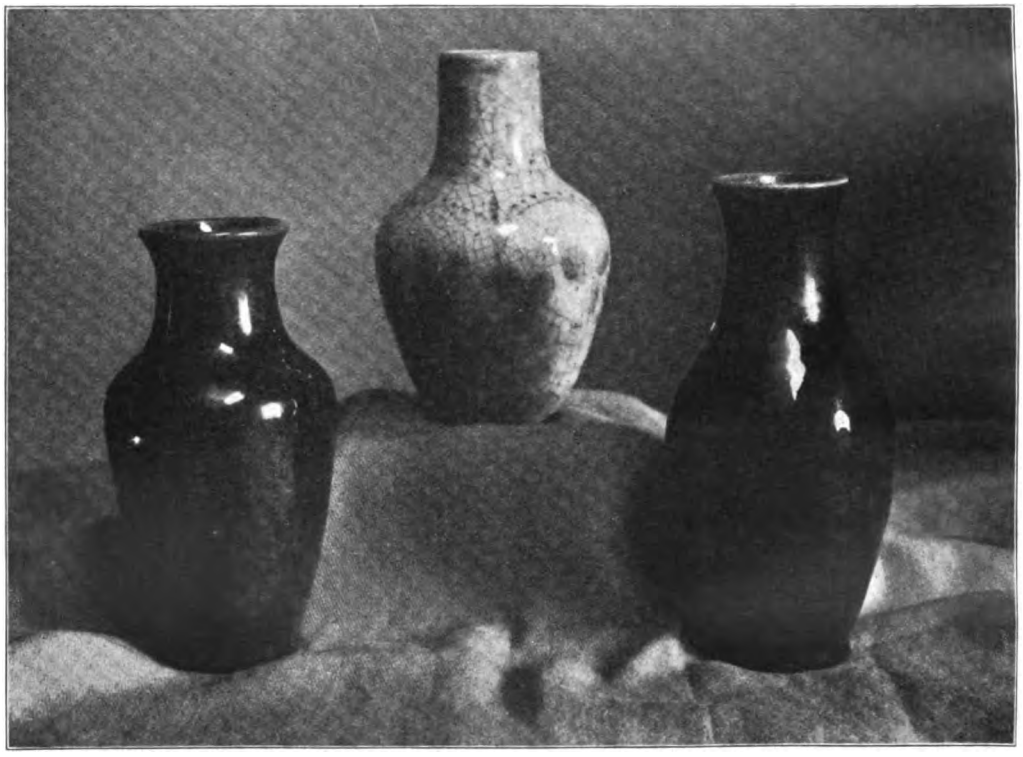
A Loving-cup for E. H. Abbott, Secretary of the Harvard Class of '55, by Arthur J. Stone, silversmith. It is a departure from the factory system design, being executed in the spirit of Paul Revere and other colonial artists

Such work as that in printing and engraving, which is very properly included in an exhibition of American handicraft, illustrates admirably our progress. The printing art is already one of the most advanced among us of any of the so-called applied arts. A beautiful illuminated book of the sixteenth century, the work of an artist printer of the City of Mexico, was shown me the other day by the librarian of the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University, Providence, with the accompanying statement that it is still the most exquisite book ever executed in the western world, except possibly one — that exception being the new "Altar Book" printed by Mr. D. Berkeley Updike. And such achievements as Mr. Updike's in ecclesiastical and other printing, though perhaps preëminent, are not solitary. They are distinctly part of a professional — it would perhaps be disagreeable to call it a "trade" — impulse that is yielding us, in an age when badly manufactured books are only too dis-

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tressingly common, a modestly good-sized group of publications which in qualities of balance and lucidity of arrangement and typography and in respect for the materials employed are but little, if at all, inferior to the printed works of the best periods of the art. The pages designed by such artists as Bruce Rogers, Theodore De Vinne, George French, Carl Heintzemann and by half a score of others — members for the most part of the newly formed Society of Printers — justify the belief that a few books at least of early twentieth-century imprint will be very highly prized by the collectors of centuries to follow.

Again church architecture, exterior and interior, is in process of rapid improvement, as was revealed at the exhibition of the Society of Arts and Crafts. All apart from considerations of style or manner, as of Gothic as opposed to "Colonial" or more properly to Renaissance forms, a new spirit, a fresh disposition to secure, through exercise of freedom and enthusiasm, positive beauty rather than negative correctness has become very evident. For workers in handicraft church decoration offers a particularly interesting opportunity, one that is the outgrowth of current demand for good architectural sculpture in wood, bronze or marble; for ecclesiastical embroideries and other textiles; for hand-wrought chandeliers, censers and communion cups. During the Episcopal general convention of 1904, which was held in Boston, the Society of Arts and Crafts organized a little exhibition of ecclesiastical art that met with high approval from visiting prelates, and as a result many orders were placed with craftsmen capable of meeting the conditions in this domain of art.



PROGRESS IN POTTERY

"The Twin Stars of Chelsea," and a specimen of Crackle Ware, by Hugh Robertson, potter

With all this, of course, is intimately associated the art of stained glass. The work of the veteran John La Farge, sane and conscientious critic as well as consummate craftsman, has been an example and an inspiration to his many followers. At Boston there was shown, furthermore,

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A SILVER WORKER IN HIS SHOP
Mr. George J. Hunt, formerly manager of a coöperative silver shop in Liverpool, and now connected with one in America

not a little of the production of a man who has brilliantly departed from the manner of most contemporary glass painters; who with youthful enthusiasm and a painstaking technic rarely exhibited in this land and age has refused to employ opalescent glass and current devices of "plating" and has voluntarily accepted such limitations as the mediæval artists from compulsion worked under at Chartres or Strasburg — Harry Eldredge Goodhue, whose Brown memorial window at Emmanuel Church, Newport, is one of the notable achievements in American art.

The workers in the foregoing arts, whose exhibits were judged of sufficient merit to secure admission to the exhibition of the Society of Arts and Crafts, are not amateurs, at least not in any sense of bungling incompetence. When subways are built in New York, craftsmen potters are invited to design and execute station-signs to introduce an element of beauty among the commercial glazed tiles. Or again, when a landscape architect wishes to place plants or shrubbery worthily he no longer is obliged to order a consignment of garden pottery from the book of samples of a manufacturer who deals in badly copied reminiscences of Italian gardencraft; he contracts with a skilled potter for works that, whatever their indebtedness to patterns of the Renaissance, have personal qualities imprinted by pliant hand and compliant brain.

In wood carving, the architect no longer has to depend altogether for execution of his plans that involve decoration in wood, upon machine-turned and infinitely tiresome repetitions of Greek fret or egg and arrow in underseasoned and overvarnished oak. Not a few wood-carvers retain something of the old stamp, craftsmen trained abroad for the most part, and to their number have been added a few young men and women, graduates of our art schools, who are primarily sculptors whatever the material in which they work. Some, at least, of these wood-carvers have learned to model with the crispness and sincerity which wood exacts. Painters, it may be added in this connection, have before them, as the Boston exhibition revealed, the prospect of relief from the commercial picture-frame, bedizened with forms which, once architecturally significant, long ago lost with their significance their beauty; trained artists to-day are rescuing the picture-frame and the mirror-frame from the present low estate, restoring the qualities of design, modeling and appropriate texture which are necessary to a good setting off of works of art. The same thing is true of silverwork, which, in the hands of such artists as Arthur J. Stone, maker of the great memorial cup commemorating President Eliot's thirty-five years of



A UNIQUE TEA-CADDY OF HAMMERED BRASS

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service at Harvard, has become one of the most artistic of modern crafts.

The growth of a right and proper professionalism in a number of the occupations which come under the general classification of the arts and crafts is making for unification of all the arts of design. This is, in fact, its most vital significance. The barriers erected in the artificial eighteenth century and in the banal mid-Victorian era between "fine" and "applied" or "minor" arts are happily falling. The evil, furthermore, of a condition in which supposedly decorative work is done in accordance with the factory system of subdivided labor, for a profit and not primarily for some one's love of the labor and determination to make the service of the product most thoroughly worthy, has already been checked to a limited extent.



THE ART OF EMBOSSING LEATHER
The work of Miss Amy M. Sacker. Something of the glory of the ancient Cordovan has been revived by the present-day craftsmen

By just how many associations and groups of workers in the arts and crafts these things are being done it would be hard to say. Most American cities have arts and crafts associations, and there are many rural enterprises. Ideals and standards of execution vary greatly, as is inevitable in such a country as the United States.

The story of the Society of Arts and Crafts, which may fairly be called the parent organization, undoubtedly contains suggestions alike of mistakes that must be guarded against and of policies that may profitably be pursued by associations already formed or about to be formed in other cities. It was organized in 1897 at the close of an arts and crafts exhibition which, under the directorship of Henry Lewis Johnson, now editor of the magazine *Printing Art*, gave the New England capital a surprised realization that a romanticist movement already well launched in Great Britain was also fairly under way on these shores. A society was incorporated having for its final object "the training of true craftsmen, the developing of individual character in connection with artistic work, and the raising of standards of beauty in objects of use." Professor Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard University accepted the presidency. A very considerable number of men and women engaged in practice of the artistic professions — architects, sculptors, interior decorators, potters, metalworkers, printers, bookbinders and others —joined the new society, whose membership has steadily increased until it now numbers between five and six hundred in which nearly every American state is represented.

Notions of what should be done to advance the arts and crafts were necessarily vague and confused in the first years of the Society of Arts and Crafts. There is a proverbial antithesis between word and deed; it is easier to hold meetings for the discussion of ideals than to do things that require not only breadth of view but technical proficiency. In order that progress might be shown a second exhibition was undertaken in 1899. Held at Copley Hall, it was successful in a popular sense, but the time was not ripe for maintaining a very high standard. I recall the criticism made on the show by a distinguished New York painter who went over to Boston especially to see the exhibits and who told a group of art students on his return that his really strong belief in the arts and crafts revival had been put to a severe test. "Many of the things," he said, "were uglier than the machine could have made them — misshaped pots all aswim with molasses; sprawling hinges and eccentric fire irons. Other exhibits, of course, were better, but our craftsmen have not yet reached the point where they can be original without being bizarre." The management of the

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society evidently had a similar feeling, for it was decided to have no more general exhibitions until better work could be shown.

Thereafter came years of experimenting. Professor Norton felt himself obliged on account of advancing years to resign from the presidency. He was succeeded by Mr. Arthur Astor Carey, who three years ago retired in favor of the present president, Professor H. Langford Warren, of the department of architecture of Harvard University.

An experiment of conducting classes under the auspices of the society was tried for a time, but partly perhaps because these more or less duplicated instruction offered in art schools and trade schools and partly because, as every educator knows, it is difficult to secure good results from persons who are tired from the day's work in shop or factory, the educational propaganda was not particularly successful. Very lately the society has opened a shop for metalworkers at 79 Chestnut Street, Boston, and in this courses of instruction have been offered by individual craftsmen.

The most important activity of the Society of Arts and Crafts in the past half decade has been the maintenance of a permanent salesroom, at first in one of the upper stories of the Twentieth Century Club's former building in Ashburton Place, reached by a creaky little elevator; more lately on the street level at No. 9 Park Street, facing upon Boston Common hard by St. Gaudens' Robert Gould Shaw Memorial and the Massachusetts State House. The new headquarters have galleries suitable for special exhibitions, as well as provision for display of the contributions which are received in course from members and are kept on view until sold.

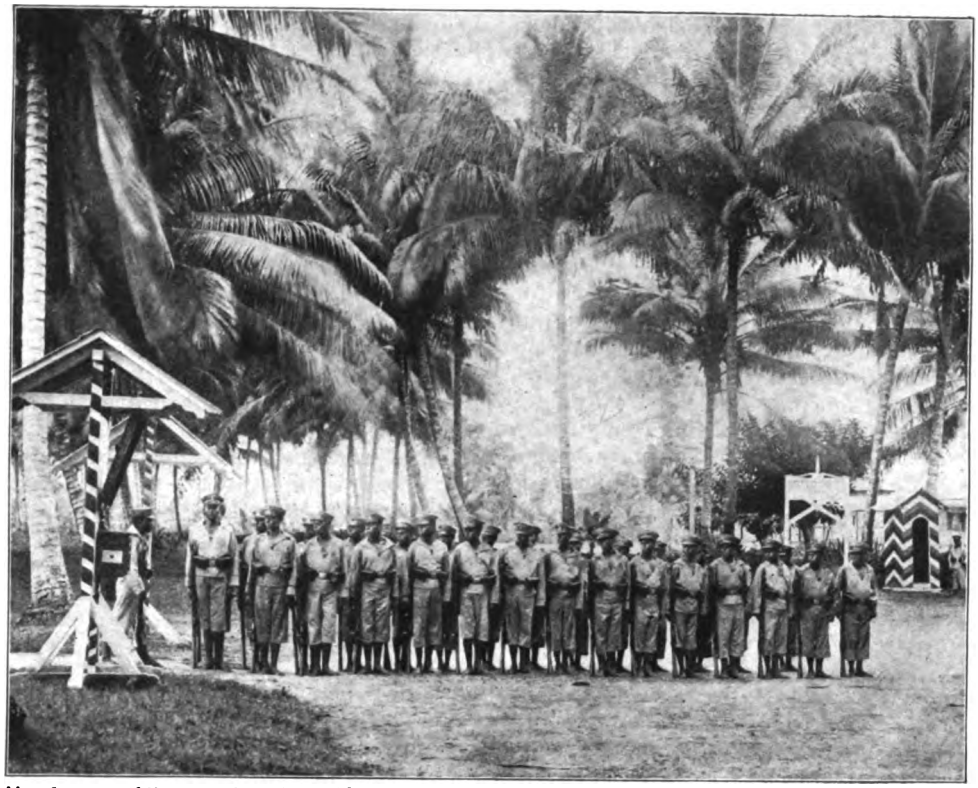
The establishment of such exhibition quarters introduced at once an element of mediation between the craftsman working in his studio or shop in eastern Massachusetts or Pennsylvania or Colorado and the general public which must, of course, be induced to buy if the craftsman is to continue to work. The society has thereby been nationalized, since for the sake of securing the opportunity to exhibit and make sales under favorable conditions in one of the wealthiest American communities, workers of every section have sought to be enrolled as members. The modest commission charged on sales effected for craftsmen is intended to cover the cost of this service to its working members, although it is only lately that the volume of sales has been sufficiently large for this purpose. In connection with this exhibit, through the conscientious ministrations of a jury of professional men, a relatively high standard of design and execution has been set — one imposing upon each contributor the necessity of doing his best and assuring the purchasing public of the benefit of expert advice in the selection of objects.



A CARVED CHEST MADE BY A WOMAN WORKER

The sales made for craftsmen in 1903 amounted to somewhat more than $9,000. In 1904 they exceeded $13,000. During 1905 they amounted to upward of $37,000, and in 1906 they reached an aggregate of about $40,000. The outlook, however, is encouraging.

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Making German soldiers out of South Sea Islanders

IN THE OUTPOSTS OF GERMANY'S ADVANCE

BY

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL

"LINKS-AH! Links-ah, Links-ah! Links-ah! Halt!" shouted the black drill-sergeant, stepping backward as the squad marched toward him. When at his word it halted he cast a look of agonized scrutiny along the front the lines presented, and assiduously corrected the delinquents. On the whole, the showing might easily have been worse and less soldierly, in spite of details that to the European eye were of startling novelty. Thus, for example, the uniform consisted of German army caps, cartridge belts, and strips of calico about the waist, and of nothing more; and the warriors thus airily clad were brown men, woolly-headed, and of features broad and strange. But in martial fashion they handled their rifles; out there in the full flood of tropical heat and sunshine they marched with admirable spirit and precision; and the black drill-sergeant, German-trained, knew well his tactics. Truly, you could see more indifferent performers in the awkward squad at any European post, and these were only South Sea Islanders, but lately (and reluctantly) redeemed from cannibalism to serve the Kaiser and uphold the German fatherland.

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Any morning you may see this spectacle on the parade ground at Simpsonshafen, the principal steamship port of New Britain. The name appears incongruous in the circumstances, but it has merit as marking history. For Simpson's is no longer an Anglo-Saxon haven, and New Britain (vainly rechristened Neupommern) is not now British at all, but Germany's furthest south in the Pacific. I cite the drill-sergeant and his work for what they may be worth, if anything, as evidence of softened manners. That soldiers should be the first product of German occupation may be held, for aught I know, to be more typical than reassuring; but if all tales are true, these brown men have been worse employed than on the parade ground, and in this instance the most ardent foe of militarism might admit that it represented the advancing edge of civilization. At least it must be said that the South Sea Islander, when



ON A GERMAN PLANTATION IN NEW GUINEA
The woman in the background is the manager

he emerges from the hand of the sergeant, knows something of discipline and order and helps to provide a measure of safety where it is much needed. None of these islands is what might be called a peaceful paradise. A native rising in New Guinea, not two years since, drove all the white men thereabouts into an improvised fortification at Friedrichwilhelmshafen, and narrowly missed a worse record. The recurrent tales of schooners attacked and adventurers massacred doubtless add much to the picturesque features of life in the cannibal circuit, but nothing to its comforts.

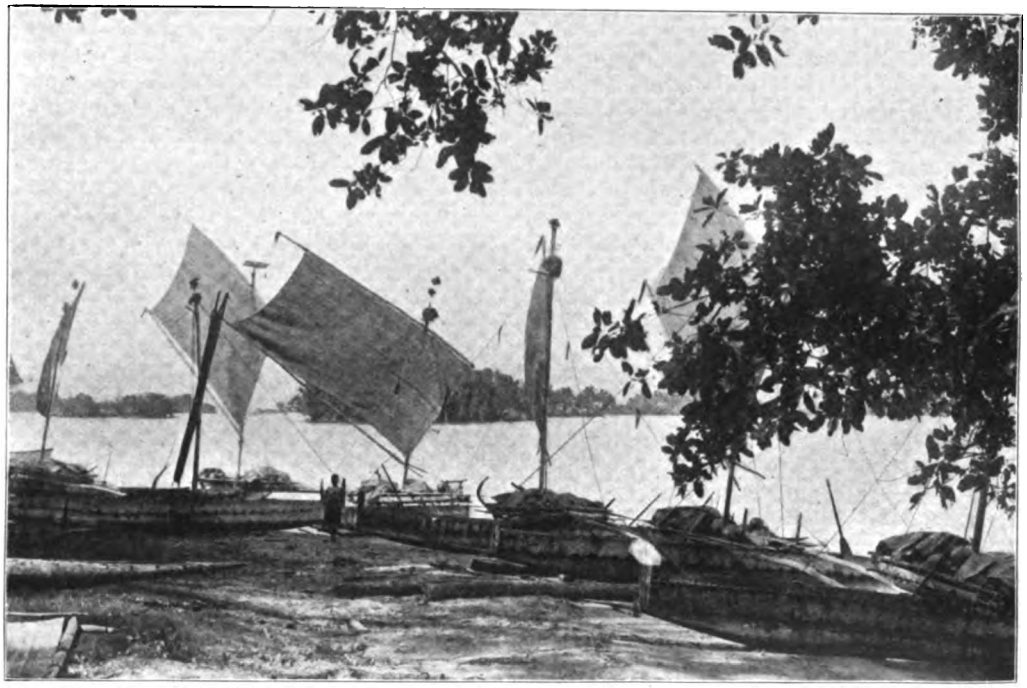
It must have been a long look ahead that the German statesmen took when they played their cards for these possessions, New Britain, New Guinea, the Carolines, the whole Bismarck archipelago, the faraway sweep of islands that spots the map from the Ladrones southward. Reverence for statesmanship forbids the thought that these great men were acting upon some impulse to seize anything that had been left out of doors or was otherwise seizable and trust to fortune for results; or that this game of land-grabbing is, after all, nothing but a lottery, with many blanks and few prizes worth the noting. Something, no doubt, was visible ahead to the inspired sight of statesmanship, but the happy goal has not yet risen upon the eyes of ordinary men. So far, Germany's rewards are some annual tons of copra, a few excellent but unprofitable harbors, and many lonely stations where her children accumulate fevers and unnecessary pessimism. Yet has she sought assiduously and intelligently to find a return, commercial or sentimental, from properties so extensive and costly. She sends among the islands her subsidized steamers, she furnishes cheap transportation, she encourages settlers, fosters trade and helps production. More interesting still, from the human point of view, she attempts with reasonable methods the difficult problems of government in wild, remote regions and among curiously mixed, generally treacherous and often intractable savages.

What the natives might have been without the thieving of the "labor recruiters" and the other evils that white men have brought upon them is speculation; but certainly, as they are, pleasanter places for home-making can be found than their immediate neighborhood. The "recruiters" were wont to go among the islands, capturing young and likely men and carrying them off to labor on the plantations of Queensland and New Caledonia. The rewards of the traffic were great, it was

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prosecuted long without supervision or observation, and inevitably, I suppose, it developed many atrocities. In a school of this sort the islanders first gathered wisdom of the white man, and some things seem to show that they have bettered their instruction. For instance, throughout the South Seas to hold up the hands, palms forward, is a sign of peace and good intent. The kidnapers used it liberally, but once ashore upon an island made shameless abuse of the hospitality they had thus invoked. Many a boat's crew in these days has had reason to lament the perfidy. Among the Solomons, for example, the people wade into the surf to receive their visitors, all hands up, all palms forward, and no weapons visible. But clutched by the big toe of one foot is a bow, and by the big toe of the other foot are two arrows, and when the boat has come unsuspectingly within range, at a cry up come the bows and arrows and a withering volley pours into the voyagers.

Strange varieties of color and of racial characteristics are observable among these people, the result, doubtless, of intermarriage with the Maori immigrants of the big canoes that so long ago skirted along these coasts. Perhaps other causes have contributed. Take any place of general resort like the grove by the long pier at Friedrichwilhelmshafen, where the "labor" gathers from the plantations homeward-bound, and at times it looks like a kind of cosmopolis of the southern seas. Every shade of skin is there, from almost jet black to yellow, and you may see together the brown Kanakas, with their European faces, black, kinky-haired Papuans, Solomon Islanders, with the fishbones through their noses, men from the Admiralty group (those expert wood-carvers), half-caste Maoris, half-caste other men. And among these circulate clever Chinese merchants, an occasional Japanese, silent and gimlet-eyed, goes by, and there stride the big men of the German staff, seeming strangely tall and stout, clothed in white duck from head to foot, with French or German planters, English adventurers and a Scotch engineer. A little steamer (German) lies at the wharf to convey the "labor" to their island homes, for here the Germans oper-



NATIVE BOATS IN NEW GUINEA

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ate the business with system; no slave-trapping for them, no lawless schooners sneaking up creeks and kidnaping. The "labor" (I use the word in its South Sea sense) have been paid off and in the grove you can see them examining their compensation. A cheap wooden chest, an axe, some articles of apparel, some bits of bright-colored cloth, some beads, represent the toil of perhaps two or three years. The function of the apparel is not clear, since it is certain that none of its possessors will ever wear it. Even if an islander could be induced to put on celluloid cuffs, for instance, he would wear them about his ankles, and no class of men five degrees from the equator can be supposed to find true joy in red woolen underwear. They say that the "labor" admire these things, but have no idea of wearing them; and considering the cheapness of the goods (the refuse and riff-raff of old bargain counters and bankrupt sales) the planter, no doubt, gives thanks for the peculiarities of the Kanaka point of view.

Most of the island people in this part of the world are by instinct and heredity cannibals, and when they are not active practitioners of their faith, so to speak, it is only because the German guns or the fear of the missionaries restrain them. It is rather odd, but the Hawaiians bitterly resent the suggestion that their ancestors were or ever could have been cannibals, while their brother Polynesians most of the way to New Zealand make glory of the man-eating exploits of the tribes. This leads to the intimation that the good manners of the traveling Maoris were corrupted by the evil communications of the aboriginal islanders en route, and it is to the black man and not to the brown that we must look for the first guilt. But white men, however much they may be at times in peril of their lives among the islands, never fear that they will grace the festive board of a savage chief. The natives do not eat white men. "Some was tough and some hadn't no flavior." I know not if old Bill Bostock's grim comment furnished the true explanation; I can but cite the universal testimony of the experts. Any variety of dark-skinned man is likely to be eaten if the natives fall foul of him on a lonely island, but no white man. Chinamen are regarded as of the dusky-hued races and highly esteemed; gastronomically, I mean. In January, 1905, a storm drove a Chinese junk ashore on a little island off the southwest coast of New Guinea. Eighty-one Chinamen got ashore. These the natives kept in a corral, like cattle, and for the same purpose.

In truth, the world knows next to nothing of this corner of its garden. Of island after island the geographers and gazetteer-makers know only the name and location, if so much. Fertile spots as any upon earth, charming from a seaward view, covered with stately palms and a deep, restful green; within, maybe, the quiet lagoon over the old crater, or ringed with the coral reef, in a climate that seems delicious — hundreds of such spots bask in the tireless sun and are swept by the great trade winds, and never know the foot of a white man. Yet they are all assorted to this nation or that. The island of New Guinea, except for Australia the largest in the world, a little continent, one thousand four hundred miles long and four hundred and ninety wide, is divided among Germany, Holland and England; and all that is really known of it is the sea-coast fringe and short stretches up the rivers. In the interior dwells one of the fiercest of all savage and bellicose peoples, but their nominal masters have no taste for closer acquaintance with them. The Germans have shown the greatest curiosity. Two or three times exploring expeditions have started for the interior. But they have never returned.

Yet if the increasing populations of the older world should ever raise in serious fashion the problem of food, here might be a wonderful production. Old, rich volcanic soil, rain and a fervent sun: what more could there be? Some miles up the Jumba River from Friedrichwilhelmshafen (the name looks like a joke, but is the sober if sesquipedalian title of a sober settlement) is a fair-sized German plantation on which the crops for extent seem to pass belief. They raise here, with a minimum of effort, cocoa, pepper, papoi, tea, coffee, tobacco, cocoanuts, tree-cotton and rubber, and I suppose they could raise almost anything else by a little scratching of the marvelous soil. The proprietor of the enterprise is a philosophical German gentleman, but its man-

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CANNIBALS IN THE ISLAND OF SIAR
Painted, and inexpressibly dull of feature, they sat for hours without speech, staring blankly before them

aging editor, so to speak, is the clever Anamese woman that is in charge of the property. Astonished to find one of her race so far from home and so curiously employed, we took involuntary heed of her. She was of an average European tallness, I think, but powerfully built, her face of a warm handsome brown, the features strong, and the expression peculiarly masterful and even menacing. As she moved about the place the natives seemed to melt away in a kind of awe of her, and it was easy to understand how she had brought the venture to a state of discipline and success. I can not truthfully say that she seemed in the least gratified to see us, although we came at the owner's urgent invitation. She was too busy to indulge in indiscriminate hospitality for such migratory birds, and we learned afterward that she classed travelers with the natives for idleness and unprofit, herself being, in spite of a climate the least conducive to exertion, not less than a steam engine of energy.

Whatever charms may lie in seclusion from the madding world may be believed to be possessed in abundance by any one of these settlements, but the discovery of the charms must lie in a sixth and rare sense. Simpsonshafen or Herbertshöhe, in New Britain, is as good as any, and life in either gets to be a dreary and unsatisfying round. The little cluster of European houses is stretched not unpleasantly along a shore that looks sweetly out upon the harbor. Perhaps there are all told twenty European inhabitants available for social intercourse — all men, for European women can not endure the climate. In two or three years the colony wearies inexpressibly of one another's company. It is like a crew on a sailing ship bound upon a long cruise — and worse, for here there is no change in the scenery. The unfortunates soon learn one another's histories and mental peculiarities and preference for bananas fried or baked, and all these and the like topics are worn to an insupportable weariness.

Once in six weeks the little German steamer stops on its way from Sydney to Hong Kong and brings the newspapers and intelligence of the great busy world from which these men are exiles; and for days afterward they read those news-

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papers, every line, advertisements and all, read them and reread them and almost commit the contents to memory. And for the day the steamer lies in port the white population sits in her smoking-room and drinks Sydney beer and the babel of conversation resounds to heaven. They have some one other than themselves to talk to.



THREE BELLES OF NEW BRITAIN

There is something feverish and almost hysterical in their utterance; no matter what the subject so long as they can hear a fresh voice and can gather a fresh glimpse of the far-away world and get a fresh topic for their weary minds. The climate forbids that they should do enough to keep them busy; the instincts of the temperate clime goad them from the placid vacuity of the tropics, and it can hardly be pretended that they are happy. When late in the afternoon the steamer blows her warning whistle and they face another period of isolation they present a spectacle both heroic and pathetic as they file down the gangway, each man visibly nerving himself to see the cutting of the tie that for a few hours rebound him to his kind.

And if this is the state of the exiles at places on the lonely highway, what, think you, is life in the remoter corners of the islands, where the only visitor is the tiny island steamer perhaps twice a year? On the island of Siar I found a German missionary living absolutely alone, the only white person in a community of savages and cannibals as repulsive, I suppose, as any in the South Seas. It takes some heroism to face a situation like that. I spoke of the loneliness he must feel, and he took me to a little enclosure behind his house where, marked with simple wooden crosses, were the graves of his wife and children. "They died on the station," he said, simply. The last had left him lonely six years before. In the village, near at hand, five adult cannibals, painted, and inexpressibly dull of feature, sat on a ledge in front of one of their houses and stared blankly before them, hours without speech. Their only garment was a strip of bark, their only employment, apparently, to sit inert and clod-like. The last attenuation of the human intellect seemed to be represented in them; their houses of wattled palm leaves were dark, dirty and ill-smelling, and what the imagination constantly suggested of the favorite diet of the inhabitants was not soothing to the nerves. I said to the missionary:

"And these are your only companions! I should think you would go melancholy mad."

"Not at all," he answered quickly. "Look here," and he took me around a corner of the village. A crowd of children jumped up and ran toward us laughing and shrieking. "I teach these," said the missionary. "They learn. They are companions enough. As for their fathers, if I can hold so much influence over them as to keep them from their worst tricks, that is as much as I can expect. I shall be gone, yes. Well, these will be here. That is enough."

Which, somehow, was not exactly the kind of answer I was looking for. But beyond question the children do learn, often with great avidity. Explain it as you please, but the children of savages in many parts of the world seem to have a thirst for learning when the chance is given to them. I have noted it even among the children of the Australian black men, supposed to be the lowest type of humanity; and as for the young Maoris in New Zealand, they are infant prodigies. Here in the German South Seas the missionaries have invented a written language for the natives and teach it with great success. Once, in Matupi, I was walking at noon up from

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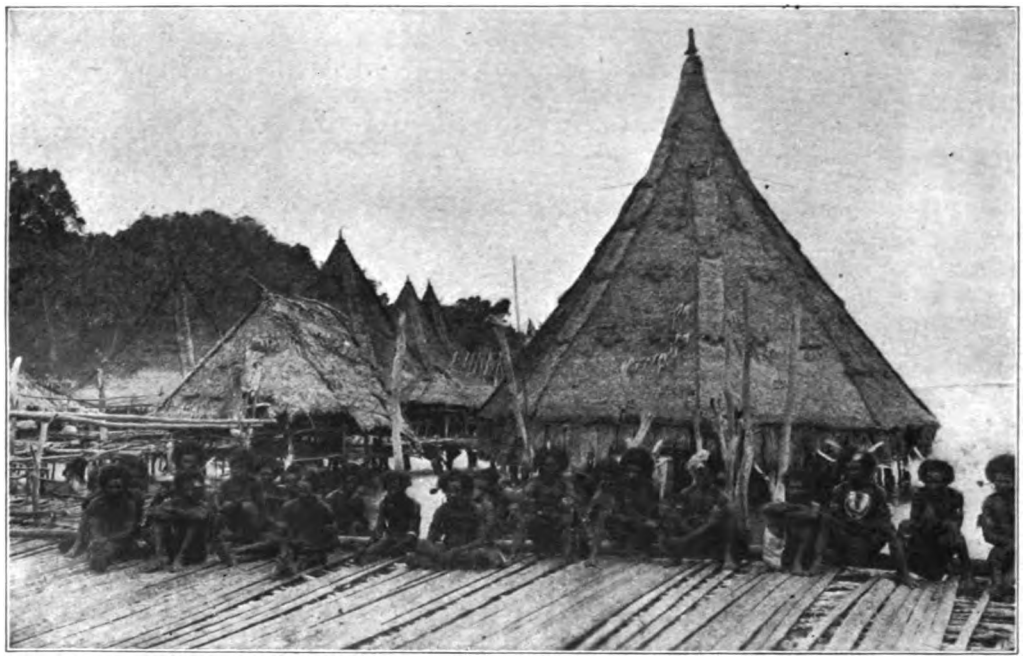
A NATIVE HOUSE AND ITS OWNER

the boat-landing and a mob of children, seventy-five, perhaps more, just released from school, came charging at me, with shrill cries, and brandishing not weapons but slates and primers, which they insisted I should examine. The slates were covered with their sums and with specimens of their penmanship (in the missionary-made language) and as the exhibition was impromptu it was undeniably convincing. Arithmetic was carried as far as division, and the writing was clear and usually smooth. I don't know how the missionaries achieved these marvels, but there was the evidence. The primers were of German manufacture, but done in the vernacular. Some of the boys and girls read aloud from them, grouped there in the middle of the road about a strange European.

The little church at Matupi, which serves also as schoolhouse, is a thing

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typical of the islands. Its walls are of bamboo poles, upright, and tied at the ends with bits of bark, the work of the natives, but the roof is of corrugated iron, brought from Germany. It has a chancel and a spire, both of bamboo, and the chancel is adorned with three little stained-glass windows, the gifts of German enthusiasts in the fatherland. Between the bamboo poles are spaces of perhaps an inch, so that one sitting within can see well enough what goes on without, and light is abundant, making the windows look somewhat out of place. Rude benches for the worshipers stand crosswise of the building, and like the altar, seem to be of native workmanship.



WAITING FOR THE STEAMER AT FRIEDRICHWILHELMSHAFEN, NEW GUINEA
From this cosmopolis of the Southern Seas, the native laborers are conveyed to their island homes by a little German steamer

It must have been the Maoris in the great canoes heading southwest from island to island that planted poetry and music in the South Seas. Neither could well be indigenous among a people whose artistic aspirations are expressed in a fish-bone thrust through the nose, or, on festive occasions, in great dabs of white paint on face and head. Yet both poetry and music have flourished abundantly in these regions with sometimes really excellent dancing. In a place like Simpsonshafen or Friedrichwilhelmshafen, where hundreds of "labor boys" gather from many places, you can see varieties of all these arts as differently practiced in the different islands. One of the favorite dances of the Admiralty Islanders is done without music to a long poem recited in chorus. This goes on for hours without cessation, the recitative being repeated many times and the chorus accompanying it with a strangely devised and rather intricate system of movements. Thus, at certain places in the chant the dancers bow their heads almost to their heels and then rise to an erect position as the recitative reaches a crescendo, the climax of the rhythmical enthusiasm being marked by a single step taken sidewise. As the group is arranged in a circle, facing outwardly, these successive steps cause it to revolve slowly, while it is so directed by the men in the center that it also makes progress forward in a straight line, and in the course of an hour has advanced two or three hundred feet. When this dance is undertaken the dancers must have white daubed over one side of the face

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and must wear in their arm-bands sprays of flowers.

Many crude musical instruments figure in other dances, one in use among the Society Islanders being made of a single piece of bamboo, wherein sound is produced by blowing into the end as in a clarinet, the keys being holes in the side. There is a wide range of pitch, according to the size of the bamboo, but the things are keyed to a fair unison. Persons that have been much among the islands assert that some of these instruments are capable of five notes, but I have never heard more than three from them.

The best dancing is done by men that have the largest proportion of Maori blood in their veins, these being the mental and physical aristocrats of the South Pacific. To the accompaniment of bamboo clarinets and of drums made of a section of large bamboo with lizard skin at the ends, certain brown men in New Britain did one night a rather remarkable feat in dancing. They were aligned in threes, all told seven lines of them, and while the music clashed at presto or thereabouts, these lines in faultless unison danced a ballet. The spring and verve of the creatures was truly marvelous: at every leap they soared into the air from one foot and kicked the other as high as their heads, reversing at the next vault the position of their feet, always with incredible dexterity, grace and lightness, so that the feet touched the ground noiselessly, like a cat's. At the same time the lines, forward and sidewise, were perfectly preserved and the entire body moved slowly backward and then forward, on a right oblique, until the tracks of each man, if charted, would have made a huge W.

These men were tastefully adorned with wild flowers thrust into their waistbands and into those narrow strips of cloth that most South Sea Islanders wear about the upper arm. The dance, without pause, lasted at that killing pace nearly half an hour, and when at the request of the visitors it was suspended the dancers showed no signs of fatigue. Some of them laughed when the idea was (with some difficulty) conveyed to them that we feared they would become exhausted, and said they were ready to dance all night, a performance of which, judging from their



A BIG CHIEF ON SHIPBOARD

deep chests and powerful muscles, they were not incapable. But these are the more fortunate of the island dwellers, men like the Samoans that have the old Maori strain. The Papuans are chiefly of another and far feebler physique; and I know not where you shall find such another array of broomstick legs, puny arms and narrow frames as you may note among the cheapest laborers around the little ports — certainly not this side of India.

Cheapest labor, said I? It is all desperately cheap and desperately dear. You get fifty men to work for two cents a day (paid in bad tobacco, perhaps) and what they do is badly done and slowly done and expensively done. I have counted twenty-two "labor" natives tailing upon a hawser that two white men would drag ashore. But the whole question of labor in the South Seas needs the attention of experts. White men from the temperate climes could not very well do the work on the plantations, because they are unfit to live in the country, anyway; and if you use native labor it is inefficient and in the end costly. Besides, it is murderous (not to put too fine a

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point upon it) unless it is most carefully and strictly supervised. As a rule, the "labor trade" in these waters is no better than man-killing, and the system by which the islanders are gathered and herded to the plantations is Congo on a small scale. What with rum, the "labor trade," bad treatment and other accessories of white civilization, the population of the islands promises to be so reduced that in a comparatively short time there will be no available source of labor supply. Aside from all humane or decent considerations, therefore, the planter may soon drift into a dilemma, the terms of which may be solved by the statesmen who secured the islands but seem obscure to anybody else.

Few white men can endure more than five or six years of life in these regions without shattering their constitutions. Usually, within three years they have become sallow and leaden-hued and then the fever finishes them, and they go home, nominally to recuperate, really to die. Those that fare the best spend a part of each year in Australia or New Zealand, seeking the tonic of a milder climate. But the men that are there to spread the German advance by acting as governors, deputies, harbor and post masters, staff officers and directors of police can not go to Australia nor elsewhere until they are relieved, often with the mark of death upon them. Lovelier spots than some of these islands can hardly be found upon this earth, the green heads of extinct craters looking down upon sweet and secluded harbors; outside, the white surf piling upon the reef and overhead the trade-wind clouds and the gorgeous sky. Here, if anywhere, life would seem to be led in serenity and peace and comfort, and the disease that lurks back of those smiling headlands amounts to a grim sarcasm on nature.

ELECTING WOMEN TO PARLIAMENT

UNHAPPY FINLAND CHOOSES WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN TO SERVE IN THE NATIONAL BODY THAT MUST REORGANIZE THE STATE

BY

IDA HUSTED HARPER

THIS present year of 1907 marks an epoch in the evolution of womankind, as for the first time in all history women have taken their seats in a national parliament as elected representatives of the people. To Finland belongs the honor of this innovation. Women first voted for members of parliament in New Zealand in 1893, but they are not entitled to sit in that body. They have had the parliamentary vote in Australia since 1902 and are eligible as members, but none has yet been elected, although one woman candidate for senator received a large vote at the last election.

Out of all the tyranny and oppression, the riot and carnage, through which unhappy Finland has passed in recent years, has evolved the story of her loyal women, whose opening chapter has carried nineteen of them into the great law-making body of the nation. It is an interesting recital, one which ought to be preserved. The first Finnish Women's Association was founded in 1884 by the Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, member of an ancient noble family, highly educated, broad and far-seeing in her views, and with the means to attend international meetings of women in all countries and imbibe the universal ideas of freedom and independence. This association worked for the rights of women along all lines, but in 1892 one still more radical was organized by Annie Furuhjelm, daughter of an admiral who was next to

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the last governor of Alaska under Russian rule. She is editor of a paper and speaks fluently six different languages. This Woman's Alliance Union formed as an auxiliary a Martha Society to teach women how to put housework, the care of children, gardening, poultry-raising, etc., on a scientific basis, and in a short time it had sixty branches and three thousand members. When the necessity came for political effort this large organized body was ready to be called at once into service. The two principal associations had long demanded the suffrage for women and had a strong support always in parliament, but conditions prevented its taking action on the question.

In 1899 the affairs of Finland reached a crisis. Its Constitution was annulled by the Russian government and every species of oppression used to crush the rising independence of the people. They set to work to secure half a million signatures to a petition to the Czar, and women wrote day and night behind barred shutters preparing ten thousand copies of this petition for circulation. And women it was who, taking their lives in their hands, collected most of the signatures, four hundred of them making this canvass in Helsingfors alone. They disseminated literature, collected funds, attended secret conclaves and went bravely to prison and to Siberian exile — those of the middle class, peasants and wage-earners of the cities working and suffering together. Then came the war with Japan, the vast revolution in Russia and finally the culmination — Finland's great "strike," in October, 1905, when for a whole week there was no gas or electricity; when not a train, tram, boat or carriage moved; when there were no mails, no telephone service, no courts, no schools; when soldiers, police and all public officers ceased from duty, and the women everywhere sharing all, enduring all without complaint and encouraging the men to be brave and unyielding.

As the result of it all Finland gained her Constitution and that which was most strongly demanded — the right of suffrage. In this the inclusion of women was scarcely questioned, but they themselves had made this obligatory by other means than those of patriotism and self-sacrifice in the country's darkest days. The Finnish delegates had come home from the International Council of Women, held at Berlin in 1904, quickened with the inspiration of that great meeting, and in the autumn the Woman's Alliance Union called in Helsingfors the first public meeting which ever took place in Finland for woman suffrage. It was announced to be for women alone and more than a thousand of all classes and all political parties were present, while hundreds were turned away for lack of room. Forty-seven memorials signed by hundreds of women were sent from various parts of the country. Resolutions were unanimously adopted demanding that the full franchise should be extended to women and that they should be made eligible for all offices.

From that time the Alliance put other questions aside and devoted its energies to the movement for woman suffrage. They expected then that it would be a work of years, but in twelve months came the revolution, the "strike" and the Declaration of Rights. While this document was under consideration the women appointed Dr. Tekla Hultin, a scholarly woman connected with the National Bureau of Statistics, to present their claims to be included in the provision for universal suffrage. In answer to her eloquent and powerful argument the franchise for women was placed in the draft for the new government, which was presented to the Czar for his approval. The Czar sent for Senator Mechelin, leader of the parliament, to consult with him as to the woman-suffrage clause, and asked many questions as to its working in other countries. At the close of the interview the Senator said: "The opinion of the nation demands it, and there is no reason to fear that women will not use their vote with the same feeling of responsibility as men." The Czar signed the document November 7, 1905.

It was necessary now that the question should go before the commission which would draft the Constitution and the electoral law and that these should be approved by the parliament. On November 26 meetings of women were held in 150 districts throughout the country to choose delegates to a mass convention in Helsingfors. This took place December 7 and, although the days were very short, the

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weather cold and the roads almost impassable, 190 delegates were in attendance, representing about twenty thousand women of all classes and conditions. The resolution for woman suffrage was carried amidst the enthusiasm of a large audience, committees were appointed for meetings, petitions, canvassing, etc., and arrangements made for three hundred lectures. This never was a political question but was placed on the programs of all parties; associations of every kind declared for it and scarcely a voice was raised against it. In the constitutional committee there were but two opposing votes. In the diet it was hardly debated; in the senate there was but one vote against it, that of a bishop who declared that women had not enough brains. There was a dominant feeling that every citizen should have political freedom and be invested with civic responsibility.

On May 29, 1906, the Finnish parliament extended full suffrage to all men and women twenty-four years of age, the men to pay a poll-tax of twenty-four cents and the women of twelve cents, and all entitled to vote were made eligible to any office. The law was approved by the Czar July 20 and went into effect October 1. In Helsingfors the evening of September 30 the women's suffrage organizations arranged a fête and festival, with addresses. When the clock struck the midnight hour there was a solemn silence for a moment, then the Baroness Gripenberg in touching words announced that the new law had entered into power, and all, men and women, joined in singing the national anthem. In other parts of Finland long processions, marching in pairs, the women in front and the men following, as they themselves arranged it, wound along the highways waving flags and singing the national songs in celebration of the victory.

As the women would vote for the first time on March 15, 1907, the leaders among them made extensive preparations to instruct them in their new duties. The suffrage societies, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Social Democratic clubs, the temperance and other organizations arranged for lectures on the new law on proportional representation and on the political issues, while in many instances these were combined with talks on education, temperance, purity and other social questions. Society women, young lady students, house servants and old market women with shawls over their heads sat side by side, all equally interested. Trial elections were held, halls fitted up with ballot-boxes, tickets distributed, speeches made, canvassing boards of women appointed and persons at hand to conduct everything in a legal manner. These halls were crowded and the women entered into the spirit of the affair with keenest interest and enjoyment.

All parties nominated women for parliament and they addressed their constituencies just as the men candidates did, except that it was noted in almost every instance they took up many reform questions and did not confine themselves to politics. The democratic effect of universal suffrage can in no way be so forcibly illustrated as by a list of the nineteen women who were elected:

OF THE SWEDISH PARTY.

Miss Dagmar Neovius, born May 21, 1867, head teacher in a preparatory school, 4,509 votes.

OF THE YOUNG FINNISH PARTY.

Miss Lucina Hagman, born June 5, 1853, principal of a mixed lyceum, 6,085 votes.

Miss Alli Nissinen, born December 26, 1866, head teacher in a preparatory school, 5,220 votes.

OF THE AGRARIAN PARTY.

Miss Hilma Rasanen, born 1877, teacher in an elementary school, 5,608 votes.

OF THE OLD FINNISH PARTY.

Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, born August 30, 1857, editor, 27,585 votes.

Mrs. Evelina Ala-Kulju, born October 27, 1867, wife of a peasant, 6,942 votes.

Mrs. Hedvig Gebhard, born December 14, 1867, the only M. P. who was elected with her husband, 4,859 votes.

Mrs. Liisi Kivioja, born January 10, 1857, wife of a minister.

Miss Hilda Maria Kakikoski, born January 30, 1864, teacher in a lyceum, 20,411 votes.

Miss Ida Wemmelpuu, born February 10, 1868, principal of a popular high school.

OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Miss Ida Aalle, born May 6, 1875, lecturer, 6,869 votes.

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Mrs. Anna Maria Huotari, born June 13, 1868, officer of the S. D. Women's Club, 11,685 votes.

Mrs. Mimmi Kanervo, born May 26, 1870, wife of a workman.

Mrs. Jenny Maria Kilpiainen, born January 20, 1882, textile worker, 4,628 votes.

Mrs. Maria Laine, born February 13, 1868, wife of a workman, 5,593 votes.

Mrs. Hilja Parssinen, born July 3, 1876, teacher and editor of the S. D. women's paper, 29,276 votes.

Mrs. Maria Raunio, born May 26, 1872, lecturer, 11,042 votes.

Miss Alexander Reinholdsson, born July 1, 1873, dressmaker and lecturer for the trade-union, 14,969 votes.

Miss Miina Sillanapaa, born June 4, 1866, editor and president of the servants' trade-union, 20,484 votes.

In the number of women members elected the Old Finnish Party, which represents conservatism, ranks next to the Social Democratic, which stands for extreme radicalism. The woman who leads in number of votes is a teacher and the second on the list is Baroness Gripenberg, a member of the nobility. The latter traveled through her constituency with a peasant man, candidate on the same ticket. In a recent letter she says: "I must end these lines with a eulogy on our men. Ever since the step was taken they have behaved admirably. Women are presidents at political meetings, members of party boards and committees, lecturers and canvassers. All the women candidates would surely agree with me that our male co-workers aid and advise us in the kindest and most fraternal way."

When in the various districts "house mothers" were found who were good speakers or organizers, but could not leave their homes and children, the women's associations, with the consent of the husbands, paid competent women to do the housework and take care of the children, thus enabling the wives and mothers to give some time to public duties. Thousands of women live in remote forests and far-off villages whom it was almost impossible to reach, and yet so thorough was the canvassing that the election returns from many districts show a larger proportion of women voting than of men. Everywhere they were treated with entire respect. Some of them went to the polls on crutches, others were carried in chairs, the very old were assisted by the young, but all seem to have voted. It was a significant occurrence that on March 15 a telegram should have been sent from Helsingfors to the United States saying, "Great meeting of women on election day honors gratefully the American pioneers!"

The first parliament of Finland elected by universal suffrage met on May 22, which was observed as a national holiday at the capital; civic societies, student bodies, working people's associations, men and women in all of them, paraded in honor of the event, and the streets were strewn with flowers. The opening of the session was preceded by a solemn service in the church, and then on foot the newly elected legislators went to the imperial palace, the women walking side by side with the men — members of the nobility, peasants, teachers, factory-workers — the most striking example of a purely democratic government ever witnessed.

When the women were enfranchised they decided that rather than form a new party they would join the old ones which best represented their convictions, but that they would not submit blindly to dictation merely to serve political interests. For many years Finland has been in the throes of a bitter struggle and the most violent party animosities have been aroused. It is inevitable that women must share these to some degree and it is also evident that women could not wholly eradicate them if they wished. Doubtless here, as elsewhere, political evils which are unavoidable and which exist everywhere will be ascribed to woman suffrage by its enemies, but the leaders of the movement in Finland and those of the various organizations are earnest and sincere in desiring to make political and social conditions better through the participation of women. The program of those who are members of parliament has not been definitely announced, but it is said they are unanimous in the determination to abolish state regulation of vice. They will revise the marriage laws, raise the age of consent and provide better care for illegitimate children. On these and

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other measures for the protection of women and children, and which will tend directly toward the improvement of society, it is claimed that they will act in unison without any regard for party lines.

During the long battle for national existence, while sharing with the men its hardships and perils, women learned the need of the suffrage for the protection of the individual and the preservation of the state, and they demanded it as their prerogative when victory was achieved. Men, through the denial of their own rights, learned the lesson of justice; and through the loyalty and efficient service of women they learned the value of this great force to the national life. These lessons they did not forget or ignore, as the men of other countries have done, but when the opportunity came they put them into organic law and proved the sincerity of their demand for political liberty and universal suffrage.

This is the first chapter in the story of Finland's women, and the other chapters they will write in the passing years on the pages of their nation's history.

AN EXCURSION AMONG THE MINOR POETS

BY

JOHN ROTHWELL SLATER

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH, THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

MINOR poets, like the minor prophets, are condemned by an epithet. It is the naïve impression of many excellent persons who have entered the first stage of artistic perception that you can divide all poetry or all music, or all paintings, into two sorts, the great and the little. They have read in their books that there is some mysterious test by which one may determine whether a poem is the real thing or a feeble imitation; whether it is "primary poetry" that springs from a fresh and genuine emotional impulse or "secondary poetry" that is to be avoided like veneered furniture or colored photographs. Indeed all of us get into the way of thinking that English poetry somehow came to its jumping-off place about twenty years back. We date its tombstone by the departure of Browning or Tennyson or Whitman, just as our fathers chose for their boundary line the death of Wordsworth or of Shelley.

Literary criticism in America, with a few honorable exceptions, has now become so nauseatingly fulsome or so insufferably cynical that if we read the reviews we are confirmed in our error. Many reviewers find in at least a dozen novels every year the promise of greatness, genius, immortality and all other qualities of the "six best sellers." They likewise hail each volume of verse from the press of their affiliated publishers with adjectives that carry their own *reductio ad absurdum*. And the cynical few, following the older fashion of patronizing depreciation, dismiss both novels and verse with many vicious kicks and now and then a "Not so bad." The result of all this is that the poor bewildered reader is uncertain whether we live in an age of literary giants or of contemptible pygmies; whether the "record sales" of current fiction mean that the Victorian age is really eclipsed, or only that the billboard idea and the "follow-up" system have "won out" in letters as in breakfast foods.

The writer has to confess that for a period of at least ten years, during the rise and the rule of literary puffery in the magazines, he read scarcely any current novels or books of verse until they were two or three years old. No conscious obedience to the well-known rules of

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Emerson, no narrow devotion to the illustrious dead was responsible for this course. Possibly a trace of odium toward the profane and vulgar crowd of bargain-counter readers must be admitted. But whatever may be the ethics of such literary temperance, verging on total abstinence so far as recent books are concerned, it has its reward. Just as the musical connoisseur who has held himself aloof from all strange Slavic harmonies and barbarisms in instrumentation while they were the mere fads of a season, is keenest in his enjoyment of some (not all) of Tchaikowsky and Glazounow and Rimsky-Korsakow when time has mellowed them and redeemed them from the curse of popularity, so is your literary teetotaler's taste whetted by his abstinence. When therefore out of the multitude of much-lauded novelists he reluctantly makes the acquaintance of a Maurice Hewlett, a William de Morgan, a May Sinclair or an Edith Wharton, his appetite is unspoiled, his vision clear. And he does not find it necessary, as the critics do, to bring in the wearisome comparisons with Dickens and Thackeray and George Eliot.

Now in judging poetry that has not yet been tested in the crucible of time there is a greater difficulty than in appreciating a novel. For in nearly every volume of verse issued by reputable publishing houses there is likely to be at least a stanza or a sonnet that reveals individuality, felicity of phrase, or a cultivated sense of rhythm. The difficulty is that these collections are so miscellaneous, so uneven, that it is hard to strike an average. A novel has some kind of unity, often only a unity of mediocrity. At any rate it can be read, skimmed, or tasted with fair accuracy by a practiced reader. But in this thin book of verse that lies before him, the pages that represent the labors and the dreams of years do not yield so readily to a hasty inspection. If it be the purpose of the reader, as it usually is, to determine whether the writer has a genuine poetic gift and is to be reckoned with in the mysterious realm called literature, there is felt the need of sympathy, of comparison, of shrewd forecast.

Now a review of recent English and American poetry, even of the most cursory sort, would require the somewhat careful perusal of a whole shelfful of these little packages of personality known as minor poems. In their dark green and blue and gilt stamped covers they look very much alike. Some of the most expensive hand-made paper has been lavished on the cheapest machine-made verses, so that we can not test them entirely with the thumb. Far be it from this scribe to attempt any such task as to estimate the literary worth of these ballads and roundelays. Far simpler is the attempt to convince the incredulous that some contemporary poetry is worth reading. That is about all that can be safely risked by a cautious person in an age when magazine poetry has taken its place among the stock jokes of the funny men.

First of all, be it not forgotten that we have two young poets still in their thirties who have written dramas and lyrics of permanent worth. Stephen Phillips and William Vaughn Moody have not published any new books in the last year or two, but all their work is to be regarded as contemporary. Mr. Moody, since the appearance of "The Fire Bringer," has turned for the time to prose drama, and has there been remarkably successful for one whose training and experience have been so remote from the stage. Mr. Phillips' "Herod" and "Nero" displeased many of his admirers because of the repulsiveness of the subjects, but they surely showed no decline in mastery of phrase and intensity of dramatic passion. If there be among the real lovers of melodious verse persons who have not yet read "Ulysses" and "Paolo and Francesca," may it not be suggested that the test of time has already sufficiently vindicated those beautiful dramas? What is the use of troubling oneself to compare such poems with the works of dead writers whom we have agreed to call great? Why not read them and rejoice, leaving the critics of the next decade to quarrel over the coefficients and exponents of their literary equations?

Similar advice may be offered to the conservatives in regard to Mr. William Butler Yeats. Without being unduly concerned over the fate of any particular Celtic revival, or endorsing the attempt to bring back the fairy spell to the devas-

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tated hamlets of unhappy Ireland, one may linger in delight over many a picture of forgotten beauty in the "Lyrical Poems," and feel the simple charm of "The Land of Heart's Desire." The publication of the second volume of Mr. Yeats' collected works, containing the dramas, is awaited with interest.

These names, then, of Phillips and Moody and Yeats we will agree to write down as distinctly worth while — to speak with cautious reservation, not with the cynic's sneering depreciation. Is there a fourth? A fifth? Shall we look among the books of last season and this for poetry that rises above the dead level? Many are awakening to the somewhat incredulous but persistent feeling that in "Sappho and Phaon" Mr. Percy Mackaye has achieved a *tour de force* which will be read with admiration for some time to come, whatever may become of it on the stage during the coming season. Already in "Fenris the Wolf" Mr. Mackaye, a young Harvard man who has spent much of his time in European residence and travel, showed lofty and bold symbolic invention and the mastery of blank verse. In "The Canterbury Pilgrims" he had touched a lighter theme with felicity; in "Jeanne d'Arc" he had ventured in among the immortals and borne himself not unworthily. "Sappho and Phaon" has one of the strangest plots that a fantastic imagination could suggest. It is a play within a play within a play. Archæologists excavating Herculaneum find in the ruins of an ancient theater the make-up box of a once famous actor and a papyrus mentioning a performance of a play by one Varius on the loves of Sappho and Phaon. To the one scientist among the company who possesses imagination the discovery suggests romantic possibilities, and when he is left alone in the subterranean galleries he witnesses an imaginary performance of the tragedy before an audience which includes Horace, Virgil and Mæcenas. This statement gives a hint of the involved construction which will very likely appal Bertha Kalich's stage manager when she undertakes to present "Sappho and Phaon." It does not in any way suggest the singular illusion which Mr. Mackaye is able to create in spite of the wild Rider Haggard expedient by which he gets the Lesbian poetess of 600 B. C. on an Augustan stage of 25 B. C. before an audience of "the near (?) future." Nor does this sublime disregard of all the dramatic unities in the least mar the beauty of the inner drama with its struggle between romantic and domestic love. Clearly the poet who at the age of thirty-two is writing such lines as these is of the elect:

SAPPHO.
Hark!
She is calling me.
ATTHIS.
Who calls?
SAPPHO.
My mother.
ATTHIS.
Sappho!
SAPPHO.
Dost thou not hear her sob and sing below us?
Her hollow lute is turquoise, and she touches
The silver strings of ever roaring reefs
Far off to sound her awful lullaby;
And while she croons, between her foaming breasts —
Like infants at their milk — Hyperion lies
And heaving Triton dreams. Us too, us mortals,
She suckles there, and there she buries us.
.
ATTHIS.
I am afraid;
Is it some goddess calls thee?
SAPPHO.
'Tis the sea,
The teeming, terrible, maternal sea
That spawned us all. She calls me back to her,
But I will not go. Her womb hath brought me forth
A child defiant. I will be free of her!
Her ways are birth, fecundity, and death,
But mine are beauty and immortal love.
Therefore I will be tyrant of myself—
Mine own law will I be! And I will make
Creatures of mind and melody, whose forms
Are wrought of loveliness without decay,
And wild desire without satiety,
And joy and aspiration without death;
And on the wings of these shall I, I, Sappho!
Still soar and sing above these cliffs of Lesbos,
Even when ten thousand blooms of men and maids
Are fallen and withered — there.

It is a long way from Sappho and Lesbos to the lanes of London; and a longer from the high-tragedy atmosphere of Phillips, Moody and Mackaye to Mr. Alfred Noyes' songs of the streets and of fairyland. Yet here too, in this young Oxford man (he is only twenty-seven and has published five volumes) there is lyric sweetness and light. Traces here of Kipling and Stevenson, there of Yeats, do not infringe his originality. Consider what Kipling would have done with "The Barrel-Organ" for his theme, and then

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note Mr. Noyes' rollicking meter and his sympathy with a crowd which is neither military nor vagabond:

There's a barrel-organ carolling across a golden street
In the city as the sun sinks low;
And the music's not immortal; but the world has made it sweet
And fulfilled it with the sunset glow;
And it pulses through the pleasures of the city and the pain
That surround the singing organ like a large eternal light;
And they've given it a glory and a part to play again
In the symphony that rules the day and night.

.

Go down to Kew in lilac-time, in lilac-time, in lilac-time;
Go down to Kew in lilac-time (it isn't far from London!)
And you shall wander hand in hand with love in summer's wonderland;
Go down to Kew in lilac-time (it isn't far from London!)

The cherry-trees are seas of bloom and soft perfume and sweet perfume,
The cherry-trees are seas of bloom (and oh, so near to London!)
And there they say, when dawn is high and all the world's a blaze of sky,
The cuckoo, though he's very shy, will sing a song for London.

.

And then the troubadour begins to thrill the golden street,
In the city as the sun sinks low;
And in all the gaudy 'buses there are scores of weary feet
Marking time, sweet time, with a dull, mechanic beat,
And a thousand hearts are plunging to a love they'll never meet,
Through the meadows of the sunset, through the poppies and the wheat,
In the land where the dead dreams go.

There is more of this sort of thing in the volume of Mr. Noyes' "Poems." There is also Celtic legend and mysticism; love lyrics; a richly colored ode on "The Passing of Summer." But many readers, satiated with these familiar types, will turn by preference to "The Flower of Old Japan." It is child-poetry for grown-ups. The two kindred minds that one thinks of in association with Mr. Noyes as here revealed are the R. L. S. of the "Child's Garden" and the Barrie of "Peter Pan"; perhaps beloved Eugene Field will be a third. Now when men like these, who are at heart childlike and dare to be simple, put their fancies of the child-world into verse they do not write great poetry. Perhaps they do not write poetry at all according to the classic tests. But they give us something that is full of charm, full of imagination, full of delicate sentiment and the joy of life. The danger, of course, is sentimentality and false pathos. This danger Stevenson always avoids, Barrie nearly always, Field in his best work. Mr. Noyes is saved from it, as these others were, by the grace of humor.

"The Flower of Old Japan" is a fanciful journey through wonderland — an oriental wonderland full of mandarins and funny fan-people. The "Forest of Wild Thyme," in the latter part of the volume, is the search of the three children for little brother Peterkin.

Come, my brother pirates, I am tired of play;
Come and look for Peterkin, little brother Peterkin,
Our merry little comrade that the fairies took away,
For people think we've lost him, and when we come to say
Our good-night prayers to mother, if we pray for little Peterkin
Her eyes are very sorrowful, she turns her head away.
Come and look for Peterkin, merry little Peterkin.

Through many a fairy forest and bright valley they seek him, with the far call of his little voice always just beyond the turn. All the Mother Goose people are there, trying to be sympathetic but jolly in spite of it; for they know, as everybody knows in that country, that little Peterkin is not really lost at all. But here and there the children come upon real grief, fairy grief, in the presence of the death that is real and bitter, the death of love:

And as we went we seemed to hear
Surging up from distant dells
A solemn music, soft and clear
As if a field of lily-bells
Were tolling all together, sweet
But sad and low and keeping time
To multitudinous marching feet
With a slow, funereal beat
And a deep harmonious chime,
That told us by its dark refrain
The reason fairies suffered pain.

Bear her along,
Keep ye your song
Tender and sweet and low;
Fairies must die!
Ask ye not why
Ye that have hurt her so.
Passing away — flower from the spray! Color and light from the leaf!
Soon, soon will the year shed its bloom on her bier, and the dust of its dreams on our grief.

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Men upon earth
Bring us to birth
Gently at even and morn!
When as brother and brother
They greet one another
And smile — then a fairy is born!
But at each cruel word
Upon earth that is heard,
Each deed of unkindness or hate,
Some fairy must pass
From the games in the grass
And steal through the terrible gate.

Whether we are to call Mr. Noyes a poet or only a versifier let the critics decide; but we who know and love little children and their dreams do not need anybody to tell us that he is very human and good to know.

More oppressed with the weight of the world, and despondent with its burdens, is Mr. Coningsby William Dawson, who has written "The Worker and Other Poems." He has serious views of the mission of the poet among modern men, and finds that mission in the main an unsuccessful one. The prophet's burden has sometimes served as the poet's inspiration, but it is inimical to spontaneity and gladness, which are the gifts that the world must get from its poets if it gets them anywhere. But in this serious mood of his Mr. Dawson has written some little pieces that are very penetrating in their appeal; such as "Forsaken Selves" and "Borderland." There are more than two or three meditations in the little book that will repay thoughtful reading.

Such volumes as "The Praise of Leaves," by Lilian Shuman Dreyfus, and "Poems," by Meredith Nicholson, may stand as examples of a score or more that come from American presses every year. Not without technical skill in meter and rhyme, assuredly not lacking in esthetic sensitiveness and moral earnestness, these minor poems yet fail of distinction. In so far as they bear witness to the presence among us, in nearly every community, of poetic minds and disciples of the masters, they are more encouraging to the sympathetic reviewer than they can be to the authors whose hopes of fame are so often wrapped up in them. Notwithstanding all the eccentricities of magazine verse, which is now a byword and a page-end filler, the best of it is too good to perish. Where authors are able and publishers are willing to preserve these finer field-flowers by enfolding them in a score or two of coarser blossoms to make a respectable bouquet, he who sitteth not in the seat of the scornful will not reproach them. There is not enough poetry left in America for anybody to be rough with it. The exotics do not flourish here, and the native wild flowers are running out. What we need is a literary Burbank, to bring out the best of both.

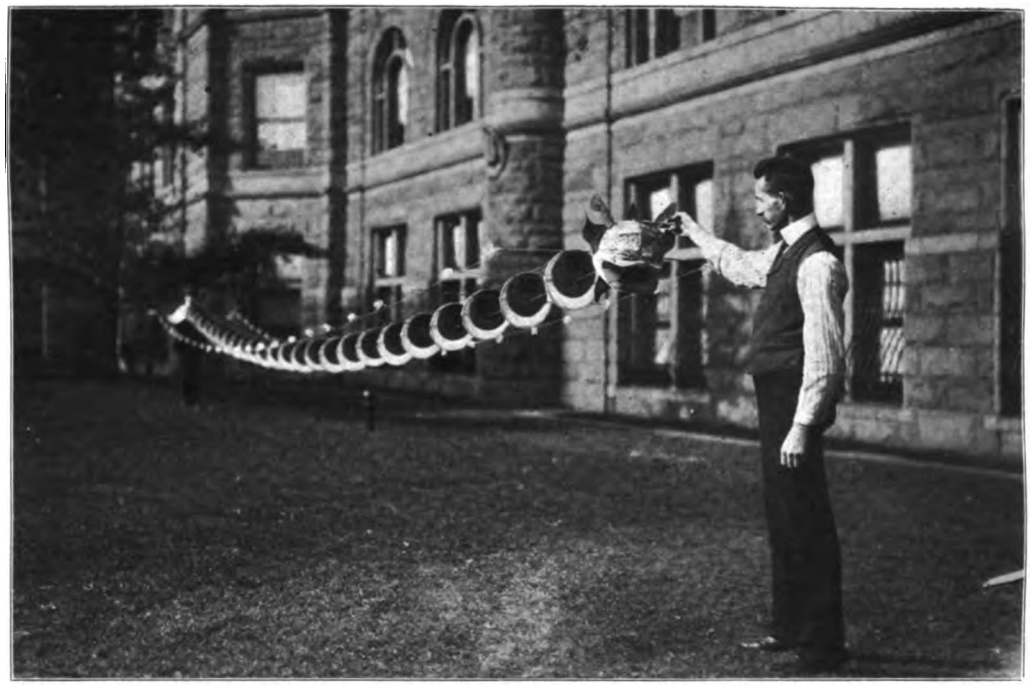
KITE FLYING AS A FINE ART

BY

LILLIAN E. ZEH

ONE of the largest and most fantastic arrays of kites that ever reached this country is now at the American Museum of Natural History. It forms one of the leading features of a new and extensive Chinese collection, recently obtained by the well-known Oriental explorer and traveler, Dr. Berthold Laufer. Through the generosity of Jacob H. Schiff, this collection has become part of the institution. It is designed to illustrate the ancient arts, crafts and industries of the empire as well as the present artistic culture, everyday life, amusements and popular pastime of the people. These surprising and extraordinary kites are not yet all displayed, but in the new West Wing now being built there is to be a special Chinese Hall where they are to be effectively exhibited. The writer, however, obtained photographs of some of the most important and picturesque, together with some

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THE LONGEST AND MOST CURIOUS KITE IN THE WORLD
It represents a centipede, 40 feet long

interesting information in regard to them.

These kites were all secured in Peking from a celebrated kitemaker, and consist of about a hundred different sizes, designs and shapes. They cost from 25 cents for the smallest up to $10 for the largest and highly decorated ones. In kitemaking China is far ahead of the rest of the world, and in this particular sport she has no rival among the most progressive nations of the Occident. In vivid contrast to the crude and unadorned productions of America, with their tails of rags, are the attractive, artistic, and elaborately painted playthings of the Chinese. The kites are wonderful specimens in their way, and portray much ingenuity, especially the love of art and decoration which runs through the whole life of the Chinese people, from their highest creations to the most commonplace object of amusement. The frame of the kite is of light bamboo, covered with rice paper upon which is painted in brilliant hues the many human portrait figures and the various animal creatures.

In China kite-flying is a national pastime, and is one of the leading outdoor diversions of the sons of both mandarins and nobles, as well as the lower and middle classes. They are flown on certain holidays, one of the most popular being the "Festival of Ascending-on-High," occurring on the ninth day of the ninth month. On this occasion the hills and



THE HEAD OF THE GIGANTIC CENTIPEDE KITE

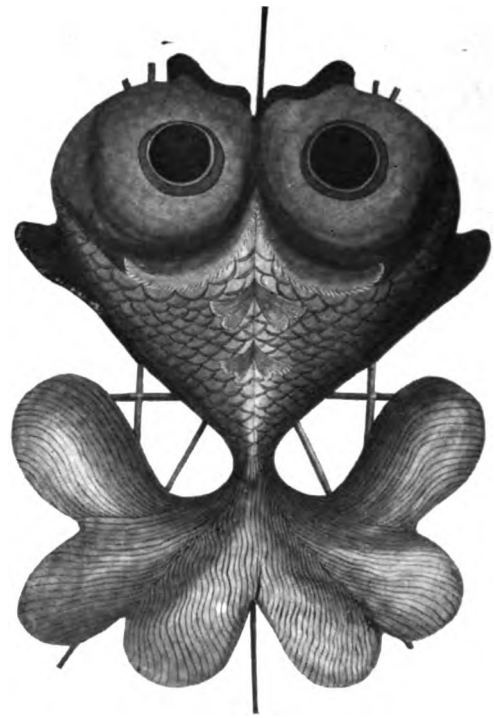
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SOME KITES REPRESENT ENORMOUS FROGS

open country are covered with great processions of kite-flyers, both old and young, who devote the whole day to this sport. The kites are manipulated by a coil of strong cord wound over a reel. In Foochow, some thirty thousand people assemble on the hills annually during the kite festivals to watch and join in this highly popular amusement. The great variety of the flitting forms, thousands or more, cause a marvelous spectacle in the air, producing a sort of panorama of the hobgoblins of the upper world.

The universal use of the kite is not looked upon as a form of amusement alone, but has a sort of religious interest connected with it, as each particular kite has its meaning and conveys some emblematic idea. A story or legend is suggested, and some famous god or warrior's face may be depicted. The likenesses of various animals and insects, more or less believed to be creatures of good luck rather than evil, such as frogs, fishes, fireflies, butterflies, owls, hawks, gigantic centipedes and bats, as well as mytho-



THE FISH IS AN EMBLEM OF GOOD LUCK



THE BUTTERFLY

logical beings and beautiful women, form the designs of most of them.

One of the novel and ingenious types is that of a musical kite. This has a bow of bamboo, with a silk string fastened to the top. In flying the wind strikes the string and plays upon it like an æolian harp, producing a pleasing and loud tone. One of the musical kites, according to Chinese military traditions, was once employed most effectively as a decoy. A Chinese general, at war against an invad-

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AN ORIENTAL VERSION OF BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

ing force, sent up one of these musical kites with lighted lanterns attached. It soared over the camp of the enemy, who, hearing the strange music, thought the object was alive. Immediately all the arrows were shot at the mysterious shape in the air. After the soldiers had wasted their ammunition the Chinese general charged upon them, and they were easily put to rout.

A great number of the kites are constructed to represent theatrical scenes and favorite heroes of ancient and modern dramas. In most cases, excepting those of the women, the faces are covered with long-bearded, grotesque masks. A typical Chinese maiden linked by the side of a figure having a ferocious animal head, evidently an Oriental version of "Beauty and the Beast," forms one of the odd shapes.

Probably the most wonderful and ingenious achievement of a Chinese kite-maker is designed to represent a gigantic centipede. This is unquestionably the longest and most fantastic amusement device that has ever been constructed for aerial flight. From head to tail it measures nearly forty feet, and is made to fold up like an accordion. The fierce large head of the creature, with long protruding horns, huge eyes and gaping mouth, forms the front of the kite. This is the gem and marvel of the whole collection and entirely new to the eyes of the western world. Two views of this, showing a near glimpse of the head, and the kite stretched out at full length for flight are



A POLICEMAN KITE
Human portrait figures are painted in brilliant colors on many Chinese kites

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A FISHERMAN KITE

shown. The construction of this kite is as follows: Extending from head to tail and constituting the body portion are a series of bamboo sticks running crosswise to the center, to which are fastened twenty-five or more pasteboard disks a foot or more in diameter. These are painted in circles of black, yellow and white, representing the all-seeing eyes of this mythological creature. A tail portion of narrow strips is fastened to the last piece of bamboo. By a mechanical contrivance the curved pieces of pasteboard forming the eyes are made to revolve by the wind while the kite is being flown. Seen in the air, with serpentine-like motion, its huge glaring eyes swiftly twirling in their sockets, the effect is said to be astonishingly realistic, producing quite an awe-inspiring scene, to the Chinese mind at least. While being flown a cord is attached to three or more points of its length, in order to keep it under control. In a strong wind, several men are required to hold the reel. Undoubtedly we have here one of the first and most ancient patterns of flying machines, thousands of years old.

Many of the kites are flown without tails, though a number have lighted candles and lanterns attached. These are flown at night and produce a weird and spectacular sight. One of the peculiar types is the fighting kite. This is about five feet long and cross-shaped, the two ends terminating in sharp points. For this aerial warfare silk cords or strings are used which have been dipped their entire length in fish-glue and a preparation of powdered glass or porcelain. The kites are sent up, and the moment the strings are crossed the battle begins. When a half dozen or more become entangled, the sport sometimes lasts nearly a day. Money is frequently wagered on the result, and special matches are arranged by experts in kite-fighting.

A famous kite episode is recorded in the sixteenth century. A noted robber and bandit, Ishikawa Goemen, boldly tried to steal the celebrated golden fish surmounting the castle of Nagaya, by soaring up one stormy night by the aid of a large kite. Since then the flying of kites of an unusual size has been prohibited in the province of Owari. On the fourteenth of the first month it is customary to write in Chinese characters on kites a wish to the effect that the year's misfortunes may be carried away with

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KITES REPRESENTING THEATRICAL FAVORITES

The faces are generally covered with long-bearded, grotesque masks

them. Mothers write it for their children, with their names and dates of birth. The letters are placed along the bamboo frame, so that they may not be seen by any one who might be tempted to pick the kite up. Boys tie a piece of sulphur paper to the string of such a kite, which they light before sending up, so that when the kite goes up in the air the string will burn through and the kite fall. No one will ever touch a lost kite.

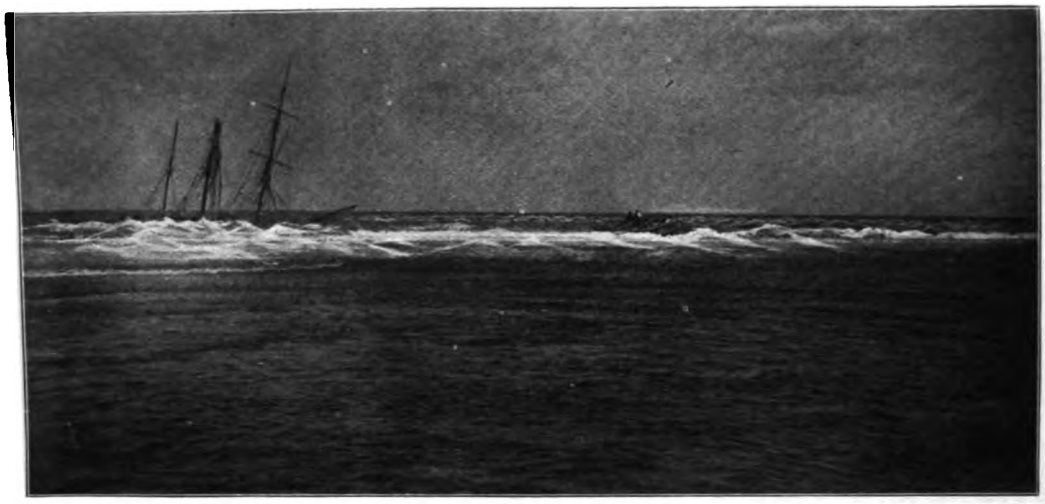
Kites are said to have been known in China as early as the third century B. C., being used first for military signals. From China they were introduced into Europe at the end of the seventeenth century.



THE DRAGON-FLY

Each kite conveys some emblematic idea

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HEROES WHO ARE NOT SOLDIERS

A SKETCH OF THE WORK OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE-SAVING SERVICE

BY

C. H. CLAUDY



A HERO is not always a fighter. Often he is a savior. Such heroes are to be found in the life-saving service of the United States. This service, easily the largest, best equipped and most effective of its sort in the world today, had its beginning as far back as 1786, although government support was withheld for many years and only within the last thirty years has it been upon its present footing. The Massachusetts Humane Society, started in 1786, first placed some isolated huts upon the coast of that state for the relief of shipwrecked people who might escape the terrors of the sea. The same society established the first life-boat at Cohasset in 1807. Volunteer crews were relied upon to man the boat. Sporadic and scattered as these efforts were, they nevertheless were the seeds from which the present magnificent system has grown, and early in the last century enlisted aid from both state and national governments. Up to 1870 a total of $40,000 had been appropriated by Congress for life-saving buildings, boats and other apparatus of the Massachusetts Humane Society; a pitifully inadequate amount when the years it covered are considered.

The country, of course, had to grow to the service as it had to grow to those other humanitarian ideas and institutions which are now the models of the world. No other country besides this one has ever done so much in so little time. Life-saving institutions, the Lighthouse Service, the Coast Survey, all grew together and almost from the same seed: the necessity of guarding life and commerce upon the sea, preventing disaster and saving the victims when disaster proved stronger than the precautions of man.

The date of 1848 is the most memorable in connection with the birth of the service; it was in that year that a brilliant and forceful speech by the Hon. W. A. Newell, of New Jersey, caused Congress to grant an appropriation of $10,000 for the erection of relief stations on the coast of that state. New Jersey

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has the honor also of having had the first shot from a life-saving gun fired from her shores, the occasion being the wreck of the immigrant-ship Ayreshire in January, 1850. At this wreck the life-car was first used, an invention the authorship of which is in dispute between Mr. Joseph Francis, of New Jersey, and Captain Douglas Ottinger, of the Revenue Marine. Both the gun and the car proved so successful here, 201 lives being saved by their use, that they have ever since, albeit in improved forms, continued part of the equipment of the life-savers.

Not until 1871, however, did the service coalesce into something worthy of the name. In spite of appropriations and the erection of stations, disasters continued to happen. Apparatus was stolen, neglected, became rotten with use. The volunteer system was not sufficiently perfect to do the work. There being no capable organization, the efficiency of the apparatus was impaired by lack of replacement and oversight. Previous to 1871 all the work was confined to the coast of New Jersey and Long Island. In 1871, however, three things happened and the far-reaching results have not ended yet. The first was the public interest aroused by several marine disasters attended with great loss of life. The second and immediate result of the first was the appropriation by Congress of $200,000 for a service which should regularly employ crews and thus dispense with the



OARS UP!



BRINGING TO LIFE THE HALF-DROWNED VICTIM OF A WRECK

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heroic but undependable volunteer system. The third was the bringing of the service under the guidance and charge of Sumner I. Kimball,* at that date head of the Revenue Marine Service. Mr. Kimball was later appointed general superintendent of the Life-saving Service (1878), a position he has held ever since with increasing honor to himself and the service.

It is due to Mr. Kimball's energy, capacity and knowledge, more than to any other single factor, that the United States has to-day a collection of men hired to be heroes on a business basis and an institution without a peer anywhere in the world. The men of the service do not lack for credit when a rescue is performed, but few people reflect upon the years of patient effort and experiment necessary for the perfecting of the system which makes the rescue possible. Crews must be kept up-to-date in equipment, drills must be held often enough to keep the men in training, incompetents must be watched for and eliminated, and a thousand and one details looked out for and systematically cared for, that the service as a whole be a machine working at its highest efficiency. Add to the problem the fact that the service extends along more than ten thousand miles of coast line, and you have some faint idea of the genius for organization which Mr. Kimball brought to bear. The service as it is to-day is at once the product of many men's minds and the courage of many stout hearts, but it is none the less the creation, as a whole, of Sumner I. Kimball, first and present general superintendent.



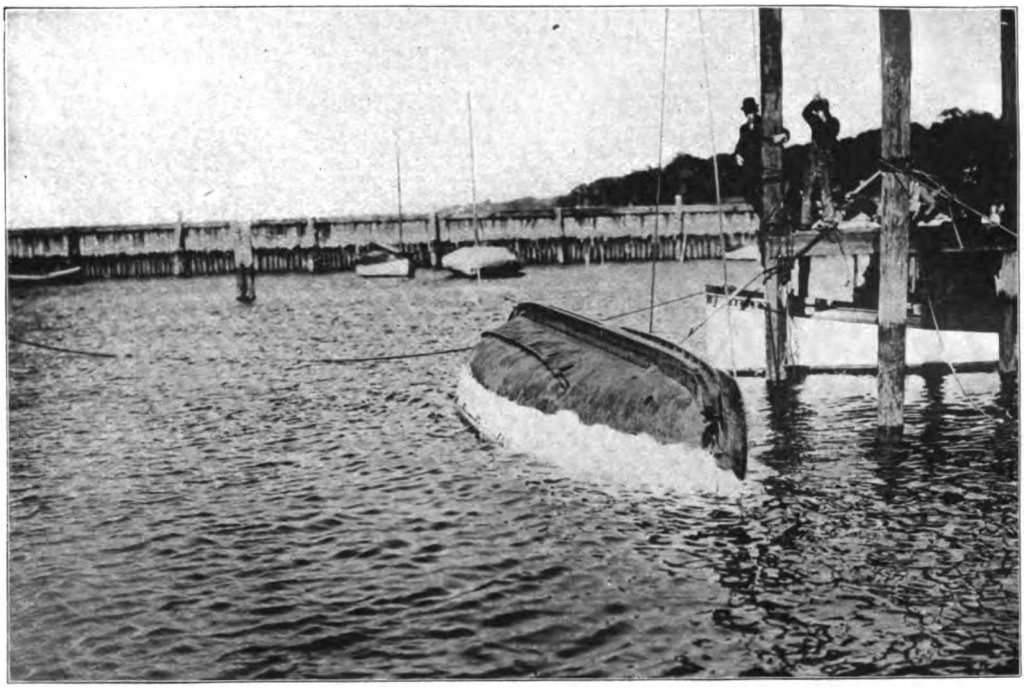
AFTER THE STORM
Wreckage at Peaked Hill Bars Station

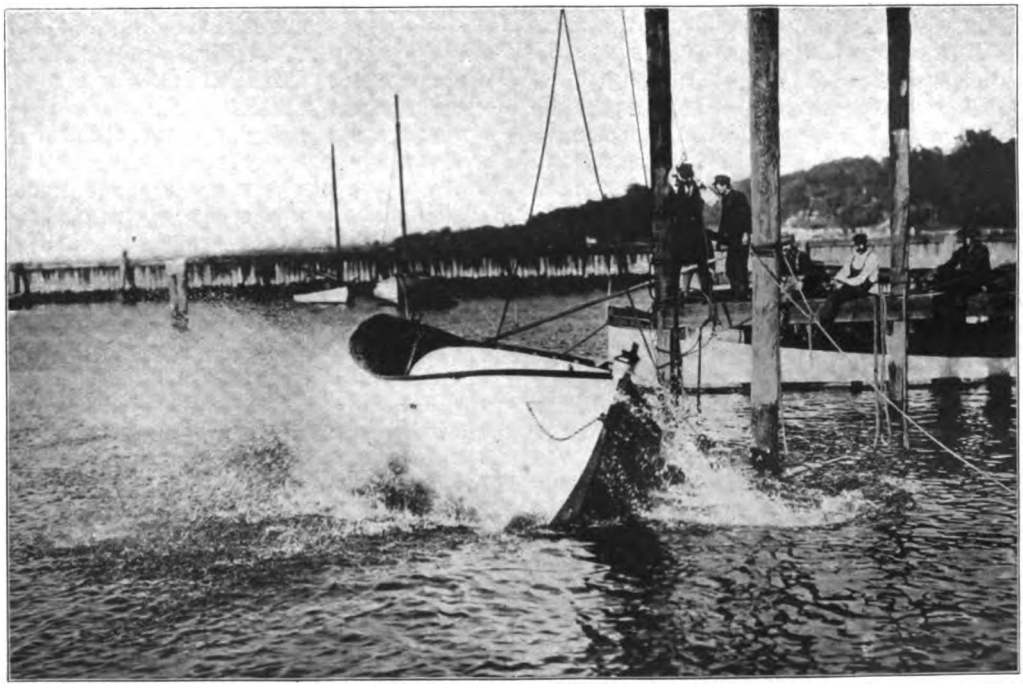
From the time the service came under the supervision of Mr. Kimball as head of the Revenue Marine, until 1878, when the service was separately organized as a distinct branch of Treasury Service apart from the Revenue Marine, it flourished. But it was handicapped in many ways; a business organization was difficult under the circumstances, and not until Mr. Kimball was relieved from his other duties and took his present position

* See frontispiece for portrait.

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under the new law recreating the service did it begin to make the strides which have carried it onward to its present position, which rate of progress will not cease, let it be hoped, until some further goal is reached — let us say the absolute





THE SELF-RIGHTING LIFE-BOAT

In the first view the boat has been capsized and fastened in position. As soon as released the gun-metal keel rights it

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UNLOADING THE LIFE-BOAT FROM THE BEACH-WAGON, READY FOR LAUNCHING

abolishment of all losses of life and the Congressional action which will recognize the life-saver as the government does the sailor and the soldier.

The service started with a hut upon the shores of the ocean in Massachusetts. It has now stations to the number of two hundred and seventy-eight, embraced within thirteen districts. Records are incomplete previous to 1871, but since that time — since the service has been an organized government institution — 16,479 disasters to documented vessels within the scope of the service have taken place; from these disasters 1,127 lives have been lost out of a total of 116,442 lives involved, and out of $242,683,699 in property in ships and cargo, $192,024,612 has been saved. No words could add one jot to the honor of such a record.

The life-savers work in various ways. First, with boats, for with a boat more can be done, grant that the boat can be launched and live, than with any other form of apparatus. Surf boats, light, stanch and strong fabrics, are easily first in point of utility, but give way before the heavier life-boats when the waves and wind are too much for the lighter craft. Often, however, no boat could either launch or live, and then, were it not for other means, the life-savers would be helpless. The breeches-buoy apparatus, brought as an idea from England and improved to its present simplicity and efficiency, comes next in the apparatus list. It consists of a Lyle gun — called after its inventor, Lieutenant Lyle of the Ordnance Department, who first constructed it — used to fire a shot with line attached over a wreck, a means of supporting a heavy hawser on land and a whip, or endless line, which hauls in and out on the hawser, a life-buoy to which is appended a pair of canvas breeches into which a wreck victim climbs to be hauled to safety. When no boat can live and no communication can be set up otherwise, the breeches-buoy often effects rescues apparently impossible.

The life-car, mentioned before and always to be cheered for its grand initial performance, comes into play when there are very many people on the wreck and

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RETURNING THE LIFE-BOAT TO ITS CARRIAGE

time is of value, or when there is no stump of a mast to which to fasten a hawser high enough to keep rescued people from being drowned when hauled through the surf. It is an inclosed iron boat with a capacity of from four to six people, and although resorted to comparatively seldom, on account of its weight and because in most cases the other and lighter apparatus is of more value on account of mobility, it is nevertheless a valuable and important adjunct to the life-saving armory.

The system of work at a station is of great interest to those who seek for a reason for the efficiency of the crews. In the first place, a system of reports of all happenings in which the services of the crews are required, keeps headquarters in touch with the work being done. Frequent visits by the inspector of the district keep the men up to the mark. A prescribed number of drills yearly insure the men's remaining in practice. A mast is erected on the beach and practice is had with the breeches-buoy apparatus, with the gun and with the car, since the firing and setting up of the ropes is the same for both. Boat drills are held every week. Drills for bringing back to life the apparently drowned are an every-day occurrence. Signal-flag drills in both sending and receiving are a part of the work. Every man of the crew has a number, a position, and certain duties for all occasions, which duties he has not only to learn to perform with skill and accuracy but to repeat by heart.

When the crew goes into action the result of all this system and drilling is seen. There is no confusion, no necessity to issue orders for more than direction. Every man knows what he has to do and does it. In many places along the coast the neighboring stations are connected by telephone and if one crew is unable to do all that should be done at a wreck the neighboring crew is promptly on the spot. The telephone system, too, enables keepers to warn neighboring stations that vessels in danger or distress are drifting their way and so insure the earliest possible aid being rendered.

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THE LYLE GUN AND PROJECTILE

The man is coiling the line in the "faking-box" for a shot



THE BREECHES-BUOY DRILL

A prescribed number of drills yearly insures the men's remaining in practice

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THE SANDY HOOK THIRTY-FOUR-FOOT LIFE-BOAT UNDER SAIL

Up and down the coasts, every night and every thick or stormy day, are men from each station, walking, peering, straining their eyes for some sight, listening for some sound which would indicate that help is needed and distress near. In some places it is the requirement that the patrolmen from two neighboring stations meet and exchange checks; this reporting of each by the other insures the integrity of the patrol, one of the essential features of the service. In other localities a clock is carried by the patrolman and the time registered by a key chained to a post set at the end of the patrolman's beat. Patrolmen carry a lantern and a Coston light, a piece of fireworks which will ignite by a blow on the end of the handle and cause an inextinguishable flare. This is used as a



THE SAME BOAT UNDER POWER

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LANDING SHIPWRECKED PEOPLE IN SHALLOW WATER



SAFE AT LAST

The life-savers constantly risk life and limb to save others

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A SURFMAN ON PATROL

The men walk up and down the coasts watching for sight or sound that indicates distress and need of help. One surfman alone and unaided saved ten lives at one time

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A DOOMED VESSEL OFF CAPE COD

warning to vessels making too near the land, as a signal that distress calls are heeded and as a signal to other life-savers.

During the day a constant watch is maintained from the observatory on top of each station. If, as sometimes happens, a wreck occurs and the crew do not know of it, it is the fault of weather and conditions, not lack of vigilance. By law, every disaster in which
is investigated immedia
if ever, has the testim
and onlookers shown th
the service, but to b
traceable to the error in
lost men or to storm a
too great for human e
come.

While frequent inspe



PUTTING ON LIFE BELTS: A TIME-SAVING METHOD

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ual drill keep the men up to the mark, and are as necessary here as in the army or the navy, the *esprit de corps* is high and the men are proud of their service, proud of what they have to do and only too willing to do. They are paid to be heroes, to be sure, but money does not pay for services such as these men render. The pittance paid by the government to the fighters of the sea insures their presence at the station and knowing their drills, but it is something more than salary that pays for some of the rescues which are credited every year and every day to the life-savers of the United States.

Nor is it any hope of future gain. There is no pension list for these men. Out of their "salaries" they must find their food, in a station mess, and if they have wives and families, support them and give them a roof outside the station. If they are killed in the course of duty, or entirely disabled, or retired from age or disability incurred in the service, a grateful country provides that the man or his widow receive one, perhaps two years' pay. Congress is afraid of the civil-service pension list. Soldiers can be pensioned, sailors of the navy can be pensioned, but these men who fight like fiends for a poor half-dozen, half-drowned foreign sailors' lives — or one life for that matter — as well as for a shipload of passengers, who face peril and hardship and a terrible death a dozen times a year, can not be pensioned because it would be the entering wedge of the civil-service pension. President Roosevelt devoted space in his message to Congress for these men, "who have no one to speak for them," but nothing was done. How of the men who spent thirty-six hours in an open boat in one of the worst storms off terrible Hatteras, waiting for a chance to get to the vessel struck on the greedy Diamond Shoals? How of the Monomoy men who lost their lives in a gallant but fruitless attempt to brave a sea which no man could enter and live? What of the men who year after year have given up life or limb, who are crippled with exposure to the cold, all that others may live, and all for — sixty-five dollars a month?

I would I had space to tell some of the tales any one may read in the reports of the service, of the thrilling rescues effected year after year. They are simple, unvarnished records of fact, of heroisms without the limelight, of bravery and self-sacrifice. It seems invidious to select from those sixteen thousand wrecks any one which stands out above all, and no comparison can be meant or thought in so doing. But perhaps as remarkable as any is the work done by Surfman Rasmus S. Midgett, of the Gull Shoal Station near Hatteras, North Carolina, in the great storm of August, 1900. Space forbids a lengthy account and many words are needed to set the scene before the reader as it appeared on August 17 of that year. Briefly, the barkentine Priscilla of Baltimore, Maryland, was blown ashore in this most terrific gale and torn to pieces by the waves, wrought to frenzy by a hurricane blowing a hundred miles an hour. Midgett, nearly three miles from the station on patrol, discovered people on part of the wrecked vessel, a hundred yards from shore. To return to the station and bring help was useless, the wreck would be gone by then.

To try to effect a rescue single-handed seemed sheer suicide, with the added terror of losing the only chance to notify any one that help was needed. But Midgett, with no fear of consequences to himself, or no care of any if he had the fear, made up his mind that if any rescuing was to be done he would have to do it. And he did it. He rescued ten lives from certain death! He would go into the water, following a receding wave, grab a man and stagger to the shore. Seven trips he thus made, using every ounce of strength he had fighting the water, the wind, his own failing strength and the thought of defeat, and emerging victorious every time. But then came the real test, three more men remained upon the wreck, and these three were helpless, wounded, bruised and exhausted, unable to jump to his arms, or hang on to him when in the water. Straight down into the jaws of that watery hell Midgett went, pulled the helpless logs of human beings from their unstable resting place and dragged them to dry land, alone, unaided.

What can any one say to such heroism as this? He was given a gold medal by the Secretary of the Treasury, the coun-

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try rang with his praises, his comrades acclaimed him as a man and he — "Why, I hadn't done nothin'," he is reported to have said — and that is all. Sixty-five dollars a month does not pay for services like that; it hires a man to become a life-saver, but the manhood in the man is what makes him do his work as Midgett did his.

Around Cape Cod, where storms play havoc all the time, the life-savers are never idle long. Monomoy, Peaked Hill Bars, Cahoons Hollow, North Scituate and a dozen others, are all names which mean stations which have work to do. Maine with its rocky coast, New Jersey with its sweeping storms, the Carolinas with their terrible gales, the lakes with the frightful and terrible sudden storms, are all yearly scenes of dramas which beggar description and which make selection an impossibility. But it would be unfair to close without at least mentioning the services rendered November 18, 1886, by the keeper and crew of the Ship Canal Station, Tenth District, Michigan, when they sped to Marquette, a distance of one hundred and ten miles in less than four hours and rescued twenty-four men, the crews of two wrecked vessels, in a storm of surpassing fury, in zero weather and in snow so thick that it clogged the movements of the men as it fell on them, and made them and their boat appear as a moving block of ice! The trip down in the train was not hazardous, of course, and only shows how quickly the men and apparatus can be mobilized. But to make three trips to two wrecks in an open boat and in weather which was frightful, and to meet such requirements and succeed in their undertaking, shows the sort of stuff of which the service is made.

It is hardly possible to open any report of the life-saving operations and not read of some sensational and spectacular rescue of imperilled men. Some are more wonderful than others, as some storms make work harder. Picked at random, for an example, and with no thought that it is in any way to be considered as extraordinary, is the following account, abbreviated here, of the wreck of the schooner Lizzie Carr, which stranded near Rye, New Hampshire, half a mile from the Wallis Sands Station, in January, 1905. During a heavy southeast gale and rainstorm the three-hundred-ton schooner stranded on Foss Ledge, a wicked pile of rock. She had been anchored all night and under watchful eyes of many life-savers, but a moderate wind and sea gave no idea that there was any danger. In the morning a furious gale sprang up, a second anchor proved as unavailing as the first, and shortly after the vessel struck, both masts going instantly and leaving her a total wreck. She broke open and went to pieces, her cargo of lumber forming a floating mass of pounding debris which threatened every instant to engulf the remaining men of her crew.

Line after line was put across the vessel by the gun, but owing to the wreckage the men on board could not clear the lines or use them. The breeches-buoy attempts failed, therefore, from no fault of anything but the conditions. To launch a boat in the high surf and terrific wind seemed impossible but willing hands tried again and again, finally exhausting the crew. By this time the neighboring crews came up, and a volunteer crew for the boat was made up of three keepers and four surfmen, and after prodigious efforts was launched.

The high sea, the terrific wind, and the quantity of floating wreckage made the attempt hazardous in the extreme, and progress was so slow as to be hardly noticeable. But the crew held on and finally, after heartbreaking labor and a hundred hair-breadth escapes from capsize, landed near the deckhouse, tossing amidst the wreckage on top of which were six bruised and injured men. For one whole minute the life-boat was held in position as if by a miracle and during that time the men were rescued. To get back to shore was another problem and only the course followed could have succeeded. The boat was kept with her head to the rollers and slowly backed in, until shallow water was reached, when the remaining members of the three crews rushed into the water shoulder high and by main force dragged the imperiled craft up on the beach. It was a magnificent exhibition of bravery and the six lives snatched from almost certain death owe their preservation to the spirit of fierce courage which will not down for any storm which ever blew, or any sea

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which ever raged, so long as a boat can be launched or stay afloat. It is only the utter inability to get afloat, or to stay in the boat when there, that prevents an attempt being made to save life, and this is true, not of this particular crew only, but of any of the near three hundred crews in the service.

The men are picked for crews from their ability and knowledge of surf and boats; they hold their positions during good behavior; politics and favoritism have nothing to do with their term of service. The result is a body of men whom it is impossible to daunt and who are as brave and as single-hearted as any body of men could be. That they fight the sea for human lives instead of other men to take lives, seems a poor excuse for refusal to recognize them as being as worthy and as needy for pension and retirement as are sailors and soldiers.

THE RAILROAD AND THE SMALL TOWN

THE REAL AUTOCRATS AND PLUTOCRATS OF AMERICA ARE NOT THE MEN OF WALL STREET, BUT THE PEOPLE OF THE FARMS

BY

SLASON THOMPSON

WHERE dwell the true autocrats of American destiny? Into whose coffers "as from an exhaustless urn" do the American people of all classes pour the continual stream of their earnings?

Is it to Wall Street we involuntarily turn in answer to these inquiries?

Wall Street! Who in this broad land of publicity and eighty odd millions of people has not heard of Wall Street, that by-way of wealth and speculation, that by-word of reproach in the mouth of every agitator and demagogue who makes capital out of the envy, covetousness and discontent of his fellowman!

How many outside of the atlasmakers and census-taker have heard of Essex, one of the ten thousand villages of the United States which have made Wall Street possible, and promise to make New York the greatest center of wealth, culture and power the world has ever known?

Now no wealth is actually made in Wall Street, whereas in one year the returns for the farm products shipped from the particular Essex I have in mind, amount to $413,391. This would be considered a bagatelle in New York, but multiply it by the ten thousand to account for the multitude of other shipping points like unto Essex in the United States, and you have $4,133,910,000. Almost unimaginable as is this vast sum, it is less than two-thirds of the value of farm products transported from the small shipping points of the United States to our central markets every year.

Any complete atlas of the United States shows over one hundred thousand names of places, exclusive of rivers, mountains and lakes. Over forty thousand of these places are railway stations served by from one to thirty different railway lines. In 1900, according to the census returns, there were 10,602 incorporated places in the United States. Of these 6,284 had a population of five hundred or over and 3,783 had a population of one thousand or over.

No less than twelve states might lay claim to Essex as one of its prosperous towns, but the Essex here celebrated is a small village of 710 inhabitants in the great central state of Iowa. According to the returns of one railway, in the year ending June 30, 1905, the shipments and

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value of six classes of products from this comparatively insignificant point to Chicago were as follows:

	Cars.	Value less freight charges.
Cattle	151	$158,293
Hogs	227	194,698
Horses	9	12,825
Corn	99	40,630
Oats	1	429
Eggs	3	6,516
Total	490	$413,391

For hauling these 490 carloads from Essex, Iowa, 458 miles to Chicago, the freight charge averaged less than $54 per car and the total cost of transportation was less than six and one-half per cent beyond the net $413,391 remitted to the thrifty farmers in and about Essex.

Without the adequate and cheap transportation facilities afforded by one of the great railway systems of America this prosperous community would never have reached the dignity of a hamlet, much less an incorporated town. With only such railway facilities and rates as are afforded by the governments of Europe or the distance tariffs of New Zealand it might have adorned a moss-grown siding but with no bright prospect for the future and no past to preserve its memory as a plutocratic village of the plains.

There is nothing singular or solitary about the case of Essex. Wherever the spokes of the great railway system that centers in Chicago radiate are to be found its counterparts.

Through the courtesy of the accounting departments of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railways I have secured a statement showing the approximate value of farm and dairy products shipped from fifty-nine stations on these roads for the year ending June 30, 1905. These figures included cattle, hogs, horses, wheat, corn, oats, eggs and butter. As furnished they included the details as given above for Essex, Iowa, with the freight rates from the respective points, and the basis as to prices and weight per car upon which the results were approximated.

For their services in bringing the products of the farms tributary to these fifty-nine stations to the market whence some $18,000,000 are annually transmitted to the shippers, the carriers receive less than $1,200,000.

Reduced to the barest summary these statements showed the following surprising and instructive demonstration of how the wealth of the United States flows into the agricultural lap of the nation:

	Population 1900.	Distance from Chicago, miles.	Cars of produce.	Net value after deducting freight charges.
Sandwich, Ill.	2,520	56	252	$186,136.56
Princeton, Ill.	4,023	104	529	392,678.64
Henderson, Ill.	170	169	178	108,989.89
Rushville, Ill.	2,292	227	489	536,172.66
Vermont, Ill.	1,195	211	354	326,008.77
Mendon, Ill.	627	248	181	120,330.76
Tiskilwa, Ill.	965	122	371	314,665.55
Cambridge, Ill.	667	222	358	320,517.06
Geneseo, Ill.	3,356	159	648	677,938.37
Reynolds, Ill.	329	198	401	345,160.87
Atkinson, Ill.	762	151	405	319,914.96
Shelbina, Mo.	1,733	309	599	613,877.80
Hale, Mo.	665	380	289	265,366.10
King City, Mo.	985	501	574	584,240.60
Tarkio, Mo.	1,901	537	1,094	1,081,012.40
Quitman, Mo.	316	535	412	426,375.00
Browning, Mo.	726	391	348	364,070.90
Essex, Iowa	710	458	490	413,391.50
Creston, Iowa	7,752	393	494	750,710.50
Sidney, Iowa	1,143	482	142	132,751.30
Villisca, Iowa	2,211	428	381	379,409.10
Red Oak, Iowa	4,355	443	664	498,335.60
Mt. Pleasant Iowa.	4,109	233	412	381,198.50
Dysart, Iowa	902	297	369	331,678.16
Ladora, Iowa	239	278	219	196,506.90
Westchester, Iowa	209	258	277	270,309.39
La Porte City, Iowa.	7,419	295	231	211,061.25
Letts, Iowa	387	223	235	219,497.69
Rockford, Iowa	1,080	363	231	220,620.80
Marengo, Iowa.	2,007	267	218	194,178.92
Kellogg, Iowa	653	313	230	196,471.06
Dexter, Iowa	795	393	194	189,575.87
Vinton, Iowa	3,499	231	170	165,045.02
Oakland, Iowa	913	468	268	219,092.73
Anita, Iowa	968	425	190	168,463.32
Marne, Iowa	410	444	244	173,306.68
Victor, Iowa	612	279	184	157,960.99
Winterset, Iowa	3,039	399	220	227,668.39
Keota, Iowa	996	263	369	363,937.38
Columbus Jct., Iowa.	1,099	242	230	221,170.38
Traer, Iowa	1,458	305	153	137,465.51
Wilton, Iowa	1,233	207	225	252,247.98
Walcott, Iowa	362	195	156	142,959.22
Atlantic, Iowa	5,046	439	308	356,424.79
Malcom, Iowa	404	293	222	213,646.71
Oxford, Iowa	664	257	320	296,908.11
Brooklyn, Iowa	1,188	287	302	269,382.40
Walnut, Iowa	878	452	197	170,557.88
Syracuse, Neb.	861	499	406	237,556.50
Palmyra, Neb.	801	511	321	210,429.90
York, Neb.	5,132	587	271	299,034.30
Holdredge, Neb.	3,007	686	2,508	1,047,534.00
Broken Bow, Neb.	1,375	706	416	356,322.40
Curtis, Neb.	435	759	87	72,435.40
Wray, Colo.	271	853	329	289,811.30
Ft. Morgan, Colo.	634	940	100	91,722.40
St. Francis, Kan.	350	968	169	168,168.40
Oberlin, Kan.	937	910	295	267,074.00
Sheridan, Wyo.	1,559	1,245	233	244,354.40
Total 59 stations.			21,147	$18,384,020.92

The several products represented in these totals contributed thereto in the following proportions:

	Number of cars.	Net value of shipments, less freight charges.
Hogs	6,972	$5,868,878.65
Cattle	7,871	8,374,202.96
Horses	677	956,920.04
Wheat	611	278,425.42
Corn	3,733	1,461,213.52
Oats	988	439,327.84
Eggs	279	618,964.21
Butter	66	287,088.78
Total	21,147	$18,385,020.92

It should be explained that the com-

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paratively small showing made by butter and eggs in this statement is due to the fact that these commodities are shipped in large quantities by express.

Do not these figures reveal who are the real masters of our modern masters of industry, for whom the earth giveth its increase and the railways make cheap rates, and to whom the politicians in Washington and forty-six sovereign states make continual obeisance?

Not in the crowded cities of the land, not in the busy counting-houses of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis or Baltimore, not in the directorates of the great transportation and industrial corporations abides the real power of American plutocracy. Let the politician, the demagogue or the doctrinaire denounce the plutocrats of Wall Street until they are black in the face, let Chambers of Commerce fulminate against "robber tariffs" until "the cows come home," unless they can rail the country into a condition that stops the flow of millions into the pockets of the plutocrats of Essex, and Tarkio, and Broken Bow, their labor is naught.

Autocrats as well as plutocrats are the communities scattered over American plains. The President of the United States dare no more cross wills with the oracles of our one hundred thousand cross-roads than thrust his head into the mouth of a starving lion. He can "bust" the trusts, bait the railways, hunt the tariff robbers, and "solve" the race question, but he has the discretion that takes notice that the people of Essex, Tarkio, and Broken Bow are THE PEOPLE with capitals, and nothing short of Divine Providence that holds the urn of fat and lean seasons in its hand has any commission to meddle with their prosperity.

THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS UNDER PRIVATE OPERATION

BY

THOMAS L. HICKS

THE gas works of Philadelphia are unique in that they have passed through successively the stages of private ownership and public operation; public ownership and operation by trustees and city department, and public ownership and private operation.

The works were originally constructed under the authority of an ordinance of councils approved March 21, 1835, which ordinance provided for the construction and operation of the works by a board of trustees, six to be elected by each branch of city councils. The board thus constituted was given the exclusive management of matters pertaining to the construction and operation of the plant, and to enable it to carry out the intent and purpose of the ordinance, was authorized to create a capital stock in the sum of $100,000 divided into one thousand shares of $100 each. The city treasurer was directed to receive subscriptions from all persons of lawful age for any number of shares of said stock.

For six years the profits were divided among the stockholders, but in June, 1841, the city, exercising the right reserved in the ordinance of 1835, took possession of the property and issued certificates of city loan to the stockholders in lieu of stock certificates.

As illustrating how easily good citizens may be misled, it is interesting to note that at the beginning many of the best citizens of Philadelphia were bitterly opposed to the construction of the gas works. Public meetings were held and petitions circulated urging the city authorities not to authorize the construction and operation of a gas plant, as it was feared that any attempt to distribute gas through mains under the streets would

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cause explosions and fires, resulting in the burning and destruction of property and the loss of lives or injury to persons.

The works as originally constructed were designed for a daily capacity of seventy-five thousand cubic feet, but this was soon found inadequate and to enable the trustees to extend the plant so as to meet the growing demands, the mayor of the city was, from time to time, authorized to obtain loans, which loans in the aggregate amounted to $7,370,000. With the assistance of the money raised by loans, the trustees were enabled to enlarge the plant, increasing its capacity until it was upward of thirteen million cubic feet per day in 1886.

During the period that the works were managed and operated by the trustees no money was appropriated by the city directly. The charges for gas ranged from something like $3.50 to $4 per one thousand cubic feet in the earlier days, to $1.60 per one thousand cubic feet in 1886; being reduced from time to time as the trustees deemed it wise to make reductions. Whatever profit or net earnings, if any, were realized from the operations of the works, it is claimed were used with the money raised from loans for the enlargement or betterment of the plant.

For a period of fifty-one years, from 1835 to 1887, the works were conducted under the management of the trustees, as authorized by the original ordinance, and while many ordinances were passed from time to time, regulating and specifying more in detail the powers and duties of the trustees, the general and controlling power as given by the original ordinance was never altered.

In March, 1887, when the trusteeship was terminated by ordinance of councils, the trustees turned over to the city as the result of their stewardship the gas plant, real estate, works and appliances practically free of cost, as sinking funds provided for the balance of the outstanding loans. As to their value, this was variously estimated at from $5,000,000 to $20,000,000. A leading citizen of Philadelphia in 1885, after a careful study of the situation, valued the works, mains and services at the sum of $7,979,593.06. In a report to councils in 1868, the trustees placed a capital value on the plant of $5,720,301.75; so, taking all things into consideration, the real estate at its assessed value of $2,686,000 in 1887 and an estimated value of $7,314,000 for works, mains and services, will give an approximate value of the entire plant at something like $10,000,000 when it came to the city as the result of giving to the trustees the right to make and distribute gas in the city for more than fifty years.

Under this ordinance of 1887, the gas works were organized and designated as the "Bureau of Gas" and assigned to the department of public works, where it continued until November 30, 1897, when it passed under the control of the present lessees.

As to the condition and operation of the plant, at the time it passed under the control of the city and while it continued under the Bureau of Gas, the following taken from official reports will illustrate better than anything the writer can offer:

"The statements of profit and loss appended to the report of the chief of the bureau, show balance profit . . . total $684,356.90.

"These figures are ascertained in the usual manner . . . and in this way handsome profits have been reported annually for many years past, when, as a matter of actual fact and figures, the total expenditures have been in excess of the total cash receipts."—Report Department of Public Works, 1887.

"When the works passed under the control of this department it was found that they were deficient in all that constituted first-class works, of a construction suitable to make good gas and at the lowest prices. Labor-saving machinery had never been introduced, and but two stacks with modern appliances for carbonizing coal had been built. The men numbered 2,257, and the cost for skilled and unskilled labor, especially for the latter, was startling.

"The manufacturing capacity was insufficient to meet the demand at the period of greatest consumption, and the pipes and mains were totally inadequate to distribute the gas made. In fact, the works were short of everything but men.

"That when the present administration assumed control of the city's gas works, they were found in a condition which would have justified the immediate expenditure of several millions of dollars in

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the rebuilding of stacks, the construction of gas-holders, and the laying of large mains, but the total amount expended during the years 1887, 1888 and 1889 for these objects was just $581,312.58." — Report Department of Public Works, 1889.

The above quotations from the yearly reports to councils by the then director of the department of public works, one of the ablest officials and most capable executives ever at the head of this department, serve to show that the works were antiquated and run down, in fact, in such a condition when turned over to the city as to make it impossible to operate them except at tremendous expense for the manufacture of gas or great outlay for improvements. They further show how utterly impossible it was for an efficient and capable officer to remedy recognized deficiencies when hampered by the failure of the city authorities to place at his disposal the needed appropriations for improvements and the necessary legislation to enable him to put the operation of the works upon a strictly business basis.

The only attempt to afford any relief in the management of the works while operated as a department of the city, was the contract with the Philadelphia Gas Improvement Company to manufacture and deliver into the holders of the Twenty-fifth Ward Works, "Hydro-Carbon" or water gas, at the rate of thirty-seven cents per one thousand cubic feet. At this time, 1888, it was thought that the purchase of water gas at thirty-seven cents per one thousand cubic feet and mixing it in suitable proportions with the coal gas made by the city, would reduce the average cost of the gas in the holder to such an extent as to make it possible to operate the works without loss.

Under the contract for this new gas the first supply was placed in the city's holder in January, 1889. In the first year the quantity purchased was equal to about twenty-nine per cent of the total amount made. Nine years later this had increased to nearly forty per cent of the total product, yet it did not reduce the average cost of gas so as to make it possible to operate the works without loss.

The continued high cost of gas in the holder, together with the fact that the dilapidated condition of the system of distribution had caused the loss from leakage and unaccounted-for gas to increase to such an extent that nearly twenty-four per cent of the total output in 1896 was charged to this account, made it impossible to continue the operation of the works by the city without greatly increased yearly deficiencies.

In October of 1897, the department of public works reported to the joint committees of finance and gas that the works were in such bad condition that it would require an immediate expenditure of from $4,864,300 to $5,764,300 to rehabilitate them. From this it will be readily understood that practically nothing had been done during the eleven years the works were under municipal management to place them in an efficient condition. Indeed so alarming was their state at the time the present lease was executed, that one of the first and imperative conditions imposed in the lease was to obligate the lessees to an immediate expenditure of $5,000,000 to put the works in condition to meet the demands of the service.

Since December 1, 1897, the works have been under the management of the United Gas Improvement Company as lessees. The selling price of gas has been continued at $1 per one thousand cubic feet. This price is to continue unless reduced by ordinance of councils. The gas must be kept at not less than twenty-two candle-power, and free gas must be furnished to all public buildings on the lines of mains and to all public gas lamps. These are now upward of 22,500 in number and increasing at the rate of three hundred per year. The plant, mains and services must be extended from time to time, as required by the demands of the service, and the entire plant and system of mains and services in a thoroughly up-to-date and efficient condition, with all improvements, revert to the city free of cost and expenses at the end of the lease, December 31, 1927.

During the continuance of the lease the city is to receive in cash from the lessees as a rental the following:

First ten years, ten cents per one thousand cubic feet on all gas sold.

Next five years, fifteen cents per one thousand cubic feet on all gas sold.

Next five years, twenty cents per one thousand cubic feet on all gas sold.

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Last ten years, twenty-five cents per one thousand cubic feet on all gas sold.

Based upon the estimated quantity of gas to be sold during the entire lease, these figures guarantee to the lessees approximately 72.5 cents per one thousand cubic feet for the remaining twenty years, to cover their entire outlay for manufacturing and distributing gas to private consumers, for public lighting, expenses for improvements, betterments, repairs, maintenance, interest and profit.

Councils may at any time reduce the selling price of gas to the consumer provided they do not reduce it to a point lower than $1 less the allowance due the city as shown in the above scale of rates.

From December 1, 1897, to December 31, 1906, the city received on account of the operation of the lease, the total sum of $4,653,150.87 in nine years and one month. This rate of income carried forward to the end of the lease, December 31, 1927, based upon an annual increase in the sales of but three per cent, with the increased percentage due the city under the sliding scale, will indicate a net income to the city in cash for the remaining twenty-one years of the lease of something over $45,500,000, or an aggregate rental in cash of over $50,000,000 for the thirty years of the lease of the plant, should the selling price of $1 per one thousand cubic feet continue.

In addition to the estimated cash income the city is to receive, there must be taken into consideration the gas furnished free of cost for more than 430 public institutions and nearly 22,500 public gas lamps and the necessary increase both as to public institutions and street lamps. To December 31, 1906, this free lighting amounted to:

For public gas lamps, 4,421 million cubic feet.

For public buildings, 851 million cubic feet.

Total for free lighting, 5,272 million cubic feet.

Public lighting valued at but fifty cents per one thousand cubic feet at the burner, will already amount to $2,636,000, and this, added to the cash rentals received, will in the aggregate represent a gross rental of something over $7,200,000 for nine years, an average annual rental of about $800,000. Compared with an acknowledged yearly deficit of about $400,000 it is easy to understand the difference between the former municipal management and the present private management of the same plant.

In this review, taxes and water rents have not been considered. They were not charged against the operations of the plant under former conditions and in making comparison with the present should not be considered. The city is receiving no less from these sources than formerly, but on the contrary is receiving greatly increased and annually increasing net revenues with far better service than ever before, and this without having any active cash capital yearly invested in the operations of the plant; whereas, under the former municipal management it required a large yearly appropriation of from $3,000,000 to $3,500,000. In addition to the other advantages enumerated, the lessees are required to pay to the city yearly the fixed sum of $10,000, which pays the entire expenses of the Bureau of Gas for its regular supervision, inspections and tests of the work of the lessees.

Aside from the questions of financial results, there is another phase quite as important. Ask any citizen of Philadelphia and he will tell you that under the present conditions, in addition to good gas of twenty-two candle-power (formerly less than twenty candle-power), he is in receipt of prompt and satisfactory attention and courteous treatment, something entirely new to the gas consumers of this city.

Under former conditions the "Philadelphia Gas Works" was recognized as a "Political Power House" and from this the average reader will know just what to expect and can readily understand why improvement under municipal management was impossible.

The following table gives the showing in the three periods referred to in this article:

	Under Trustees	Under Municipal Management	Under Lease to U. G. I. Co.
Period of time.....	51 yrs.	11 yrs.	9 yrs.
Average price of gas	$2.35	$1.43	$1.00
Total quantity of gas made, millions of cu. ft.....	48,050	41,032	59,280
Per cent sold for cash	69%	65%	80%
Free lighting	16%	15%	9%
Loss, leakage, etc..	15%	20%	11%

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THE NEW HEAD OF THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

Portrait on page 958

PROBABLY no other chief executive of an American art museum, not excepting Sir Purdon Clarke himself, has been chosen to a greater opportunity than that which has come to Professor Arthur Fairbanks, lately elected to the directorship of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. What is known in museological circles abroad as "the Boston idea" is being carried out in a new museum building, in course of erection in the Fenway district of the New England capital. The main features of this important departure in museum construction are as follows: the division of collections into an "exhibition series," consisting of especially important exhibits to be shown to the visiting public in a setting adapted to the revealing of their artistic qualities, and a "study series" composed of objects to be kept compactly in properly appointed rooms under conditions analogous to those of collections of books in a library; a segregation of departments so that for each branch of art there is a complete museum in miniature, with exhibition galleries on the main or upper floor, and study rooms, connected by staircase and elevator service, directly beneath on the lower floor; a coördination of departments in accordance with scientifically determined principles of traversibility, accessibility and illumination.

Such a shelter for art collections typifies advanced thought among museum experts in this country and abroad; in its details it represents the coöperative efforts of trustees, museum officers, curators and several architects who conjointly gave several years of study to the project before the plans were finally drawn. The results of their study appear in a logical, well-formulated plan for a group of three buildings consisting of a museum proper, a basilica for plaster casts and an affiliated art school. These are to occupy a site of nearly twelve acres between Huntington Avenue and the Fenway, in close proximity to the Isabella Stuart Gardner Museum, the Harvard Medical School and a number of other educational institutions. A part of the building, consisting of a central portion of the museum amply sufficient to house the present collections, will be ready for occupancy, barring unforeseen contingencies, in the spring of 1909, when there will be a removal from the present outgrown building in Copley Square. The entire design may be completed a little later without disturbance of the sequence of departments.

Superintendence of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts at this era of its development will rest with Professor Fairbanks, educator and archæologist, who has been called to the position from the University of Michigan. Mr. Fairbanks is a son of Professor Henry Fairbanks of Dartmouth College. He was himself graduated from the New Hampshire institution in 1886. He entered the Yale Divinity School for a year, and then spent another at Union Theological Seminary. His degree of Ph.D. was given by Freiburg-in-Breisgau University in 1890. Dartmouth men who were in college from 1890 to 1892 recall him as a very enthusiastic assistant professor of Greek. He lectured on sociology and comparative religion at the Yale Divinity School from 1892 to 1898, when he was appointed Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. After the residence in Greece there followed a professorship of Greek at the University of Iowa, held until 1906, when the University of Michigan extended an invitation to its professorship of Greek and Greek archæology.

During these years of teaching Mr. Fairbanks has written, among other works, "An Introduction to the Study of Sociology," "First Philosophers of Greece," "A Study of the Greek Pæan," and "A Handbook of Greek and Roman

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Mythology," and has translated Riehl's "Introduction to the Theory of Science and Metaphysics." His most recent work is "Athenian White Lekythoi," a fourth volume in the series of Michigan Studies. He is a member of the American Philological Association and of the Archæological Institute of America.

The importance of the collections of classical art at the Museum of Fine Arts makes the appointment of a trained archæologist appropriate; the more particularly as very valuable work in this department has already been done by the former director of the Museum, Mr. Edward Robinson, now assistant director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Catholicity, progressiveness and breadth of understanding and information are, of course, essential qualifications in the director of a museum which has many and varied collections, and these are qualifications which have already been demonstrated in Mr. Fairbanks' career. In his administration he will have to deal not only with the problems of removal but with delicate questions of emphasis in the departments. His reputation at Iowa and at Michigan for tact, resourcefulness and executive capacity makes it reasonably certain that he will be equal to the very interesting situation in Boston.

THE EFFECT OF SOUTH AMERICAN IMMIGRATION ON NORTH AMERICAN TRADE

BY

LEWIS R. FREEMAN

A STORY is told in Buenos Ayres of a well-to-do Spanish immigrant who, coming to that city from Madrid, on landing chanced to be driven to a hotel in the Italian quarter. The day of his arrival he walked east, west, north and south, a full kilometer in each direction, speaking to all whom he met and only receiving replies in unknown tongues. Disgusted with this state of affairs, he took train the next day for a colony which he had heard spoken of on his steamer, only to find that there, also, he was among Italians, very few of whom were able to understand his pure Castilian Spanish. So he journeyed on to the next town and found it to be a Russian colony where no Spanish at all was spoken. The next place proved German, and the three following Boer, French and Turco, respectively. Finally he found himself back on the Rio Plate, and in a town where there appeared to be none but Englishmen.

"Tell me," he said to one of these to whom his speech appeared to be intelligible, "where I may go to find a city where Spanish is spoken," and the Englishman pointed to the dock of a near-by refrigerating plant and told him that the steamer lying there was just about to sail for such a place.

The Spaniard hurried aboard, and, wondering at the price, bought a ticket for the place where *se hablan Español.* After sailing three weeks the bewildered fellow was overjoyed to be landed finally at a large city where, upon all sides, nought but the best Spanish was to be heard.

"This is the place I have been searching for," he cried to the boatman who had rowed him to the quay; "what might it be called?"

"Vigo," was the laconic answer; he was back in Spain.

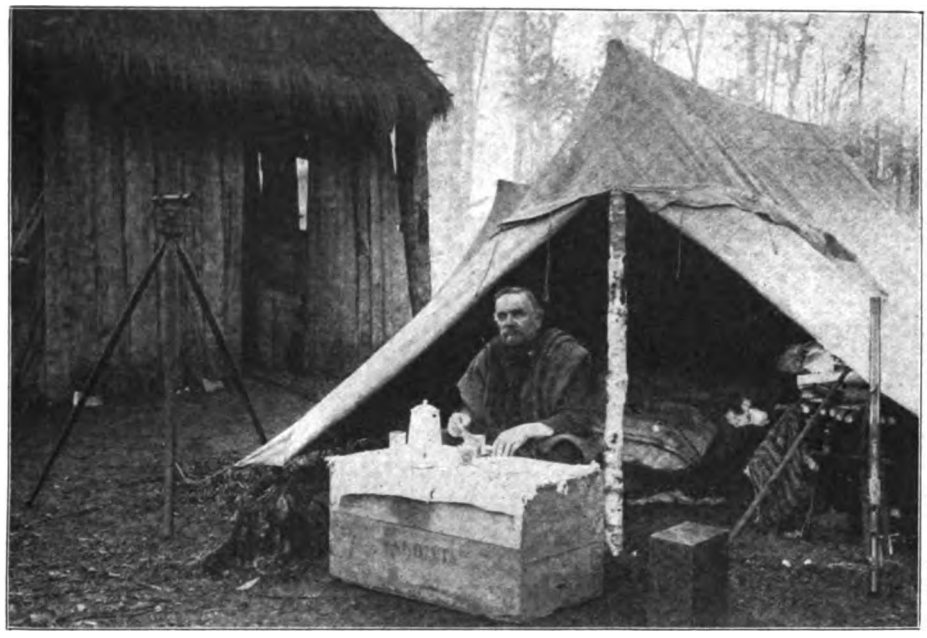
This story is probably somewhat exaggerated, but it might almost be true, for nearly a half of Argentina's six million of people is foreign born or of foreign parentage, and this proportion is steadily increasing. Last year's immigration to that country through Buenos Ayres

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amounted to over 300,000, in proportion to its population about five times as great an increase as was added to the United States through the record-breaking 1,200,000 that entered New York during the same period.

Of the million and a quarter people in Buenos Ayres, twenty-seven per cent are Italian, twelve per cent Spanish, five per cent French, and German and English two per cent each. The figures for the country districts average up about the same as for the city. In Brazil and Chile, the only other South American countries having extensive territory in the temperate zone, the proportion of foreigners in the population, though not so great as in Argentina, is very large. In the wonderfully fertile "Panhandle" of Brazil, comprising the provinces of Santa Catherina and Rio Grande do Sul, there is between half a million and a million Germans—more than twice the number of native inhabitants—while the great coffee province of Sao Paulo has over a million Italians. Besides these, scattered through the country are sufficient Portuguese to more than outnumber all other foreigners combined. In Chile the Germans outnumber all other foreign races and their influence is proportionately great.

These three countries—Argentina, Brazil and Chile—the only ones which are receiving any number of immigrants, have, and will have for many years,



A FRENCH ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR

Who is using American material in his construction of the Trans-Andean Railway

something like ninety per cent of the trade of the whole continent. In the light of this, a few facts regarding the effect on American trade of so many foreigners may be of interest, especially as most of our people, and these include many of our manufacturers who are trying to do business there, are prone to consider South America as entirely Spanish.

The foreign population of these countries is a trade factor in more ways than one; it must be considered not only as a buyer, but also as an influence on other buyers, the native populations. Thus the slow progress at first made by our highly superior agricultural machinery in Argentina was traceable not only to the fact that the rich British *estancieros* would not give it a trial, but that their example also made the Argentiños themselves slow to experiment with it. The influence of foreign capitalists is of importance only

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GERMAN COLONISTS CLEARING A FARM IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL



A FRENCH COLONIST'S HOUSE IN SOUTHWESTERN ARGENTINA



...LONISTS IN SOUTHERN ARGENTINA

in Chile, where the government itself is a large purchaser abroad. In that country German influence in Santiago is generally credited with securing the award of the biggest contracts for supplying rolling stock to the state-owned railways, to German bidders, whether their bids were lowest or not.

England leads in South American trade, with the United States and Germany running each other closely for second place, and France, Italy and Spain trailing in the order named. When one learns that the American population of the countries in question, as far as the consumption of American goods is concerned, may be considered as quite negligible, he would very naturally think that the great numbers of all our rivals in the field would be heavily against the growth of our trade. This would be the case if trade was apportioned upon national lines, but it chances that the willingness to make sentimental sacrifices for his mother country is not a characteristic that the Teutonic or Latin emigrant takes away from home with him. If the home goods are cheaper and better, well and good; otherwise he buys those which he thinks will give him the biggest money's worth. Of course, the advantage of our rivals comes through their ability to approach better people of their own race, while their systems of long credits, their superior banking facilities, and the benefits of lower freights and more regular and swifter steamship services, operate strongly for them and

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against us. Such progress as we have made in this field has been in spite of these handicaps and almost solely on account of the intrinsic excellence of certain lines of our goods, while the fact that the larger part of the foreigners has been governed by sense instead of sentiment in its buying has given us much trade that could not have been ours otherwise. This "hard-headed" buying is far more noticeable among the Latins and Teutons than among the native South Americans. Many of the latter, notably Chileans, Venezuelans and Colombians, because they hate us politically or dislike us socially, will not buy American goods on principle.

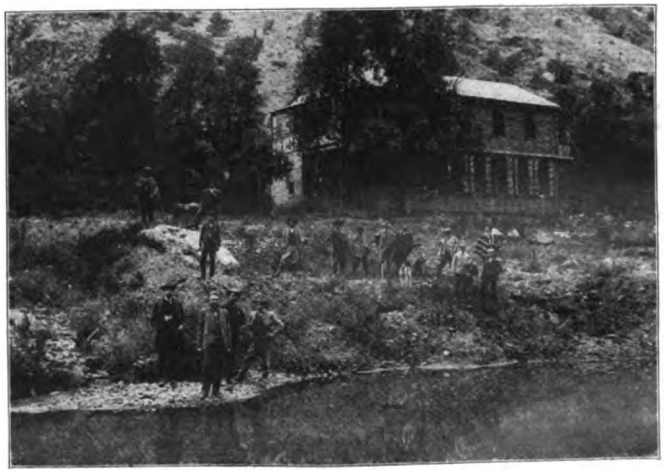
Of all those foreigners who are able to buy foreign goods, only with the English of the higher class are we not doing a large and increasing business. Talking with an Englishman in Buenos Ayres not long ago, he divided his countrymen in Argentina into two classes — those who were gentlemen when they came to the country, and those who were not gentlemen when they came to the country, but had since become such through the accession of wealth — and breeding — following their foresight and good management. They are all gentlemen, it appears; only part of them came ready-made, and the others made themselves. I met a number of both classes during my stay in the country, and, as practical farmers, those of the acquired gentility seemed to have rather the best of it. The latter do not return to England every summer for



ITALIAN LABORERS ON CONSTRUCTION WORK IN SOUTHERN CHILE



A RUSSIAN COLONY IN URUGUAY



A GERMAN HOME IN PARAGUAY

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a visit, have fewer fads and fancies, will use American machinery when it is proved to them that it will do twice as much work with less men than the English, and in many other ways display more, "horse sense" than the born gentleman. Most of these are making money almost faster than they can count it.

The other English gentlemen are making money, too, but because they can not help it, rather than for any other reason. They farm as gentlemen farm in England, and their kennels and stables and fancy cattle, and their imposing but antiquated agricultural machinery, are responsible for a substantial deficit every year, a deficit, however, which their thousands of hectares of land let out to Italian tenantry regularly make good, and with some to spare. It is this latter class whose excess of patriotism makes them turn their backs on everything from deviled ham to threshing machines that bears American trade-marks.

The Italians that go to Argentina and Brazil are of about the same class we receive in America, but the scantiness of settlement of those countries enables their immigrants to work out their destinies along far more congenial lines than falls to the lot of those that come to the United States. Here, our immigrants must travel half the way to the Pacific before finding even moderately priced land or a place where regular farm work may be obtained for any number of them. In temperate South America almost virgin farming land may still be found on the Atlantic seaboard, and the immigrant often finds himself in the "campo" or country within an hour from the time he has left his ship. There he may find work at all seasons, good chances to farm on shares —land, machinery and seed provided him — if he has the ambition, or reasonably cheap land if he has the money to buy.

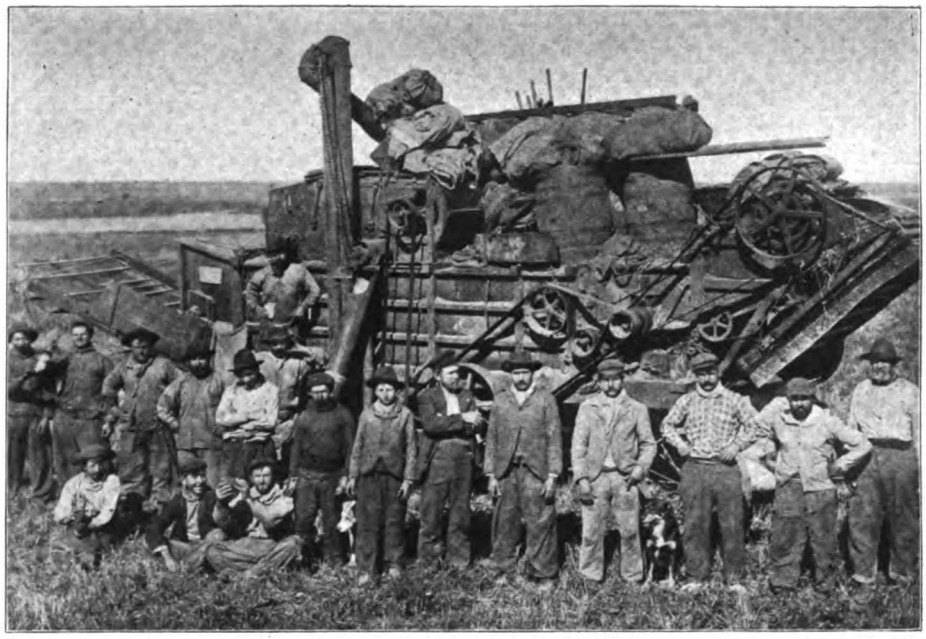
There are great numbers of Italians in Buenos Ayres and Rio, but the majority are following agricultural pursuits. They make their way rapidly in the country, on account of their extreme thriftiness, and the harvest hand of one year is pretty sure to be the tenant of the next and the independent farmer of the third. It is as a landed proprietor that he becomes of interest to us, for the thousands of Italian farmers in Argentina and Brazil are among the best customers our manufacturers have in South America.

Traveling over the Pampas on a cross-country horseback trip I stopped one night with the Italian major domo of an *estancia* whose Italian owner had been in Argentina but seven years. For dinner we had some Omaha canned beef and Columbia River salmon, re-cooked on a stove made in Michigan, and California



AMERICAN WAGONS USED IN PERUVIAN CONSTRUCTION WORK

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AN ARGENTINE THRESHING CREW WITH AN AMERICAN THRESHING MACHINE

preserved fruit, all served on some American enamel ware. I slept that night on an American patent folding bed, and the next morning had some American "health" food and some Chicago bacon for breakfast. In the leading store of an Italian colony which I passed through on this trip I found American scales and cash registers in use, and all the correspondence carried on with American typewriters. Moreover, its stock of general merchandise, which was being sold to none but Italians, was a trifle over half made up of American goods. In this connection I may state that the average of our goods to be found in the run of South American stores of this character is from two to four per cent.

In Italian, French, Russian and Boer colonies I found our agricultural machinery practically in exclusive use. This is principally because its first cost is rather less than that of English machinery of similar type, while the fact that it does its work faster with less men to handle it is a strong argument on the ground of economy. In all of these foreign colonies I was much impressed by the fact that the farming machinery appeared to be quite as well cared for as in the states. During planting and harvest seasons, plows, harvesters and threshers get their nightly "going-overs," while in winter they are stowed snug and dry in substantially built sheds erected especially for the purpose. On many Argentine-owned *estancias,* on the other hand, and even on some of those of Englishmen, machinery is often left exposed to the elements from the end of one season to the beginning of the next. This treatment has less effect on the heavily built English machinery than on that of America, and for this reason the former is still preferred on some of the big native *estancias.* The view of the owners of the latter is amusingly illustrated by the word one of them sent to the agent of an American agricultural implement company in Buenos Ayres: "Your thresher is not so good as the 'R & P'" (English), he wrote; "because I left both of them out in the field all winter, and while your machine needs seventeen new parts to put it in running order, the 'R & P....' only needs four."

That our agricultural machinery and light metal manufactures should sell well to the Italians, French, Russians and others I have mentioned is not greatly to be wondered at, since none of their own countries has a great quantity of

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goods of these classes on the South American market; but that we should be almost as successful with the Germans, the merchants of whose country are most actively pushing the sale of similar lines, is a distinct triumph for American manufacturers. In many lines Germany can undersell us in South America with goods so closely resembling our own in appearance that nothing but use will show the difference. An example of this was a German gang plow which was put on the Chilean and Argentine markets a few years ago. It was a perfect imitation of an American plow that had been meeting with much favor, and the fact that its price was but seventy-five per cent of that of the former brought it a ready sale—for one season. During that season it transpired that its shares were made of cast steel instead of the wrought metal of the American implement, and those that survived the rough handling of the Argentine and Chilean railroads succumbed to the first rocks they encountered after being put into service. It is instances such as this that have been responsible for aligning so many Germans as buyers of American goods.

As yet we are not selling a great deal to the Germans of Brazil, but this is largely because their transportation facilities are still backward and, as a consequence, they are living somewhat primitively. Neither from Montevideo, on the south, nor from Sao Paulo, on the north, is there unbroken railway communication with these districts; nevertheless, a considerable amount of American machinery has gone in across the Uruguayan frontier, and this is proving very popular. Besides canned goods, I noticed not a little American cutlery and heavy hardware in use in Rio Grande do Sul, and I was told that many of the people had catalogues of our big general supply houses and were ordering direct a very considerable amount of light farming implements by mail.

In Chile, both in city and country, the Germans are thoroughly familiar with and use a large quantity of American goods. I took particular pleasure in calling the attention of the manager of the leading German importing house of Valdiva to the fact that his swivel chair, his desk, his set of filing cabinets, his copying press, his safe, his adding machine and his typewriter, as well as a number of other things that I could see without leaving my chair in his office, did not bear the regulation "Made in Germany" legend. He laughed a little constrainedly as he replied that "You Yankees have specialized on these things and we can't hope to compete with you; our field lies in other directions." Yet when, an hour later, he took me across the river to see his sawmill, it was in his American gasoline launch that we were ferried over, and on every important piece of machinery in the mill I found evidence of the existence at one time of the letters U. S. A.

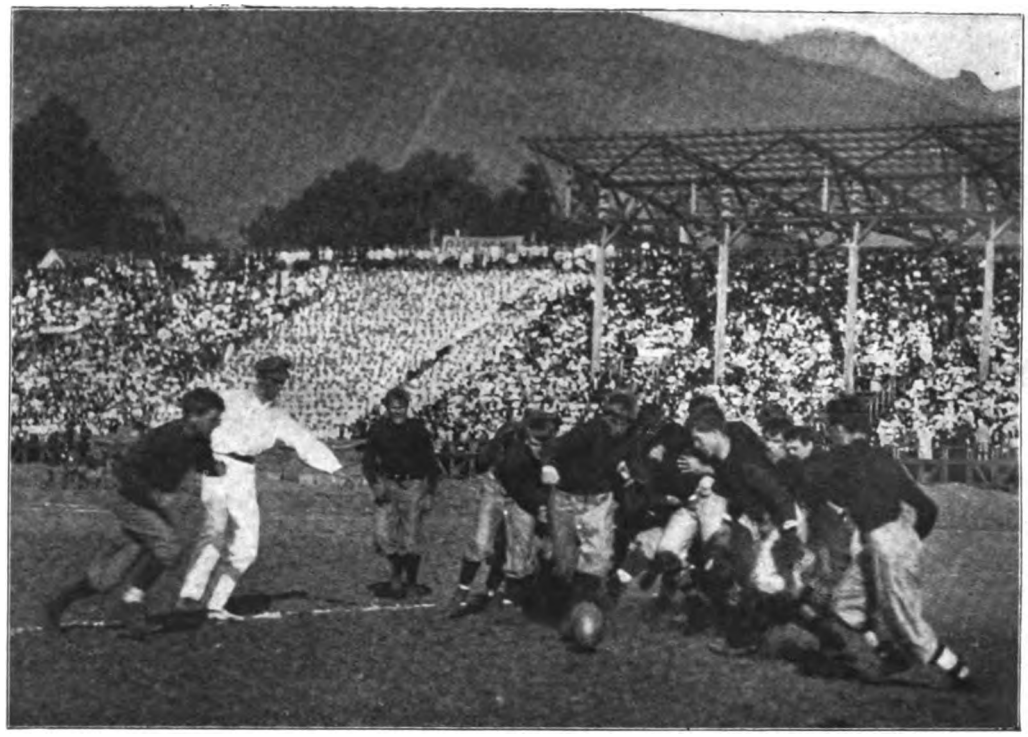
Riding up to a rancho situated among the foothills of the Andes in the beautiful lake region of the southern Chilean frontier, I was surprised to notice a lot of heavy agricultural machinery standing out in the rain that had been drenching us ever since we left the railroad at Gorbea in the morning.

"This doesn't look like German thrift," I said to my companion; "what's the matter?"

"That's some stuff Steinberg brought from Germany with him," was the reply; "it's discarded now. He'll probably introduce you to his new machinery before he does to his wife."

And so it chanced. The implement house was almost as pretentious a structure as the farmhouse itself, and in it was one of the neatest and completest collections of light farming machinery I have ever seen. Everything was there from a sulky plow to a thresher and motor, and, though the manufacturer's name was unfamiliar to me, I did not need to be told that the outfit was made in America. Steinberg had ordered the whole lot from the catalogue of a Valparaiso importer, and everything had arrived in such good shape, and was working so satisfactorily, that every one of his neighbors within a twenty-mile radius had lodged orders for similar outfits. That there chanced to be less than a dozen neighbors in all does not detract in any way from the favorable impression made by the Yankee goods; it is just such machinery, in fact, that is going to be the biggest factor in making neighbors more plentiful.

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The University of California Team Dribbling out of a Scrum

RUGBY FOOTBALL ON THE PACIFIC COAST

BY

KARL A. BICKEL

ACADEMIC disapproval of the American game of football as it was played in the fall of 1905 resulted in the introduction of the English game of Rugby as a major intercollegiate sport at the University of California and Leland Stanford Junior University last season. Pomona College of Los Angeles and the University of Nevada also played the English game. As a result Rugby was given its first real honest and thoroughgoing test as an American intercollegiate sport. At the end of the season the critics of the coast declared the game to be a success. It will be the major sport on the gridirons of the coast this fall. Stanford has sent Head Coach Lanagan and Field Coach Presley to New Zealand this summer to study the strategy of the New Zealand teams on their home fields. Oscar N. Taylor, of the University of California, is an old and experienced coach at Rugby, having been a player on several of the big English aggregations.

All four of the Rugby teams on the coast met last year and the fast Vancouver, B. C., team played a series of games on the Stanford and California campuses. During the Christmas holidays the Stanford team went north and played at Vancouver and Victoria.

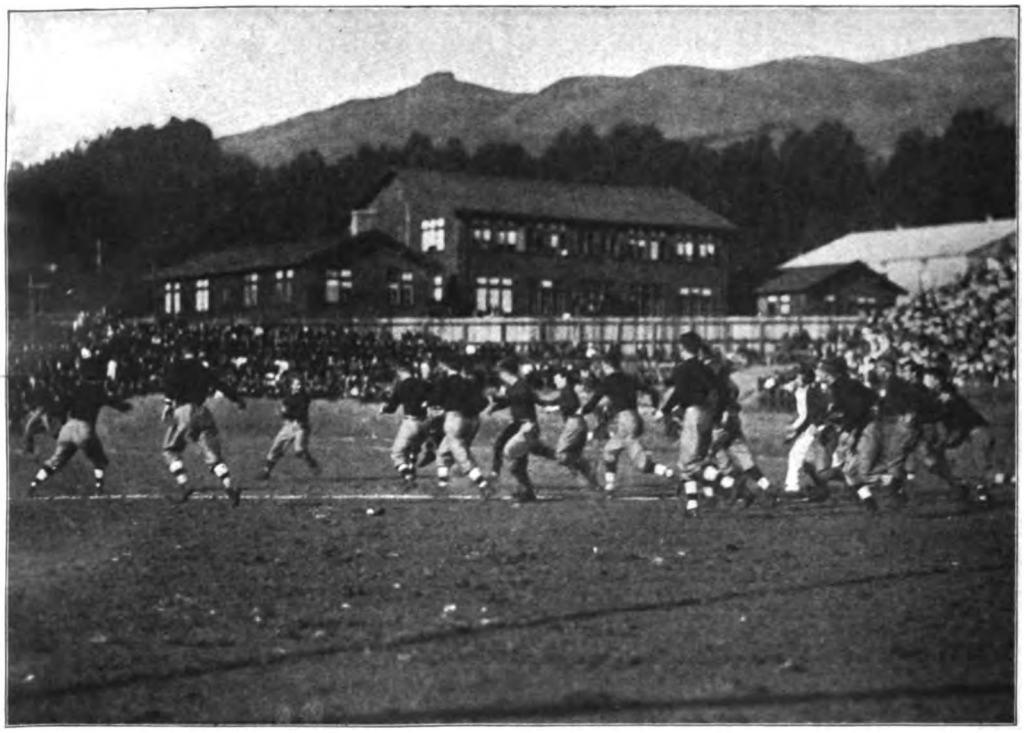
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Neither President Jordan nor President Wheeler conceal their desire to expand the field of the Rugby game in the United States. Both look for another upheaval in eastern collegiate circles against the American game at the close of the present season. The new rules have brought about no real reformation in the minds of these two educators. In a recent interview President Jordan said:

"The American game is nothing more or less than a battle and is doomed to extinction. The Rugby game as played in Australia and New Zealand is the game we must come to if we wish to keep football as one of our college sports."

President Wheeler's advocacy of Rugby is as pronounced. He is firm in the belief that the results of the past season have shown that Rugby is the only healthful game of football for the youth of America. Speaking before an alumni body this summer he declared:

"The Rugby game is one that can be played without one being an abnormal son of God. It can be played by the sons of men. It gives exercise to individualism. There is a feeling among some that it is not the same game as is played in the East and should be condemned on those grounds. Over this I do not worry. We are doing many things different at California from the way they do it at Yale, Harvard and Princeton."



FENTON, OF STANFORD, RETURNING A PUNT

One season of Rugby has softened the resentment against the game as a foreign importation and conclusively demonstrated that as a game it is fully equal to the old American contest.

Rugby is not a "sissy's game." Rugby is not a game for a weakling. It is fully as dangerous a game as the American but not as rough. It furnishes infinitely more excitement. The game is a thousand per cent more open and the spectator is given more thrills a minute in fast Rugby than in ten in the average grind of the formations in the battering-ram attack of our own style of game. The game is much more open. Practically every man in the fifteen secures an op-

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portunity to run with the ball. The game lacks the deadly seriousness of the American game and everybody gets more fun out of it. The men really enjoyed the practice. They were not oppressed with that feeling of terrible weariness that formerly overcame them after every afternoon on the field. Not a member of either team "flunked" his winter examinations, although they were unusually severe. It was found that in Rugby brains must accompany brawn.

Many of the old 'varsity men in California and Stanford played on last season's Rugby team, but there were some notable exceptions. A man weighing 133 pounds played fullback on the Stanford fifteen. Stott, Stanford's former quarterback, played at five-eights, and Laumiester, a substitute quarter on a former 'varsity team, played one wing, while a 165-pound man, a track athlete, played the other wing. These positions are the important ones back of the line and compare to halfback and fullback on an American Rugby team. Weight back of the line has to give way to quickness of hand, certainty of eye and speed. Weight, however, is by no means a negligible quality on a Rugby team, as Stanford found out before the close of the season. The California line, especially its center trio, was very strong and heavy. For the first half they consistently bore down the Stanford defense, smashed the scrum and caused the pass to be fumbled. They held the Stanford backs to a standstill simply by their superior strength and prevented scoring. Kicking of course is a big feature. Stanford practically won by the excellence of its kicking department.

None of the American teams adopted the English style of playing costume last season. Instead of the regulation track pants and jersey they wore light unpadded baseball trousers, silk jerseys and a light head-shield. A slight change in the rules was also made. English rules fail to provide for substitutes and this was remedied by allowing each team three.

It was predicted early in the year that the game would prove a failure from a spectator's point of view, but this was not true. As the season wore its way toward the close the enthusiasm was greater than in previous years. Sixteen thousand people came to the annual contest between Stanford and California. This is a very good crowd for the coast. In fact the Rugby game was found to be an ideal game for the bleacher athlete. Long runs occur constantly, kicking is frequent and fast, open passing the regular order of attack. The American game has nothing that can compare with a swift series of brilliant passes down the field or a clever bit of dribbling out of a scrum. The international feature of the game makes it very attractive to the coast athlete. A challenge has already been received from New Zealand for a series of games at Auckland next summer. Canadian teams are regular fixtures on the schedule. It demands no violent wrench of the imagination to conjure up the prospect of an "All California vs. All England" engagement. Such a game would attract the largest crowd of spectators ever gathered together for a sporting event on the coast. Rugby on the Pacific Coast is apparently a fixture for many years.

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THE MAKING OF TO-MORROW

HOW THE WORLD OF TO-DAY IS PREPARING
FOR THE WORLD OF TO-MORROW

A Novel Exhibit at Jamestown

By Emmett C. Hall

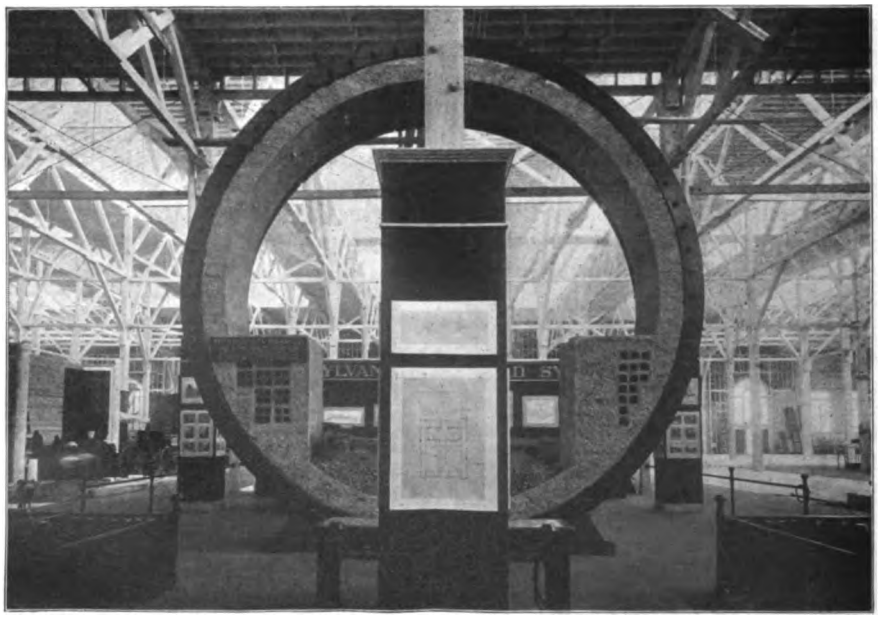
WHEN the Pennsylvania Railroad's new terminal at New York is completed it will be one of the wonders of the modern world of industry and achievement. A complete description of what it will look like when completed is found in the company's exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition. This comprises models, photographs and drawings, showing the lay of the land, the methods and progress of the work, and facsimiles in miniature of the finished terminal.

In view from any point in the Exposition building is a full-sized section of one of the tubes under North and East Rivers, built of three rings of cast iron twenty-three feet in diameter. One and a half rings are concreted to show the completed tunnel, while one and a half are left open to show the manner of joining the iron.

Perhaps the "star" piece in the collection is the topographical map of the territory between the New Jersey and the Long Island portals of the tunnels. It is on a scale of eighty-three feet to the inch. On the face is the line of the tunnels, and on top, in detail, is the section of Manhattan Island between the Thirty-third Street terminal and Forty-sixth Street, with the big hotels, stores and theaters.

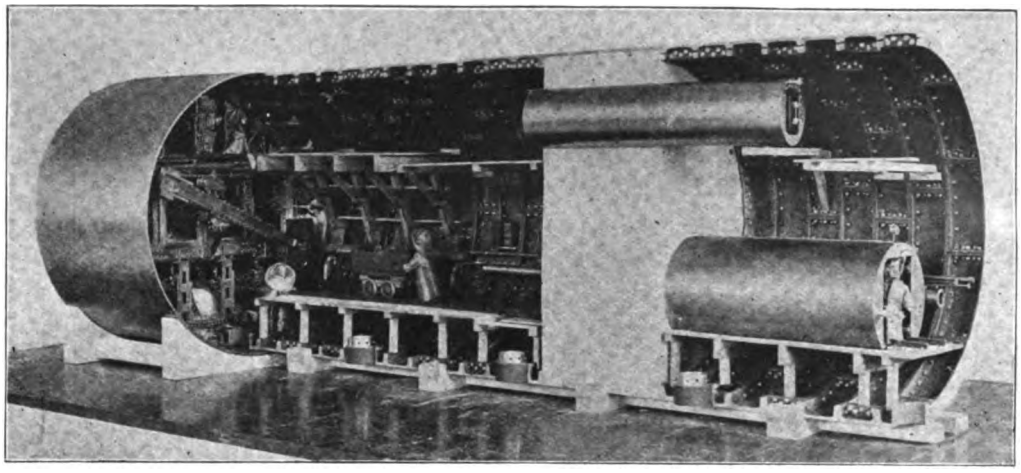
Below this topographical model, the dimensions of which are six by thirty-three feet, is a series of models of the several styles of tunnel now being built, and one model of a full train drawn by an electric locomotive, the train being lighted by twenty miniature incandescent lamps.

Almost every one has considerable curiosity, without the slightest chance of gratifying it, to know just how a tunnel is driven sixty feet beneath the bottom of a river. Consequently, a great deal of in-



A FULL-SIZED SECTION MODEL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TUNNEL

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A MODEL OF THE METHODS OF TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION

This shows the bulkhead with air-holes through it; the emergency platform at the top, and the shield which does the boring

terest is taken in the sectional model of the North River tunnels. This is considered a piece of remarkable ingenuity, illustrating, as it does with perfect accuracy, the working arrangements in use during construction under compressed air. On a scale of one foot to the inch, the model is seven feet long and twenty-three inches in diameter.

There is nothing about the regular tunnel that is not shown, in miniature, in this model. There is the bulkhead, with the air locks through it; the "emergency platform" running along under the top, all the intricate mechanism of the shield which does the boring, cast-iron segments of a "ring" — everything. Even the "sandhogs" — the workmen in compressed air — are there in the shape of dolls dressed in oilskins.

The educational value of exhibits such as this is undoubtedly great, and this one attracts much attention from all classes of visitors, the small boy and the grizzled engineer included.

The Francis T. Simmons Dredge at Lincoln Park, Chicago

By Martha E. Buhre

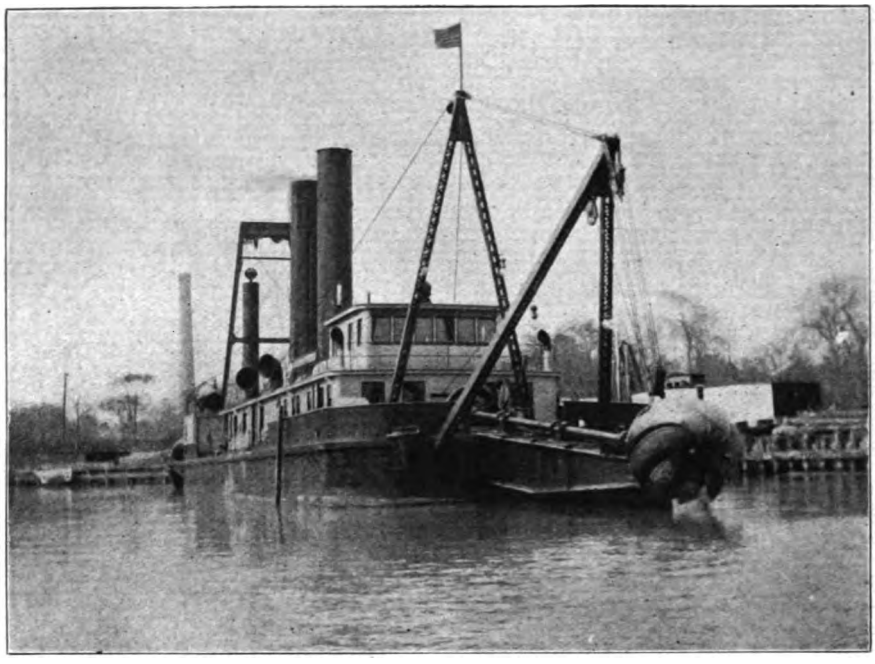
(*Photographs by R. W. Purdy*)

A NEW dredge is being tested at Lincoln Park, Chicago, the largest of its kind in the United States. It is to be used in filling in the lake at the north end of the park and thus adding some 235 acres to its dimensions. The dredge was made at a cost of about $148,000. It is of the hydraulic type, having a length of 150 feet and a width of about thirty-five feet. The hull is of steel and the vessel is provided with a rotary cutter attached to the lower edge of the suction frame, having a cut thirty-two feet deep and 175 feet wide.

The vessel is held in place by large anchorages and by two spuds or upright posts, forty-five feet in length, the lower point of each weighing twelve tons. The suction pipe is provided with flexible joints and the discharge pipe is so arranged as to admit of a rise and fall of four feet with the waves. It has a diameter of thirty inches and is connected at one end with a suction pump and at the other with a floating discharge pipe, two thousand feet long, which rests on pontoons of steel. The suction pump furnishes sufficient power to carry the sand or mud a distance of three miles if necessary. There is also an air pump, a bilge pump and other accessories.

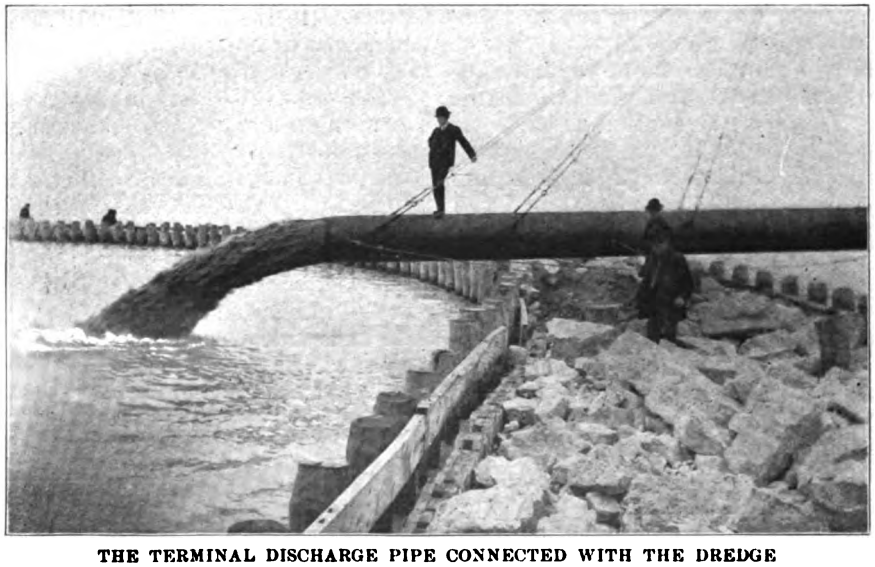
The vessel will accommodate from thirty-five to forty men, as the work will be carried on night and day when the weather will permit. There are two decks, the upper one having the pilot-house, from which the working of the dredge is controlled. On the lower deck are the dining-room, pantry, kitchen and supply room, these being placed on the

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THE NEW TIME AND MONEY SAVING DREDGE

At work in Lincoln Park, Chicago, it saves $200 per hour, besides a large expenditure of time



THE TERMINAL DISCHARGE PIPE CONNECTED WITH THE DREDGE

sides while the front part is occupied by the cutter engine and equipments. The sleeping rooms are mainly in the hold.

There are provided ten arc lights of 1,200-candle power, one hundred incandescent lights of 16-candle power and one projector searchlight of 3,000-candle power, the latter being used not only as an aid in the work but also to warn small boats from approaching too near the cutter, as the danger from the inflowing current caused by the suction pump is very great.

When the dredge is in use the ground

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is first loosened by means of the rotary cutter. Then loose sand, gravel and mud are drawn into the suction pipe by means of the suction pump. After passing through the pump this material is forced into the discharge pipe and thence into the floating discharge pipe, which carries it to the desired place. A terminal wooden pontoon controls the deposit.

The successful operation of this dredge will result in an immense saving of both time and expense to the commissioners of the park. The lowest contract price was 30 cents per cubic yard; the cost of the same with the dredge is less than 10 cents; one thousand cubic yards can be pumped in an hour, making the cost of one hour's work $100. The cost of the same amount of work by contract would be $300, thus leaving a gain of $200 per hour, in addition to an immense saving of time. When the work is completed the dredge can be sold for almost its cost price.

Mr. Simmons, president of the park board, after whom the dredge is named, and the other commissioners are to be congratulated upon the possession of this "Giant of the Lakes."

Cleaning the Goddess

By Crittenden Marriott

UNCLE SAM has just finished his quadrennial task of sprucing up the dome of the capitol at Washington and the "Goddess" on top of it, and the men he employed to do the work are glad that it is over. Never an easy task, it was worse than ever this year on account of the very trying weather and the number of thunderstorms that occurred. The job took nine tons of paint and two months' work of thirty-five men. It amounted to covering eight city blocks with two or three coats of paint.

Most of the famous domes of Europe are of stone and need cleaning, perhaps (though they never get it), but not painting. But Uncle Sam's pet dome is of iron and has to be given a coat of white lead once in so often to prevent the rain and the sun getting at it and rusting holes in it. Toward the beginning of April this year the customary lot of human flies were sent aloft to do the work. Every thin spot in the old paint was scraped clear down to the bright iron, covered with oil-soaked linen, and spread with two coats of a new elastic paint over that. Finally the whole thing was painted. It does not pay to take chances when there are nine million pounds of iron roof over a building that is crowded to the doors half a dozen months in the year with patriots chosen of the people.

Painting the dome is not an easy job,



THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

The original of the bronze statue on the capitol in Washington. Its height is 19 feet 6 inches. It was made in Rome by Thomas Crawford, the sculptor

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SUPPLYING PURE MILK TO THE POOR

The Straus milk depots in New York city, of which the illustration shows the one in Tompkins Square, were the pioneers in supplying pasteurized milk to the poor. The saving of infant lives in a single summer by this practical charity is very large

at the best. The top of the dome is something like an eighth of a mile above the ground, and the casual workman does not stop to think that a fall from that height could not hurt him any worse than one from a fifth of the distance. Logic is powerless in a case like this, and it seems incredible that men can move as freely around the outside of the dome, on footholds so narrow as to seem invisible, as coolly as if on solid ground. It is not so hard for the men who do the actual painting, as they usually have scaffoldings to protect them. It is the men who put up these scaffoldings who take chances.

The entire capitol dome is in four levels; first, there is the cupola and the statue on top of all; then comes the dome proper; then two levels of columns. All of this except the statue, including the columns themselves, is of iron.

The "Goddess" herself is some twenty feet high, and weighs nineteen thousand pounds. All the exposed parts of the figure, such as the face and hands, are of polished bronze, while the drapery is of sand-finished rough bronze. The nearest ordinary point of approach to her is some thirty feet below the base on which she stands. On this base was erected a scaffolding, each timber of which had to be hauled up to the top of the dome on the inside, and then poked out through a hole and again hauled to its place.

From this timbering the work of restoring the beauty of the "Goddess" was carried on. First she was washed from head to foot with water. She needed it, for she was covered with big scales of oxidized bronze and with dust and dirt in unbelievable quantities. Moreover she bore the marks of more than one hundred strokes of lightning which had made her a target since last she was cleaned. All seven of the tips of the lightning-rods which are placed upon her shoulders and in her crown were completely suffused and burned away and had to be restored. The work cost more than $400.

After the "Goddess" was painted, the rest of the work on the dome was easier. Over the surface of the dome proper run ridges, like meridians of longitude on the surface of a globe. These ridges diverge as they get lower; at the bottom they are about three feet apart; at the top they almost touch. Between them is fixed a movable ladder shaped to fit the curve of

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the dome and held off from touching it by supports at intervals. From this it is easy enough to paint all between two ridges; the hard part comes when it is necessary to move the ladder over between the next two.

Four men are required for this operation, two at the bottom, one at the top, and one in the middle. This last one sits astride one of the bosses in the roof, between the ridges, holding on only by his legs, reaches over to the ladder and lifts it (aided by the others), over on top of him. Then he worms himself out from under it and it is lashed into place again.

Toward the wind-up of the work this year, a thunderstorm caught the painters on the dome before they had time to run. All the loose lightning up on the hill played about the dome for a solid hour, while the painters, afraid to trust the ladders in the wind, clung to the iron gutter and prayed. Nobody was hurt or even shocked, but they felt "tingly" all over, and most of them were scared out of a week's growth.

A Strike in New Zealand

By James E. Le Rossignol

UNTIL recently a discussion of this subject would have been almost as absurd as a dissertation upon snakes in Ireland, for since the passage of the "Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act," in 1894, strikes have been most uncommon in New Zealand, and those that have occurred have been short-lived and quite insignificant in their industrial effects. Latterly, however, the working classes have become dissatisfied with the act, because, as they think, it has done little or nothing to improve their economic condition during the past six or eight years. In that time, it is frequently asserted, wages have risen less than 10 per cent, while the cost of living has gone up at least 30 per cent, so that the workers' real wages, as measured in purchasing power, are lower than they were before the Act.

Since the workers have come to a realization of this fact, much disappointment has been felt and many expressions of discontent have been heard, so that even a casual observer of the industrial weather could not fail to perceive signs of trouble and the mutterings that presage a coming storm. When the Hon. J. Ramsay Macdonald, a prominent labor member of the British House of Commons, visited New Zealand in November of last year, he told the workers that they had made a poor bargain in exchanging the right to strike for the questionable benefits of compulsory arbitration, and his statements were received without contradiction and with considerable applause.

About the same time the writer had a conversation with a labor leader in Wellington, who at first uttered the usual platitudes in favor of the arbitration act, but finally, becoming confidential, he said: "Between you and me and the door-post, I wish that the act were at the bottom of the sea."

At the beginning of the International Exhibition at Christchurch there was imminent danger of a strike among the seamen, who for years have been working for wages little higher than those that prevailed before the great maritime strike of 1890, which almost paralyzed business in all the Australasian colonies. On November 15, 1906, an interesting episode took place at Auckland, where, on account of the summary dismissal of certain employees, all the conductors and motormen of the Tramways Company, about two hundred in number, quit work in the middle of the afternoon and remained out until about 8 o'clock in the evening, when the company yielded to their demands, thus preventing what might have been a serious and prolonged strike.

Serious trouble, however, broke out on February 12, 1907, when 117 slaughtermen, working for two meat-freezing establishments near Wellington, went on strike to enforce their demands for higher wages and improved conditions in several other respects. The men asked, among other things, that their pay be increased from 20 shillings to 25 shillings per 100 sheep or lambs killed. An able-bodied man can kill as many as 80 sheep in a day, thus earning 16 shillings, or about $4, at the old rate, but the work is very irregular, and the strikers asserted that their earnings throughout the year did not average more than 2 pounds 10 shillings a week, or little more than the wages of unskilled labor.

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The strike occurred at the busiest time of the year, and the employers were compelled to compromise. At first they offered to refer the dispute to the Arbitration Court and to have the award apply retroactively. When this proposal was rejected, they offered 21 shillings, then 22 shillings and finally 23 shillings a hundred. The strikers accepted this, with other concessions, and resumed work on February 19.

But the trouble was by no means over, for the slaughtermen in other parts of the Colony, encouraged by the success of the Wellington strikers, demanded similar concessions, and strikes occurred at Pareroa, Gisborne, Longburn, Picton, Belfast, Islington, Ashburton, Invercargill and other places, the men in every case demanding 25 shillings a hundred for freezing sheep and lambs. The disputes in every case were settled on the basis of 23 shillings a hundred. The strikes came to an end on March 16, and serious damage to one of the leading industries of New Zealand was for the time averted.

The government found itself unable to prevent the strike, for it could not compel the men to work, but determined to enforce the law which makes strikers individually liable to a fine not exceeding £10, and the strikers were cited to appear before the Arbitration Court. In the case of the Wellington slaughtermen who began the trouble, the defendants were discharged on a technicality, on the ground that the award under which they were working had not been properly registered. In the other cases the court imposed upon each of the strikers a fine of £5, payable to the factory inspectors and collectible by ordinary civil process. This is the first time that the penal provisions of the arbitration act have been brought into requisition.

The general opinion in New Zealand seems to be that the arbitration act has practically broken down, because of the fact that it failed to prevent the strike, and because of the general dissatisfaction with it on the part of the working classes, who were formerly its chief defenders. Critics of the act, like Mr. John MacGregor, of Dunedin, have long prophesied its breakdown when subjected to any serious strain, and now reiterate their arguments against it.

A typical representative of the employers, Mr. W. G. Foster, manager of the Wellington Meat Export Company, says: "I think that so far as this crisis is concerned the act has proved absolutely valueless to the employer. While it has punitive effects which may be visited upon the employee, it has no machinery whatever for keeping a going industry upon the rails. The primary object of the act was to render strikes impossible. From what we have recently seen it is obvious that the act is entirely insufficient and it is difficult to see how it can be amended to give sufficient force to prevent such a catastrophe in the future."

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "Two substantial defects in the act are on the surface. One is that, although the court has been in existence twelve years, it has not yet formulated any principle to guide itself in fixing a minimum wage. The other and on the whole more serious defect is the delay in hearing cases."

It is surprising to find how few ardent friends the arbitration act has, and how many people are disposed to say, in view of the recent outcome, "I told you so." Yet many deprecate a return to the régime of strikes.

Mr. Reeves and the other fathers of compulsory arbitration desired to establish an ideal method of settling industrial disputes, but the laboring class, through whose support the act was passed, had no such idealism in mind. They supported the act because they thought that it would give them higher wages, shorter hours and other material benefits. During the early years of the Arbitration Court the decisions were almost invariably in favor of the workers, who were then most enthusiastic in its praise. Of late years they have gained little and have been loud in their complaints against the court, but particularly against the President, Justice Chapman. In consequence of these complaints, and because of the arduous work of the office, Justice Chapman resigned his post as President of the Arbitration Court and on January 10 of the present year the government appointed as his successor Mr. W. A. Sim, of Dunedin, from whom the workers expected great things. In these expectations they are quite likely to be disappointed. In November of last year the writer was present when Mr.

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MacGregor put the following question to a prominent labor leader: "Suppose that Mr. Sim is appointed and does no more for the workingmen than Justice Chapman has done, how long will the act last?" The answer was: "Not six months!" Already the workers are losing confidence in the new president and some suggest that the office be made elective, a proposal quite contrary to British and colonial precedent.

At the present time the public officials are the strongest supporters of the act and the employers are far more friendly to it than the workingmen, many of whom would be glad to see it repealed. At a meeting of the Wellington Trades and Labor Council on February 21 a resolution was passed, with only a single dissentient, expressing sympathy with the strikers and congratulating them on their victory. All the labor organizations sympathized with the strikers, and, while they did not actively engage in the strike, they did absolutely nothing to prevent it or to encourage an appeal to the Arbitration Court. Said one of their officials: "If the act breaks down, we start again stronger than before. The unions are all wealthy, and there would be the most gigantic industrial struggle that has ever taken place in the history of the colony." Without doubt Mr. MacGregor is right when he says: "The strength of the act lies in the good will of the unions and their leaders know that they can at any time reduce it to waste paper."

Italy's Marvelous Electric Line

By L. B. Ward

BETWEEN Milan and Genoa an electric railroad is to be built that will surpass anything of its kind in the world. This road is to be eighty-five miles in length and will be a mass of tunnels and bridges. To prevent accidents there will be no grade crossings along the line, and in order to carry out this idea 372 bridges and nineteen tunnels must be built. Every mile of the road for fifty-three miles will have an average of four bridges while the remaining thirty-two will average five. The most important and longest tunnel will be twelve miles in length and will require six years in its construction, at the end of which time the entire road will be completed. This tunnel will be constructed from ten simultaneous borings, being excavated from both ends, and in eight places along the line from above.

The cost of this road will be $47,000,000, averaging a cost of over $500,000 per mile. The track will be a double one, the trains being hauled by electric locomotives of 1,000 horse-power. These will be combined with baggage cars of forty-five tons weight, with two sets of trucks having four motor axles, each axle being of three hundred horse-power. The electric current of seventy-two thousand horse-power will be generated by water-power. With this force the road can be operated at the speed of about fifty-four miles an hour for the parts having a grade of eight feet per thousand, and at the speed of eighty miles an hour on the level.

The trains will consist of three cars, each car carrying an average of fifty persons, the total weight of the train being one hundred and sixty tons. The trains are to run from 4 o'clock in the morning till midnight. The express trains will run every two hours. The locals will run much oftener and will collect passengers from the smaller towns and take them to express stations farther along the line, where passengers can transfer. The express trains will make the trip from Milan to Genoa, and vice versa, in one and one-half hours; the locals will require two and one-half hours for the trip. In this way there will be twenty trains per day, with an average capacity of six thousand persons.

There will be from seventy to one hundred freight trains to run every twenty-four hours, and each will have a combination locomotive and baggage car of the same size and power as the passenger. Each train will pull thirty freight cars, weighing twenty-two tons apiece, including twelve tons of goods on each car, so that the train will pull a total of seven hundred tons. These freight trains will run at a speed of twenty miles an hour on the incline and thirty-five miles an hour on the level.

This line will be followed by others, as northern Italy's water-power is unsurpassed for transformation into electrical energy. The near future will see her mountain streams and torrents well harnessed and buckled down to work.

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BOOKS AND READING

The American Nation: A History*

By A. C. McLaughlin
PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FOR some years we have heard much of the difference between scientific and literary history. We have been led to believe that the chief desire of the scientific investigator is to search out the dullest details and to clothe them in the most unattractive language. On the other hand the literary historian is supposed to scorn mere truth and to flaunt simple accuracy, but to tell the story in most entertaining and convincing fashion. There have been ardent defenders of Froude, who tells what isn't true most charmingly, and advocates of Stubbs, who appears to regard entertainment and interest as little short of wickedness. Some of us have doubted the necessity of any such antithesis, although it is doubtless more difficult to write with a strict regard for facts and without the assumption of knowledge, when doubt is the only becoming state of mind, than to write ahead with easy assurance and to scorn skepticism as effeminacy. The volumes of the "American Nation" series go far to demolish the fictitious antithesis and to suggest that if accurate history based on a most critical examination of documents is not clearly and entertainingly written, the trouble is with the author who has scientific insight and industry but no artistic sense, and that on the other hand a brilliantly written book sparkling with fascinating misstatements can be called history only to distinguish it from sincere fiction. It would be too much to say that each one of these volumes is overpoweringly entertaining; one or two of them are dull, two or three more have no marks of literary genius. All, however, are written simply and clearly and nearly all show power in handling historical material and the artistic skill of the trained craftsman. In this series we have for the first time a long and comprehensive history of America, at once accurate, readable and strong; it is the work of men who claim to be scientific historians and who believe that the general reader is entitled to a well-written and interesting account of what really happened — as Ranke used to say, "*was eigentlich gewesen war.*"

This undertaking should attract the attention of any one interested in the development of higher education. Even those who have had some opportunity for judgment have at times seriously questioned the value of the graduate school in history and have looked with misgiving and dismay at the doctoral theses which pour every year from the universities of the land, heavy treatises dealing with obscure points of our national history and treating exhaustively matters that appear infinitely removed from all healthy human concern. It has sometimes been supposed that the college professors consider these doctoral emanations as the ideal of historical construction and as quite the proper thing for the drawing-room table or for light summer reading. But this series shows first, that the university professors know themselves what good, telling English is and know how to bring out the real meaning and interest of facts; and it shows in the next place that the doctoral dissertation has its functions. The dissertation is for the scholar, not for the layman, and certainly not for the seeker after light entertainment. The volumes of this series are largely founded on hundreds of monographs, which are hopelessly dreary and dry, but are the work of tireless and ambitious young investigators who have learned under competent instruction to be critical, painstaking, accurate, unprejudiced and clear-headed. Without the graduate schools and without the

* The American Nation: a History. From original sources by associated scholars; edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History in Harvard University. New York: Harper Brothers.

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wearying monograph we could have no general history built on broad and generous lines, at once interesting, truthful and deep

On the whole these volumes constitute a somewhat impressive exhibit of American scholarship, and of the development of university education in the last twenty-five years. They are the work of the newer school of historical writers — though one might not now venture to call them the younger school — most of whom are professors teaching American history in universities, where a generation ago there was little history of any kind in the curriculum, and where such as there was found its place as a late elective by the side of the pious principles of ethics and the stern mandates of formal logic. About thirty years ago history began to find its way downward into the curriculum; young graduates went to Germany to study under the masters of historical research; and serious investigation into American history by hundreds of eager spirits resulted. The volumes of the "American Nation" and the monographic material on which they so much rely are a fitting exhibit of twenty-five years of enthusiastic study and are, as I have suggested, perhaps quite as interesting to the student of education as to the reader of history.

This seems to be the day of coöperative histories; they are appearing for every country on every hand, an interesting indication that the historians feel that the time has come to gather in the products of a generation of toil and also that no one man, unless he be a Gibbon, can really write authoritatively and convincingly over a wide area of human history. Such works have the inevitable defects of their qualities; but it is quite apparent that in the case of the "American Nation" the editor, Professor Hart, has shown real skill in dividing the field, in managing and guiding his collaborators, and in attending to annoying details. The consequence is that the history approaches unity in general method of treatment and there is little of the trying repetition and contradiction that appear characteristic of coöperative undertakings. The series now nearly completed is to contain twenty-six volumes of text, one index volume and an atlas.

Poetry and Verse

Selected Poems of Percy Bysshe Shelley. Edited with introduction and notes by George Herbert Clarke, M.A. Pp. lxxi, 266. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents net.

The high standard of the Riverside Literature Series is well maintained in this admirable edition of Shelley. Containing all that is best of the poet's work, it is adequate to any ordinary school or college study. The biography by Mr. Clarke, based, of course, upon the great work of Dowden, is well written and more interesting than it is usually possible to make such summaries. The notes are sufficient to elucidate and illustrate the text.

The Poems of Edgar Allen Poe. Collected and edited with a critical introduction and notes by Edmund Clarence Stedman and George Edward Woodberry. New York: Duffield & Co. Pp. xxxv, 237. $1.00.

This important edition of Poe's poems will at once become indispensable to those who do not possess the earlier edition. Its editors esteem justly the genius of America's greatest lyrical writer, while deprecating both extremes of current opinion concerning him. The volume contains, besides a critical text of the poems, a bibliography, Poe's own notes, and a complete list of variant readings. As the poet was constantly altering his works, these variant readings are important for all students of his mind and methods.

Three new volumes in the Rubric Series of Duffield & Co. are the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam, "The Canticle of the Sun" of St. Francis of Assisi, and Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address and First and Second Inaugural Addresses" (60 cents each). With their leaf and flower borders in red, the pages of these booklets are attractive to the eye, and furnish an appropriate setting for literary classics.

A charming little two-volume set of humorous selections, "A Book of American Humor: Prose and Verse," is just out (Duffield & Co.). While the older writers are represented, most of the sketches and verses are by such men as Burgess, Foss, Loomis, Rice, Stanton, Ade, Dunne, Hobart and other favorites of the day. Portraits of many of these illustrate the volumes. The collection will chase away many a fit of the blues for readers who keep it within easy reach.

Religion

The New Theology. By R. J. Campbell. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. ix, 258. $1.50 net.

No recent theological book has been more thoroughly discussed than this of the pastor of the City Temple. While much of it has already appeared as sermons, the book as it stands is a compact and unified study in theology. More than that, it is a courageous study. Dr. Campbell has occasionally said things which one could wish he had not said; but the book does not deserve the rather flippant criticism to which it

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has been exposed from men who do not agree with its positions. There are, of course, plenty of criticisms to be brought against Dr. Campbell's position, but at least this much must be said: Many men who regard themselves as ethical monists and believers in the immanence of God, forget their philosophy the moment they come to actual theological construction; Dr. Campbell has dared face the consequences of his philosophical position. He believes in divine immanence. He is a monist; and from this point of view he moves straight forward to discuss the various Christian doctrines. It is not necessary to agree with him in order to appreciate the sincerity of his efforts. More than that, unless we greatly mistake, his book represents a tendency in modern theological thinking that sooner or later will have to be squarely faced. The doctrine of divine immanence can not be laughed out of court. Neither can it be at the same time held and discredited. For our part we advise a careful reading of this stimulating, if not always technically correct, piece of theological thinking.

A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Gospel According to St. Matthew. International Critical Commentary. By William C. Allen. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. cvi, 338. $3.

Every student of the New Testament will welcome this most recent addition to the great series of commentaries to which it belongs. The volume has an admirable introduction, which is particularly strong in its treatment of the synoptic problem. It need hardly be said that the author realizes the complications of this problem although holding in general to the current two-source hypothesis. He believes that the present Gospel of Luke has been to some extent affected by the present Gospel of Matthew; but he rejects the idea that Matthew and Luke had a second source parallel with our present Mark. The introduction also discusses briefly, but very intelligibly, the theology of the Gospel, in which it is interesting to notice that he holds that the term "son of man" is equivalent to *the* MAN, and was fitted to perform messianic functions. The author claims that the book was written a few years before or after 70 A.D. The Commentary itself is compact and scholarly. It is, however, more interested in parallelisms than it is in explanations. Probably this is unavoidable, however, for when opportunity offers the author is perfectly ready to discuss serious exegetical questions, as, for example, the saying of Jesus about the keys.

Christianity and the Social Crisis. By Walter Rauschenbusch. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. xv, 428. $1.75.

This volume by Professor Rauschenbusch is one that should appeal to every thoughtful man. In it he discusses the entire relation of Christianity to the present social crisis. His point of view is that of the Christian socialist. His style is incisive; he is both wise and fearless, and his positions are those which the ordinary church member will dislike to admit to be true. Particularly valuable is the voluminous discussion of the insincerity of certain types of Christian business men, and the neglect with which the Church confronts the appalling situation of the toilers in certain branches of industry. At the same time, the volume is something more than an alarm; it points the way to a larger sympathy and more complete presentation of the social content of a real Christianity.

Fiction and Juveniles

Francis Lynde, in his "Empire Builders" (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50), tells a story that is brim full of energy. It records the difficulties which a young engineer had in inducing a railroad president to put through a branch of his road, and at the same time let him marry his daughter. Of course, the engineer succeeds in both his efforts, but he incidentally had some experiences which make the reader forget everything else. The book is full of that spirit of enterprise and courage which we have come to associate with our western world, particularly with men who build western railroads.

A plantation romance of the period following the era of reconstruction is the latest production of George Cary Eggleston, and is illustrated by Herman Heyer. From a song sung by one of its heroines the book takes its name, "Love is the Sum of it All" (Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Co., $1.50). It is a double love story, guilty of some extravagancies of speech and description. Incidentally, the subjects of the education and the future of the negro are discussed, with consideration of the difficulties involved.

"Bud," by Neil Munro (Harper's, $1.50), is a most refreshing study in contrasts. Bud is a little girl, who is transported from Chicago to a small village in Scotland. Both she and her new neighbors find each other interesting; so does the reader. The book is full of real humor, bordered always by just as real pathos, and is a welcome and unconventional addition to our Scottish library.

A thrilling story for boys is told by Charles Edward Rich under the title "A Voyage with Captain Dynamite" (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1). By an accident three boys out on a sailboat are carried away from home in a steamship bound on a filibustering expedition to Cuba, where they meet with other exciting adventures. All ends happily, however, although the issue more than once seems doubtful.

"The Phillips' Exeter Series," published by Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Company ($1.25 each), receives its yearly addition from the pen of Albertus T. Dudley, under the title of "The Great Year." Like its predecessors it is a healthy story, full of life and "go." The same publishers issue three other juveniles. "Randy's Prince" ($1), by Amy Brooks, closes the Randy Series. The young folks who have read the other volumes will find this last one equally deserving of their attention, and will perhaps think it the best of all. Nina Rhoades, the author of the "Brick House Books," has given her new book the name of "Marion's Vacation" ($1.25). It is a good story for girls somewhat older than those for whom the earlier volumes were written. Both these juveniles are attractively illustrated.

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THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH

United States

Casualties.— August 15.— Old Orchard, Maine, practically destroyed by fire. Loss nearly $1,000,000.

—August 30.— Seventeen persons killed and seventy-six injured in a head-on collision on interurban line near Charleston, Ill

— September 5.— Fifteen persons killed and a score injured in a hotel fire at Shelton, near Tacoma.

— September 6.— Twelve persons killed and twelve injured in a wreck on the Rock Island railroad, near Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Arctic Expedition.—September 13.—Airship America made trial trip, but encountered storm and descended on glacier. Wellman postponed trip till 1908.

Deaths.— August 12.— Robert A. Pinkerton, head of Pinkerton's detective agency.

— August 30.— Richard Mansfield, actor, aged fifty . . . John J. Williams, Archbishop of the Metropolitan Province of New England, and dean of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States; aged eighty-five.

Eddy.— August 21.—The suit in equity brought against Calvin S. Frye and others for an accounting of the property of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, head of the Christian Science church, dismissed.

Education.— September 11.— Yale University notified of bequest of $400,000 from Archibald Henry Blount, of Orleton, England.

Labor.— August 16.— S. J. Small, president of the International Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, ordered a general strike of telegraphers "not working under a union agreement."

Land Frauds.— August 19.— John A. Benson, a wealthy real estate dealer of San Francisco, and operator for the firm of Benson & Hyde, was convicted of defrauding the government of forest lands.

— September 1.— United States District Judge De Haven sentenced John A. Benson and E. B. Perrin to ten years imprisonment in the Alameda County jail, and to pay a fine of $1,000 each.

— September 4.— United States Senator William E. Borah served with indictment for conspiracy to secure, by fraud, timber lands in Idaho. Frank Martin, ex-attorney general, of Idaho, and several others also served with similar indictments.

Municipal.—August 19.— The Supreme Court of California sustained the legality of the removal of Mayor Schmitz and the appointment of Mayor Taylor.

— September 4.— Louis Glass, vice-president and former general manager of the Pacific Telephone Co., in San Francisco, sentenced to serve five years in St. Quentin prison for bribery.

Negro Disfranchisement.— August 14.— By a vote of 159 to 16, the lower house of the Georgia general assembly passed the bill to disfranchise the negroes, which had been previously passed by the Senate.

Race War.— September 5.— Race hatred of the East Indians employed in the mills and factories in Bellingham, Washington, resulted in a riot in which several Hindus were badly injured. Some 400 were guarded by the police in the jail and city hall, and 750 others fled to Canada.

Railroads.— August 23.— The Southern Railway rejected the proposal of Governor Glenn for a suspension of the present hearing in the North Carolina rate case until the question of the jurisdiction of Judge Pritchard, of the United States Circuit Court, be determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

— August 27.—Judge Pritchard, of the United States Circuit Court, rendered an opinion declaring that the federal court has jurisdiction in the case of the Southern Railway against the corporation commission and the attorney-general of North Carolina.

Trusts.— September 5.— The International Harvester Company of Wisconsin pleaded guilty of a violation of the Texas anti-trust laws and paid a fine of $35,000, assessed by the court. It also agreed to a perpetual injunction against operating in Texas.

Venezuela

Asphalt Company.— August 14.— The Civil court of first instance at Caracas imposed a fine of $5,000,000 on the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company for having extended assistance to the Matos revolution against President Castro.

Central America

Peace Conference.— The Central American republics accepted the invitation of Presidents Roosevelt and Diaz to hold a conference in Washington next year to arrange for permanent peace between the republics, and agreed that the said presidents should act as arbitrators in all difficulties pending the signing of a peace treaty.

British Empire

Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.—August 20.— The House of Lords passed to second reading this bill by a vote of 111 to 79.

—August 26.— The House of Lords finally passed the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister by a vote of 98 to 54.

Fisheries.— August 20.— The proposition of the United States to submit the Newfoundland fisheries dispute to arbitration at The Hague, accepted.

Ireland.— August 27.— The Irish evicted tenants' bill passed both houses of Parliament in an emasculated form.

Canada

Casualty.— August 29.— Seventy-nine men drowned in a collapse of a section of the new bridge across the St. Lawrence river, five miles below Quebec.

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Race Conflict. — September 7. — Over fifty Japanese and Chinese stores in Vancouver, B. C., wrecked by a white mob. Two Orientals injured.

New Zealand

Parliament.— August 20.— The legislative council unanimously rejected the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives providing for the election of an upper house, to which women electors were to be eligible.

Name.— September 11.— The colony to be called the "Dominion of New Zealand" by British official proclamation.

France

Labor.— September 1.— Owing to labor troubles the Haviland factories at Limoges were closed and 15,000 men locked out.

French Indo-China

Annam.— September 4.— The deposed King, Thanh Thai, abdicated in favor of his eight-year-old son, who now rules with the aid of the regency, consisting of the council of ministers.

Belgium

Labor.— September 4.— Striking dock laborers terrorized the city of Antwerp. Valuable property destroyed at the docks. Streets filled with rioters who were frequently in conflict with police. Militia called out. A large timber yard sprinkled with petroleum and set on fire. British business firms appealed for protection to the British consul-general.

Netherlands

The Hague Conference.— August 17.— The conference unanimously approved the British resolution regarding the limitation of military burdens. The proposition to prohibit the throwing of explosives from balloons approved by twenty-nine yeas, eight voting nay, and seven not voting. Prohibiting the bombardment of undefended towns, unanimously approved, though seven delegations made reservations.

September 3.— The committee of examination adopted the American proposal for the collection of contractual debts.

September 5.— The examining committee approved the American proposition for a permanent international high court of justice, excepting the plan for allotting the judges.

Zionist Congress.— August 14.— The eighth international Zionist Congress opened at The Hague. [See Events.]

German Empire

Death.— August 15.— Joseph Joachim, violinist and music director, aged 76.

Socialist Congress.— August 18.— The International Socialist Congress opened at Stuttgart, with 886 delegates.

—August 24.— The congress passed almost unanimously a motion against armaments for conquest and imperialism.

Norway

Death. — September 4. — Edward Hagerup Grieg, musical composer, aged 64.

Russian Empire

Douma Election.—August 20.—The first preliminary election showed a majority for the Liberals.

Jewish Massacre.— September 2.— An attack in Odessa upon the Jews by the Black Hundreds, by which three were killed and fifty or sixty wounded.

— September 3.— The grain bourse in Odessa was closed and the bankers threatened to suspend financial transactions as a protest against anti-semitic outrages. A deputation of exporters demanded that the governor-general take action against the rioters or they would leave Russia.

Persia

Assassination. — September 1. — Mirza Ali Assghar Khan, the premier and minister of the interior, was shot and killed as he was leaving the national council in Teheran.

Morocco

Revolt.— August 16.— Mulai Hafig, brother of the Sultan, proclaimed Sultan in the Mosque at Morocco City. The Kabyles surrounding Casablanca. The town completely under control of the French and Spanish authorities. Only 5,000 people remain in Casablanca.

— August 19.— After a four hours' battle the tribesmen, aided by soldiers in the uniform of the Moorish army, defeated by the French.

— August 22.—Government troops, under the command of El Merani, uncle of the Sultan, defeated by the Kmass tribesmen.

— August 27.— Sharp engagements between the French and the Moors resulted in heavy loss for the latter.

— August 30.— All the foreign residents except the American missionaries left Fez for Tangiers.

— September 3.— The Tazzi brothers, to whom is attributed the control of the Sultan and the ruin of the empire, were assassinated; also Abdelkrim Ben Sliman, the Moroccan foreign minister, and Ganam, the Sultan's second representative at Tangier. The American missionaries, Messrs. Clinton, Reed and Enyert, forced to leave Fez. A large force of Moors defeated by the French at Casablanca.

Raisuli.— August 14.— Kaid Sir Harry MacLean was not released as reported. Raisuli sent letter to British Legation threatening if terms not complied with, to remove MacLean to an inaccessible place.

— August 23.— Raisuli defeated the troops sent by the Sultan for the release of Kaid MacLean.

— September 8.— The British Legation at Tangier received by courier the "ultimate" terms on which Raisuli will release MacLean: British protection for himself, his appointment as Basha of the district from Tetuan to Larache, and an indemnity.

Japan

Floods.— September 4.— Damage done by recent floods in Tokyo reported; 348 persons killed, 70 injured, 173 missing; buildings destroyed, 1,337.

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THE SPIRIT OF THE MONTH

ROUGH SPORT

The Shooting Season Opens for Deer, Moose, and Hunters

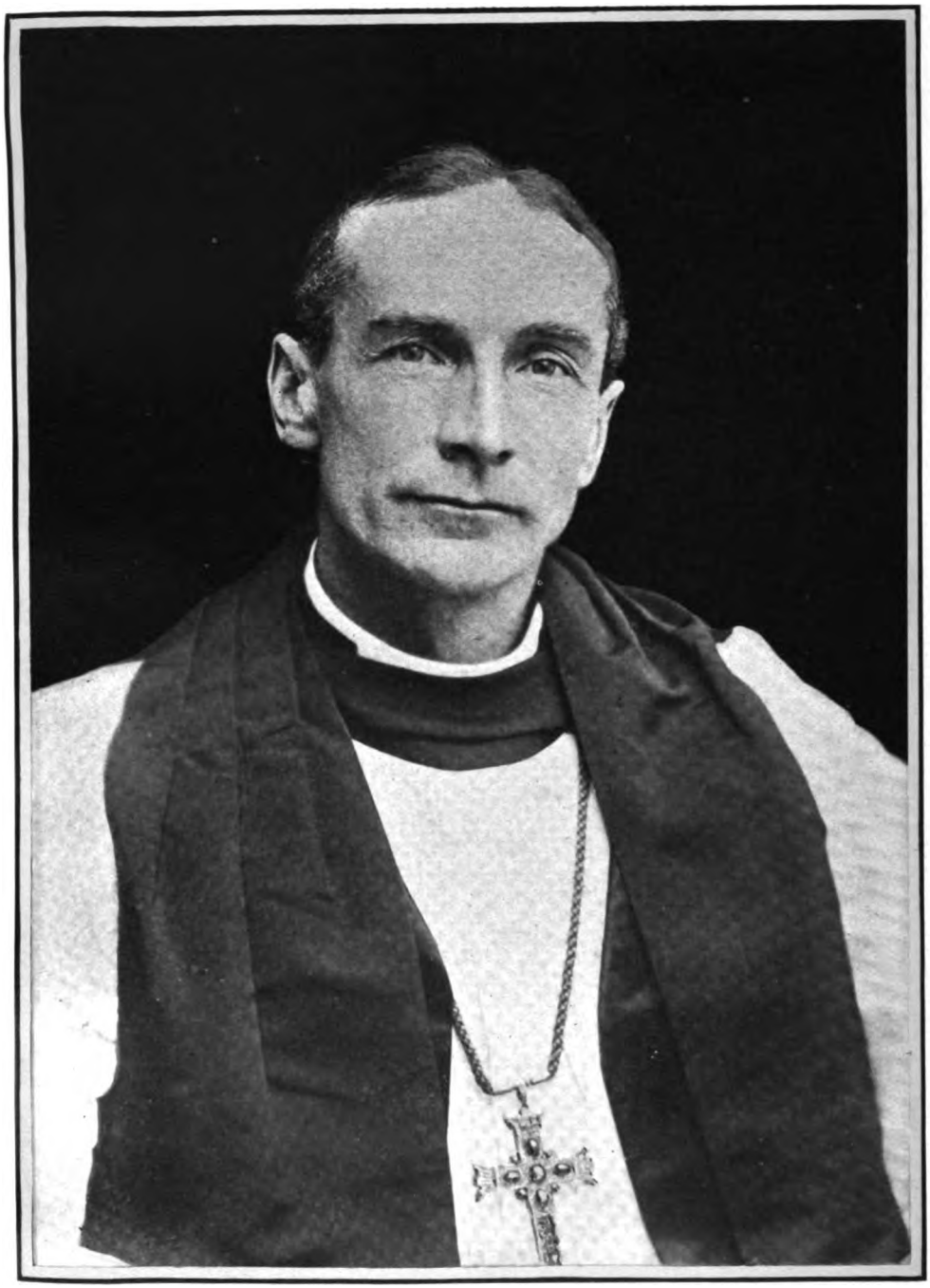
Enthusiasts Lament the Effeminacy of Denatured Football

Cocktails End the Ecclesiastical Ambition of Mr. Fairbanks

The Middle West Seeks its Lost Rivers

The President Pursues Bears, Land-grabbers and River Captains from Keokuk to the Gulf

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ARTHUR FOLEY WINNINGTON INGRAM, BISHOP OF LONDON

Who has come to this country for the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Episcopal church in America, and who has won further honors by beating President Roosevelt at tennis

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The World To-Day

VOLUME XIII NOVEMBER, 1907 NUMBER 5

Give Us Back Our Rivers!

CIVILIZATION, like Moses, got its first start on water. Until recent times there never was a nation that did not paddle or sail its way into history. Look in your general histories to find the proof.

The United States was born of water. It was easier to get to New Orleans from Montreal by way of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi than over land.

In those early days rivers were thoroughfares. They continued to be thoroughfares until the middle of the last century.

Now they are used mostly for sewerage and drinking water.

* * *

There are a few cities in the United States that have been bright enough to maintain river commerce. Among them is New York.

Thanks to the Hudson and to the Erie Canal, New York is a river port as well as a railway terminal. It has a monopoly worth keeping. Is it any wonder that New York financiers and statesmen are not keen to push projects for a waterway through the Great Lakes to the Gulf?

* * *

Nature meant the commerce of the center of the continent to drain southward. But how can Nature hope to compete with a power that bridges over or tunnels under her rivers?

Yet sooner or later Nature knows that human nature will come to

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its senses. It takes no great genius to discover that the Ohio, Tennessee, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, and the Arkansas might very easily be joined by canal with the Great Lakes.

Nature gave the rivers; Chicago has dug the canal. Make them all navigable!

They are raw material ready for a transportation system which will make the Nile look like a strip of litmus paper.

* * *

The rivers themselves seem anxious to work. Not having farm products to transport they are transporting farms.

There is a good deal of agricultural land of Missouri and Illinois, not to mention half a dozen other states, to be seen in the Gulf of Mexico.

Dig up a few sand bars, build a few levees, and blow up a few dams, and the rivers will be sobered. Then the region between the Alleghenies and the Rockies, the Gulf of Mexico and the North Pole can get its goods to market without worrying about the shortage of freight cars.

* * *

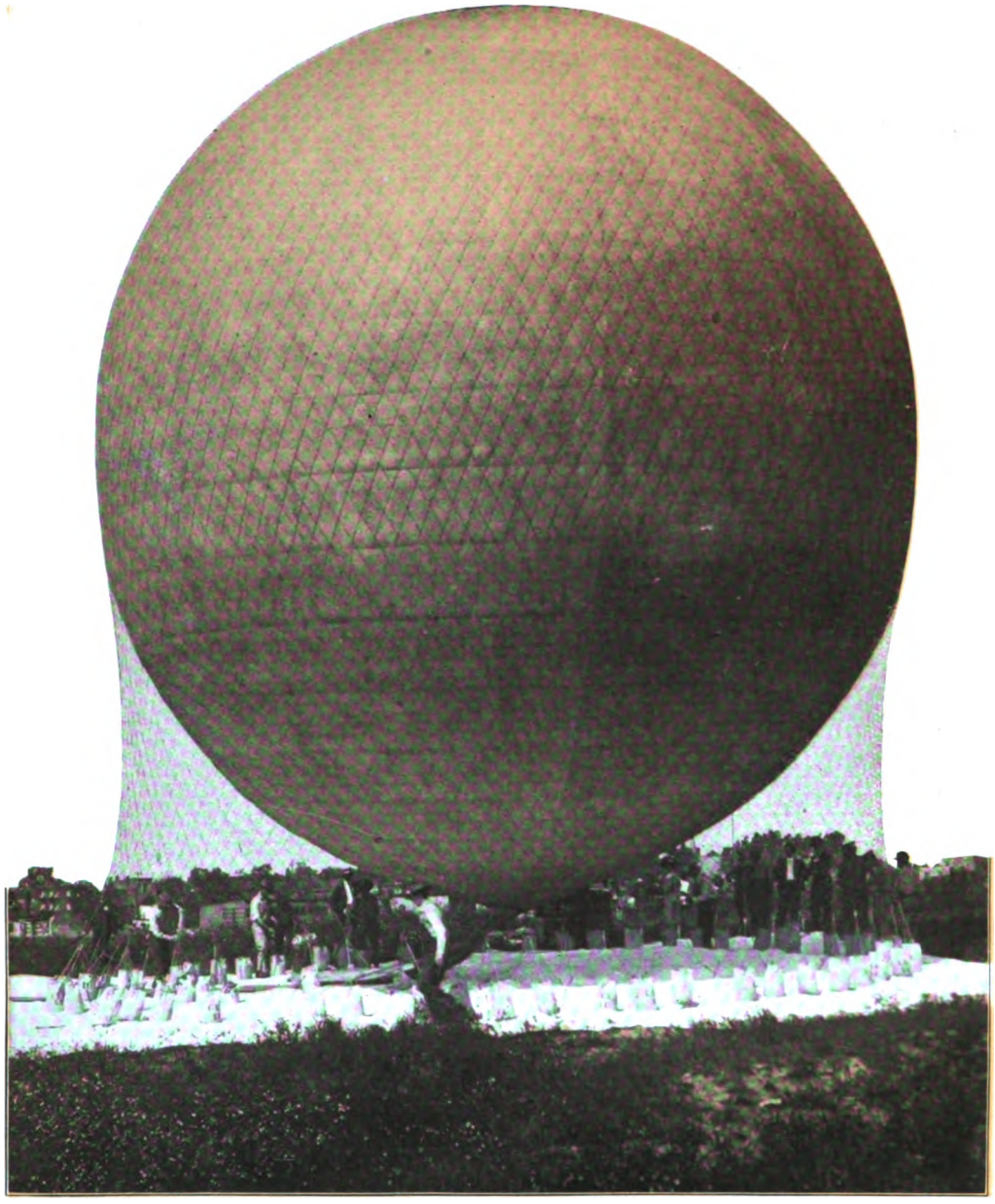
If it is for the interest of the country that we should have harbors on the Pacific and the Atlantic, it is just as necessary that there should be wharves and lighthouses and 14-foot channels on the big rivers.

The Middle West does not begrudge the money spent to make harbors at Wiscasset and Seattle, but it wants to see ocean steamers at its docks. Memphis and St. Louis and Keokuk and Chicago and Duluth, and every other river and lake town, want to be seaports.

When that time comes—and unless all signs fail it will not be long in coming—the railroads will not be poorer, but America will be a good deal richer. Wheat will not rot in piles waiting for overtaxed factories to build freight cars and engines; and the dangers from brittle steel rails can be forgotten in the excitement of steamboat races a thousand miles long.

And, since every prophecy of good must nowadays be reducible to dollars, water in the rivers will pay better dividends than water in stock.

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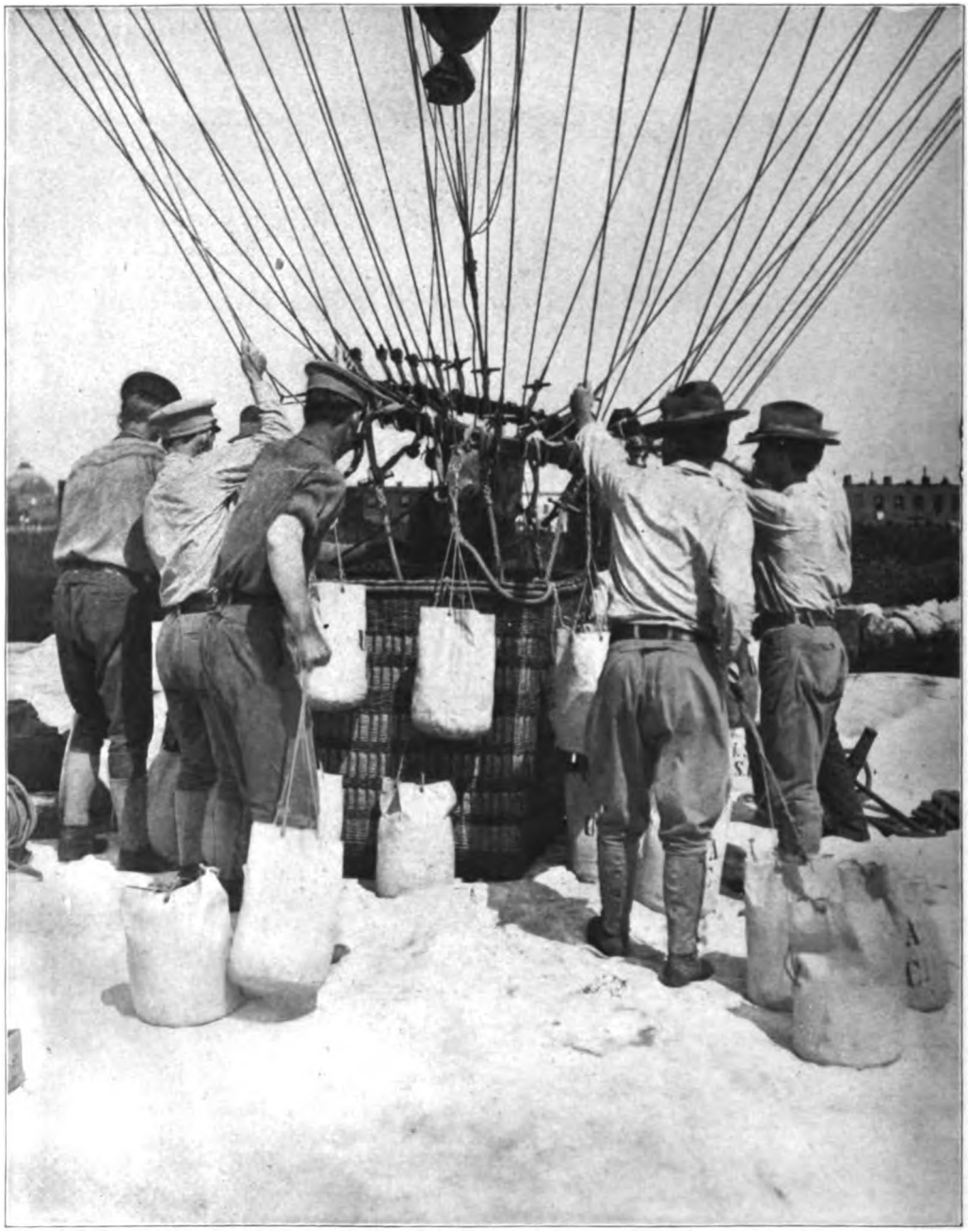
THE FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY BALLOON CORPS
The balloon has just been inflated

CARRYING WAR INTO THE AIR

This group of balloon pictures is from Stereographs, copyrighted, 1907, by Underwood & Underwood, New York

The United States Army is now planning for aerial navigation, but before our soldiers can operate airships they must be thoroughly trained. Mr. Leo Stevens has been selected to instruct a body of men in the elements of aerial navigation. Ten men from the Signal

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MAKING THE BASKET FAST TO THE NET
And putting the sandbags in place

Corps stationed at Fort Meyer near Washington are the members of this novel class. The first experiment and ascension was made in Washington on September 20. The balloon attained an altitude of four thousand feet. Although the trip was without incident it is considered important from the fact that the ten men managed all the preliminaries with only a

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READY FOR THE ASCENSION
Captain C. de F. Chandler and Mr. J. C. McCoy in the basket

few days' instruction. They will now be ready to train others and special effort will be made to rush the work so that shortly the United States will be on a footing with other nations in aerial navigation.

Congress will be asked to appropriate $500,000 for the purpose of perfecting this work.

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EVENTS OF THE MONTH

Foreign Affairs

Significant Acts of the Hague Conference

Peace, like its sister virtues, is of slow growth. This seems to be the one outstanding lesson of The Hague Conference. Theoretically, many of its members seem to have grasped the real ideas of international comity. Practically every proposal looking toward definite action ran a gauntlet of militarism which, with the exception of two instances, left it quite mutilated. Two great principles, however, the conference seems to have settled upon. The first is to the effect that in war there shall be no bombarding of unprotected towns; and the second is a practical recognition of the Drago Doctrine, that contractural debts shall not be collected by force. A third proposition establishing a general treaty between the nations, in which certain matters are excluded from the causes of war, passed the committee on arbitration by a vote of thirty to eight. In the minority, however, were Germany, Austria, Belgium and the Balkan States. This vote was itself hopeful, but in the plenary council the decision could amount to nothing beyond moral influence, as plenary decisions must be unanimous. Compulsory arbitration based thus on the general world treaty is the American proposal. Germany, on the other hand, advocates separate treaties between the nations like that between Italy and the Argentine Republic.

As to Neutrals

Formal declaration of war must henceforth be given before hostilities are begun, but the conference failed to make any limitation as to how long in advance of the beginning of hostilities such declaration must be made. The neutral powers must also be notified of the existence of a state of war, but the effect of this declaration is largely nullified by a clause saying that the neutral powers can not protest against a possible lack of such notice if their knowledge of the existence of a state of war can be proved. The territory of neutral states was declared inviolable, but while belligerents may not establish wireless or telegraph stations in such territory, they may use means of communication belonging to neutrals. Several minor regulations relating to maritime warfare were also adopted.

The Conference Still Subservient to Russia

A notable feature of the conference during the past month was the success of the president, M. Nelidoff, in defeating the purpose to make it a permanent and automatic institution. After discussion and recommendation by the heads of the delegations, the proposal of the resolution was left by courtesy to the representative of Russia. As proposed by him and adopted by the conference, it simply called for the convening of a third conference and did not include any provision for regular and automatic meetings as included in the American proposition. The significance of the omission was apparently not recognized until later when Doctor Beldiman, the Roumanian delegate, called attention to the fact that no one had been named as convoker of the next conference and said it was thereby understood that it was left to Emperor Nicholas to do so. It is gratifying to note that while Russia thus nullified this American proposition, several other proposals made by the delegates from the United States carried the peace idea one step further than it has hitherto gone. America after all, in point of moral influence, won the greatest distinction at The Hague.

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Arbitration Treaties and Agreements

An article in THE WORLD TO-DAY for October gave evidence of the immense immigration of Italians into South America. In face of this situation it is not surprising to learn that an arbitration treaty between Italy and Argentina has just been signed at The Hague. Both countries have agreed to submit to arbitration all matters in dispute that can not be settled without recourse to war, excepting only such as relate to the constitutional provisions of either country, but even the determining whether the question involved is so related, is to be submitted to arbitration. The agreement provides that each country shall choose an arbitrator, preferably selecting them from the members of The Hague court, and these two shall choose the third arbitrator. In case of disagreement the parties are to ask a third power, and should there be further disagreement, the ruler of Holland shall be final referee. Another treaty concluded at The Hague is one between Italy and Mexico, the arbitrators in this case also to be chosen by the parties to the agreement, instead of referring the disputed question to The Hague court.

The Anglo-Russian Treaty

The text of the Anglo-Russian Convention, signed in St. Petersburg September 23, 1907, has since been made public. It governs the relations of the two countries with regard to Tibet, Afghanistan and Persia. Both will abstain from interference with the first-named, will respect its territorial integrity and the rights of the Chinese government in any questions in which they may have concern, except in so far as direct commercial relations are provided for in the Anglo-Tibetan Convention of 1904 and confirmed by the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1906. Russia agrees to have political relations with Afghanistan only through Great Britain, and to refrain from all commercial undertakings there. In Persia political and commercial concessions in the northern provinces are assigned to Russia and similar privileges in the east and southeast to Great Britain. Russia thus relinquishes her desire for an ice-free harbor at Bander Abbas, on the Persian Gulf. In the event of a failure on the part of the Persian government to pay interest on its foreign loans, both England and Russia may assume control of the revenue sources in the districts thus assigned to them for trade development. By the provisions of this treaty Great Britain is practically relieved of the danger of invasion of India by Russia.

Peace in Morocco

From the daily press dispatches the acceptance by the tribesmen in Morocco of the terms of peace proposed by General Drude, commander of the French forces in that country, appears to have been a somewhat sudden conclusion on their part. Only the day previous to the announcement, the truce for consideration of peace was broken, and hostilities resumed. Doubtless the tribesmen realized that it was an unequal contest, especially on account of their lack of ammunition. The terms of peace provide for the dispersion of armed bodies and the arrest and imprisonment of any native found in possession of arms or munitions of war within ten miles of Casablanca; the authors of the massacre on July 30 to be surrendered and their goods seized and sold, irrespective of the indemnity which is to be paid and the amount of which is to be fixed by the Moroccan government. The Chaouias tribesmen who are considered responsible for the attacks on Europeans and the pillage at Casablanca must pay a special indemnity of $100,000, assessable among the tribes. This sum will be exclusively devoted to the improvement of the port of Casablanca. As a guarantee of the fulfillment of these terms, hostages have been given in the persons of two of the chief men from each of the seven tribes.

Release of Sir Harry MacLean

The bandit Raisuli has also been brought to terms, although he makes his own conditions for the release of his prisoner, Kaid Sir Harry MacLean. These conditions, however, have been moderated. The British government promises protection for himself and family, and will advance the amount of the ransom, $150,000, guaranteed by Sultan Abd el-Aziz. The settlement of these outstanding difficulties in Morocco by no means

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Photograph by the National Press Association.

THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION AUTHORIZED BY THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS

From left to right: Senator A. C. Latimer, S. C.; W. R. Wheeler, Cal.; Senator H. C. Lodge, Mass.; Prof. J. W. Jenks, Cornell University; Senator W. P. Dillingham, Ver., Chairman; Morton E. Crane, Mass., Secretary; Representative William S. Bennett, N. Y.; Walter W. Husband, Clerk of the Senate Committee; Representative B. F. Howell, N. J.; Representative J. L. Burnett, Ala.; Commissioner of Labor Chas. P. Neill.

Some members of the Commission have just returned from Europe, where they have been investigating the sources of immigration

solves all the problems arising in connection therewith. The whole country is in a state of unrest, with an incompetent ruler nominally at its head, whom no one obeys. Numerous grand viziers who are considering only their own pockets, and a population who are bitterly opposed to foreigners and are fanatical in the extreme, with Raisuli and the tribesmen continually at war with one another, constitute conditions exceedingly difficult to control.

A Building for the Pan-American Bureau

Closer relations between the United States and the republics of South and Central America have for some years been efficiently promoted by the International Bureau of American Republics, or so-called "Pan-American Bureau." The Bureau is an international and independent organization, subordinate to no department of the United States government, and maintained by the joint contributions, based on population, of the twenty-one American governments. Its affairs are under the administration of a director who is elected by the governing board of the Bureau, consisting of the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the Latin-American governments, presided over by the Secretary of State of the United States. The present director is John Barrett, former United States Minister to Colombia, Panama, Argentina and Siam. The new building of the Bureau will serve as the international headquarters or offices of twenty-one different American nations. The cost of this structure, when it is fully completed, will be nearly $1,000,000, of which Mr. Andrew Carnegie contributed $750,000, and the different American nations approximately $250,000. The design here shown

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THE NEW BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT WASHINGTON

has been approved by Secretary Root and John Barrett, the director, after having been originally selected from the largest architectural competition in the history of Washington, in which 130 leading North American architects entered. The winners in this contest were Albert Kelsey and Paul P. Cret, of Philadelphia.

The United States, Great Britain, and Newfoundland

Students of colonial problems will do well to study the difficulty which has arisen over the Newfoundland fisheries. In 1905 and 1906 Newfoundland passed acts intended to restrict foreign shipmasters from employing native labor, as well as otherwise limiting the rights of foreigners in Newfoundland fisheries. The United States has never conceded the rights of Newfoundland to a complete control of the fisheries, and the dispute has been under the consideration of the British and American governments. A temporary agreement has just been concluded between the United States and Great Britain to the effect that these restrictive acts of Newfoundland shall be lifted, and in return the United States government agrees that American fishing boats ship Newfoundlanders outside the three-mile limit; shall stop the use of purse seine nets, and shall not fish on Sundays. Although the final settlement is still awaited, Newfoundland does not take kindly the decision of the home government, for Great Britain has refused to uphold Newfoundland's contention that Americans can not fish in the bays and inlets, particularly in the Bay of Islands.

The Constitutional Question Involved

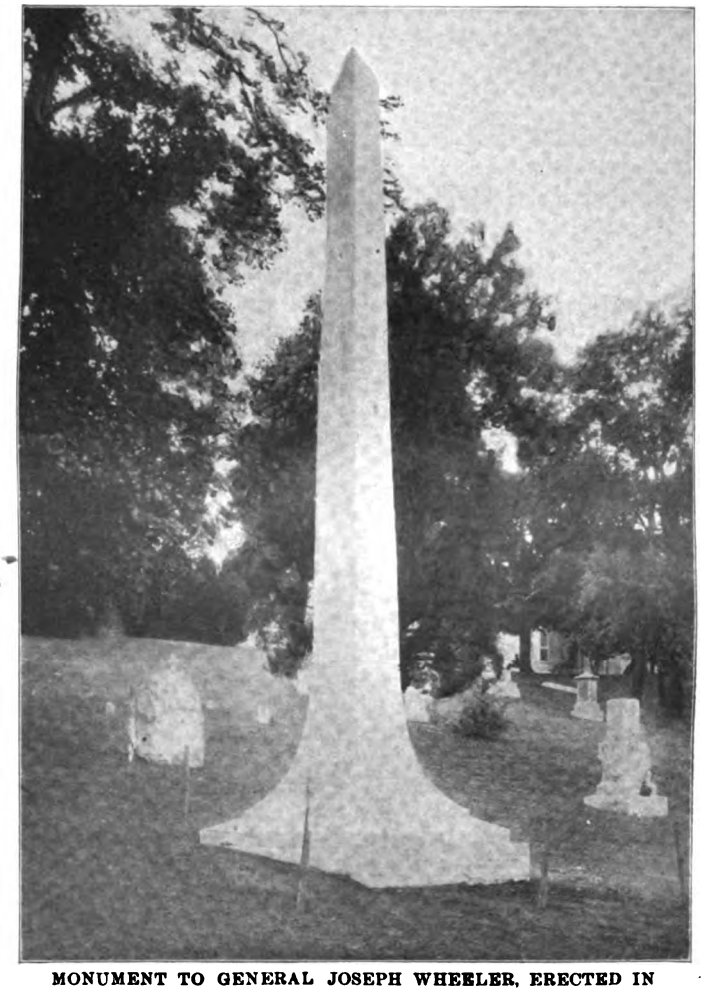
Just how a final settlement is to be reached is an enigma. Apparently not by arbitration, as the United States suggests, for Sir Robert Bond declares that the British government can not submit colonial statutes to arbitration. The British government has thereupon suspended several sections of the Newfoundland Foreign Fishing Vessels Act. Sir Robert, in his turn, declares that this decision is invalid because it attempts by royal prerogative to suspend colonial legislation. An economic question is therefore raised to constitutional importance for the British empire. Our readers will recall a somewhat similar situation when the British imperial government reached an agreement with the United States relative to the Alaskan boundary dispute. This thoroughly displeased Canadians. Now as then the question at issue involves the entire matter of the crown's relation to the foreign relations of Canada and the other over-sea members of the British empire.

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The Nation

Oriental Labor and Unrestricted Immigration

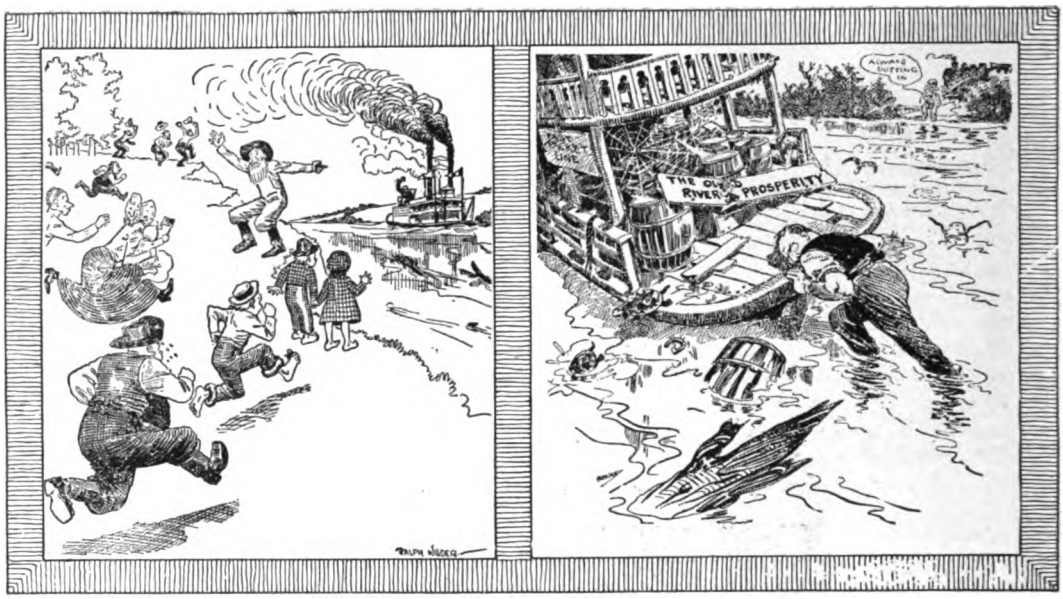
In another column we give an account of the recent disorders in Washington and extreme western Canada against Oriental labor. It is difficult for those far east to appreciate the feelings which lie back of these outbreaks. The fact is, however, the Pacific Coast is face to face with the problem of Oriental labor. A quarter of a century ago it was the Chinese; last year it was the Japanese, and now it is the Hindus. It is noteworthy that the troubles in Canada are quite as acute as in the State of Washington. The Hindus came from a British possession and were probably introduced because of the demand for cheap labor. The Canadian West believes that if the introduction of their fellow British subjects is not in some way checked, Canada will be overflooded with Hindus who are already arriving in thousands. It is a serious and delicate situation, but it is well to remember that it is a situation after all which is but a phase of the much larger question of unrestricted immigration. How far are the



MONUMENT TO GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER, ERECTED IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY SEPTEMBER 14

It is the largest now standing in that historical burying ground. On one side of the shaft directly over the inscription showing his highest rank in the United States Army are two blank lines where it was intended to state his highest rank while in the Confederate Army, but owing to objection by the War Department this was not done

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Just like old times on the Mississippi
Wilder, in the Chicago *Record-Herald*

If anybody can push her off the sand bar he can
Bradley, in the Chicago *Daily News*

DEEP-WATERWAY SENTIMENT

United States and Canada to let their industrial life be determined by the policy of steamboat lines? An unstimulated immigration is one thing, and an immigration systematically forced for the purpose of increasing the income of the steamboat companies is quite another.

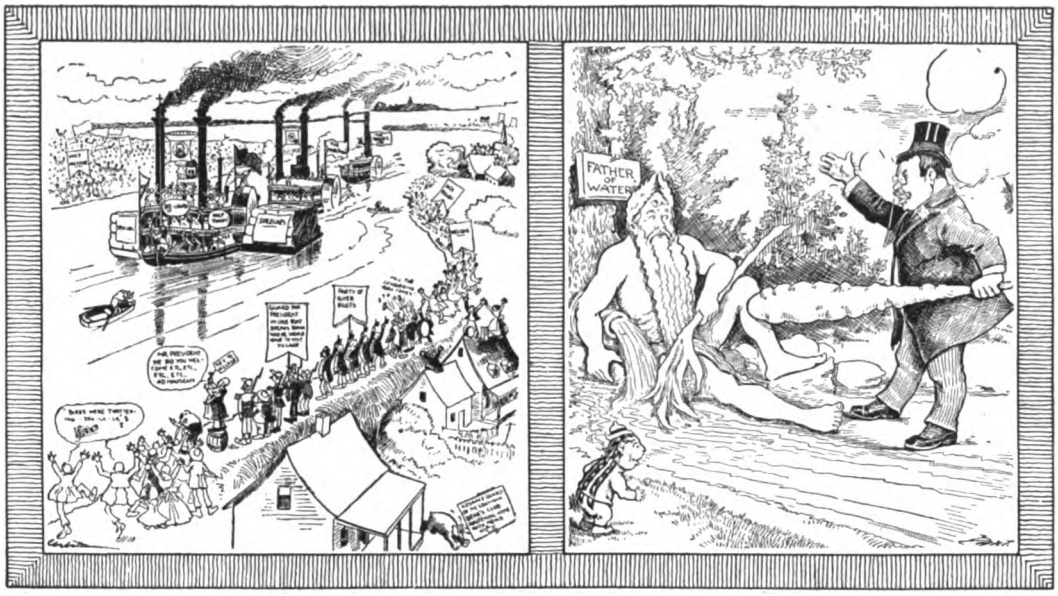
The Deep Waterways Convention

Every section of the country was represented at the Interstate Deep Waterways Convention at Memphis October 4. Fourteen state governors and over twenty senators and congressmen, and many railroad officials, in addition to the presence of President Roosevelt, made the gathering a notable one. There appeared to be no difference among the speakers as to the necessity for a deep waterway. Each and every one advocated it. Governor Deneen spoke of Illinois and the value of such a system to that state, and the contribution she had made to it in the construction of the Drainage Canal. Governor Cummins claimed that the people and not Congress must have the decisive word on the project. The improvement of the rivers must be made an issue in all parties and the cause will be won. Governor Davidson of Wisconsin, on the other hand, urged that the deepening of the Mississippi channel should not be begun until the federal and state governments had made a most thorough investigation of its feasibility.

President Roosevelt's Speech

Possibly the most significant address of President Roosevelt during his recent trip down the Mississippi was that delivered at the meeting of the Interstate Waterways Convention. In his previous addresses he had unequivocally committed himself to a continuance of his policy of hostility to the corporations and to all sorts of anarchy on the part of labor organizations and capitalists. At Memphis he committed himself to a deep-waterway proposition, although cautioning against hasty action. His presentation of the need of increased facilities for deep-water transportation was a complete summary of the situation. Incidentally he maintained that Congress should regulate the railroads, and probably correctly stated the position of the leading railroad officials when he declared that they had become earnest advocates of diverting traffic to the Mississippi. But the President went farther and declared himself in favor of a policy looking toward development of inland navigation generally throughout the country, better care of the

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"Life on the Mississippi"
Webster in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*

Everybody works but father—
And the President proposes that he shall get busy, too
Bartholomew, in the Minneapolis *Journal*

IN THE MIDDLE WEST

rivers to prevent their being monopolized by manufacturing and other interests, as well as the protection of a drainage area through the removal of the forests.

Federal Control of the Rivers

The country is under obligation to the President for his statesmanlike handling of what might become a local problem. The people of the Middle West have an increasing determination that their cities shall become seaports, but beyond all this the problem is one which is something more than dredging channels fourteen feet deep. It is difficult for those immediately concerned to see the significance of the larger problem, but the experiences of Cincinnati during the freshets of last spring illustrate only too completely the immensity of the problem set us by our rivers. It is to be hoped that the coming congress will be sufficiently interested in the entire matter not only to favor the interstate waterway by a generous appropriation, but also to appoint a commission which shall present to subsequent congresses a general plan for the control of the great rivers of the continent. The increase of irrigation gives rise to entirely new questions as to the right of states to control the water of interstate rivers, while the indiscriminate removal of our forests is complicating the situation by increasing the demand for some sort of system of reservoirs to control the water. Commerce, irrigation and drainage are questions which are closely united and must be treated as phases of a general situation, of which the transportation problem is possibly the most pressing.

The Anti-Saloon League

At the recent meeting of the Anti-Saloon League at Norfolk, Virginia, Superintendent Baker urged various states not to be too eager to advance test cases in the courts. He expressed the opinion that the courts would resent the presentation of cases brought forward primarily for purposes of agitation. This request is in line with the general sanity of the Anti-Saloon League. In all the history of the temperance movement there has been no concerted effort in any way comparable with the work of the League. It refuses to be diverted into politics or general social reform. Its fight is with the saloon from the point of legislation and voting. Its success has been considerable and is likely to be greater, but its

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John Bull—"Goodness only knows, we need it, Sir Thomas"
Hager, in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*

work is almost certain to be unavailing if court proceedings are too far in advance of public sentiment.

The America's Cup Challenge

Sir Thomas Lipton has forwarded a third challenge for the America's Cup. He proposes that the New York Yacht Club allow him to send a boat built on other than lines of racing machines. He argues that the necessity of building a boat sufficiently seaworthy to cross the Atlantic and on such lines as those on which the defender would be constructed makes it practically impossible for any foreigner to compete successfully with an American boat. The New York Yacht Club, however, declined to limit the size of the boat as he wished, to sixty-eight feet, and Sir Thomas has given up his purpose. As far as we can see, the criticism of Sir Thomas is justifiable. Yacht racing ought to tend toward developing really seaworthy boats rather than racing machines, and we therefore welcome the reported determination of the Swedish Yacht Club to send a challenger to this country. The type of boat which they will send will undoubtedly be different from that of the boats which have lately competed for the America's Cup.



THE CORONATION
Apropos of the Corn Exposition in Chicago
McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

The Drama

Is the Drama Preaching?

Rarely has a month been more prolific in first performances of plays of merit. Serious drama seems again to have taken firm hold. It is the hour of the purpose play, the morality play, the symbolic play, the psychological play and the so-called sex play. At no time in the past ten years have active, practical playwrights struggled for so high a standard. "The Thief" has lifted Henri Bernstein to the rank of foremost living dramatists. It sounds deeply the universal note of vanity, yet it leaves its problem unsolved, as it will forever remain unsolved. Theft, in order to dress well to attract the eyes of the beloved one, is the motive which may be accepted as symbolic, or as a simple phase of human pettiness and depravity. Real skill in construction and convincing acting sends its warning home in one swift lesson. The play affords two dramatically strong rôles to Kyrle Bellew and Margaret Illington. Paul M. Potter's adaptation of Emile Fabre's "The Honor of the Family" from Balzac will carry conviction as an admirable voice of the times. It is picturesque, abundantly romantic in tone, with much of the character color of the novelist retained.

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It has gained rather than lost in its transmigration by the vivid portrayal of Otis Skinner as the daring Bonapartist.

"The Hypocrites"

The place of Henry Arthur Jones remains undisputed, though his curious persistent tendency to adopt crude questions of ethics and center the storm of action about a man of the cloth has given his latter-day plays a repellant tone. To preach a sermon through the medium of the theater, one must write with infinite tact. In "The Hypocrites" and "The Evangelist," now produced for the first time, he has gripped conservative religion by the throat, and pointed morals in defiance of it. He is at war with the Church, yet he finds his most picturesque, dramatically effective characters in it. Technically his work has taken on strength, and he commands respect and attention by virtue of his consummate craft. "The Hypocrites" on the road this season is revealing Jessie Millward, the English comedienne, to the country at large as an actress of painstaking art.

Ibsen's and Other Psychological Plays

The month has had its hour of promise for the Ibsenites in the first regular metropolitan production of "The Master Builder," with Mme. Alla Nazimova as "Hilda." The search for the occult in Ibsen continues feverishly though the embodiment of the symbols in this work by living actors has failed to illumine the obscurity. Stage presentation only succeeds in convincing most critics that the unwholesome degeneracy of most of Ibsen's characters is mere old-fashioned madness. To the healthy mind, the Norwegian often becomes ridiculous. On the other hand, the play of psychological significance has found an admirable exponent in Dostoieffski's powerful work, done into English by Laurence Irving, and called "The Fool Hath Said in His Heart." It is a magnificent analysis of an atheistic soul's struggle to recognize the power of goodness. A more sublime revelation of the nature of God in the world has never been shown on the modern stage. In one swift, vivid scene it teaches what endless documents or orations might fail to show. E. H. Sothern plays with insight the fool who wrestles with this goodness and surrenders to it.



JESSIE MILLWARD
The English comedienne who is playing in "The Hypocrites"

Real Comedies

In the world of pure comedy, without dramatic tempest, where tears are as foreign as thunderbolts, three merry plays have met dignified success. Nothing more delightfully American, more genuine, sweet and sincere has been presented for some time than "The Man from Home," as a starring vehicle for Will T. Hodge. The work of Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson, it shows the trained novelist's instinct for good effect in the juxtaposition of racial types. It is broadly cosmopolitan, with its action in that highway of Europe, Italy, and its clash of a half-dozen racial impulses and tongues. Yet underneath it lies brooding that sweet unity in the whole human race, called sympathy. "The Lancers," a military comedy by J. Hartley Manners, is lighter in texture, jaunty, witty and frivolous. It is a harmless and amusing vehicle for Lawrence D'Orsay, with now and then a suggestion of the grand old school. "Wildfire" deals with the topic of horse-

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racing and has developed a good setting for Lillian Russell, who has now acquired histrionic ambitions.

Modern Love on the Stage

In the little realm of sex drama, four fairly well-built plays now indicate by only partial success that love solely as a theme has momentarily lost its power. Kessler, a Yiddish actor of note, made an excursion into English with "The Spell," by Samuel Shipman. The play, found to be loose in construction and trivial in theme, will shortly expire. In "The Struggle Everlasting," Edwin Milton Royle attempted a pretentious effort of a symbolic nature, showing the struggle for supremacy between mind and body. He has succeeded chiefly in mystifying his audiences, who have refused so far to recognize the author of the melodramatic "Squaw Man" as a literary symbolist. It is evident that "The Stronger Sex," an English importation for Maude Fealy, written with histrionic directness, lucid, clean-cut, and sane, will outlive its competitors in the field. It is almost as simple and intelligible as "A Fool and a Girl" which reveals all in the title except the place of action, namely, California. David W. Griffith, a new playwright, shows the society of the state for the first time in a dress-suit without top-boots and a sombrero.

The Religious World

The International Liberal Congress

The meeting of the International Liberal Congress in Boston the last week in September was of more than usual significance. The Congress, while predominantly attended by Unitarians, was by no means sectarian. On its platform met all lines of the Liberal movement in theology, of the Liberal Evangelical as truly as of other. As president, Samuel A. Eliot declared the Council is the unfettered servant of truth, freedom and brotherhood. The attendance must have surprised those who have been told that the Liberal movement is declining in attendance and enthusiasm. Symphony Hall was crowded and thousands were turned away. It is estimated that four thousand delegates were present, although only something like two thousand five hundred registered. The addresses of the Council were preëminently practical, but there was plenty of free expression of doctrinal opinion, although without dogmatism. Indeed, one significant thing in the utterances of the Congress was that they made distinct the difference in attitude between the Liberal Evangelical and the thoroughgoing Unitarian. The conference showed also that between these two sections of Christians there is hearty sympathy and tolerance. It may be that after all, the fundamental difference between them is one of religious experience rather than of creed. It takes a good many kinds of good people to make up the Christian world.

The Religious Situation in Germany

One of the most important addresses at the International Liberal Congress was that of Professor Martin Rade, on the religious situation in Germany, and the friends of the *Christliche Welt*. All those acquainted with religious history know that the *Christliche Welt* is engaged in the sturdy propagandism of liberal protestantism. Doctor Rade described what difficulty this movement has in its struggle with the governing authorities of the German churches. It would appear that the struggle is developing with increasing bitterness, because of its confusion with German politics. So long as the Church is under the control of the State this is likely to be the case. The German liberal has really a more difficult situation than his English or American brother.

Church Union in Canada

The movement in Canada toward church union has received something of a check through the action of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec. The representatives of the Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists who have been working toward denominational union, had invited the Baptists and Episcopalians to join in their proposed action. The Baptists' reply is temperate and considerate. It amounts, however, simply to this: The denomination will cultivate a loyal friendship with all

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Christians, but does not believe that organic union is advisable. Their statement is interesting as setting forth succinctly the Baptist position, namely, a refusal to accept an authoritative creed; insistence on experience as a condition of church membership; conception of the church as a voluntary union of believers, free from the control of the state; and an unwillingness to admit infant baptism. These positions indicate clearly the idea of a religious democracy which prefers federation rather than thoroughgoing union.

Church Union in England

A historic event in England was the consummation on September 17 of a union between the Methodist New Connexion, the Bible Christians and the United Methodist Free Churches. This brings together a total of 2,421 churches, 180,000 members, 322,758 Sunday-school scholars, 848 ministers and 5,621 lay preachers. The uniting conference met in "the Mother Church of Methodism," Wesley's Chapel. It was notable that although the union was perfectly unanimous, scrupulous care was observed in all the legal details. Evidently the recent experience of the Scottish churches had taught these Methodist bodies a lesson which they were wise enough to put in practice. The resolutions were most precisely worded and an act of Parliament had previously been secured, authorizing the union. The differences between the uniting bodies have been those of polity rather than of theology. Assertion of the right of the laity to participate in the government of the churches has been one of the rocks on which they split. It is interesting, as the *British Weekly* remarks, to note that it was not on account of decreasing strength individually that these Methodist bodies were led to unite, but largely in order to supply a lack that each felt, owing to the fact that each occupied a different section of the country, and when families removed from one to the other, there were no churches of their own body to which they could be transferred. Now the united body will cover the country fairly well, and additional strength will be gained. The meetings which followed the consummation of the union were attended by the Lord Mayors of London, Leeds, Cardiff and Bristol, who, with many provincial mayors, are members of the new church, now known as the United Methodist Church. It comprises practically all Methodists outside of the two bodies which are still the most numerous in British Methodism: the Wesleyans and the Primitive Methodists.



THE GIFT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO OLD BRUTON PARISH CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

At the base of the lectern in front are the words, "To the Glory of God"; the tablet on the right bears the legend, "And Commemorative of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Permanent Establishment of English Civilization in America, 1607-1907." On the third tablet are the words, "Presented by Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States"

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WITH ROOSEVELT ON THE MISSISSIPPI

BY

WILSON H. COTTON

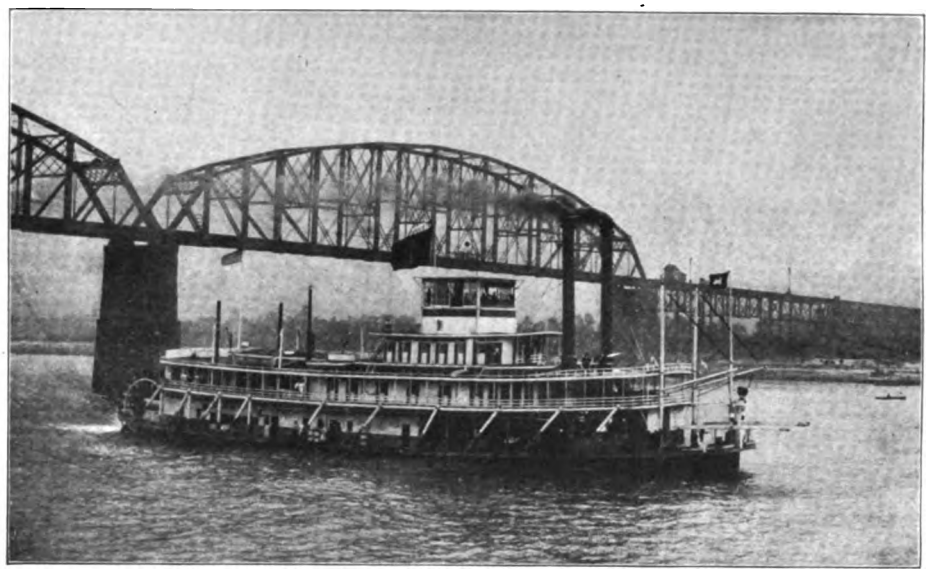
ALTHOUGH the United States boasts of two hundred and twenty-five thousand miles of railways — enough to girdle the earth nine times around — the greater part of which is either in the Mississippi Valley or directly connected therewith, its transportation facilities are nevertheless lamentably inadequate to meet the requirements. What wonder then, that fifty millions of people are crying out for deep water!

President Roosevelt's waterway propensities were well known through his Panama Canal policies, so the people of the Mississippi Valley felt much assurance when inviting him to make this trip;

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and the actions of the President, from the time he reached Keokuk until he left Memphis, have proved his genuine sincerity in behalf of the project, and that the people made no mistake in soliciting his assistance.

Starting promptly at mid-day, the President's fleet was followed by numerous steamers and launches, among the most important of which, besides the government boats and the Sidney, were the Columbia, carrying the Commercial Club



THE PRESIDENT'S STEAMER MISSISSIPPI PASSING UNDER THE TERMINAL RAILWAY BRIDGE
Her first appearance in view of the reception fleet at St. Louis.

Reaching Keokuk on the morning of October 1, President Roosevelt there found awaiting him the U. S. Steamer Mississippi, of the Mississippi River Commission, the U. S. Light House Tender, Lily, and the U. S. Snag Boat, Colonel A. Mackenzie, and many other steamers ready to accompany him down the river to St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

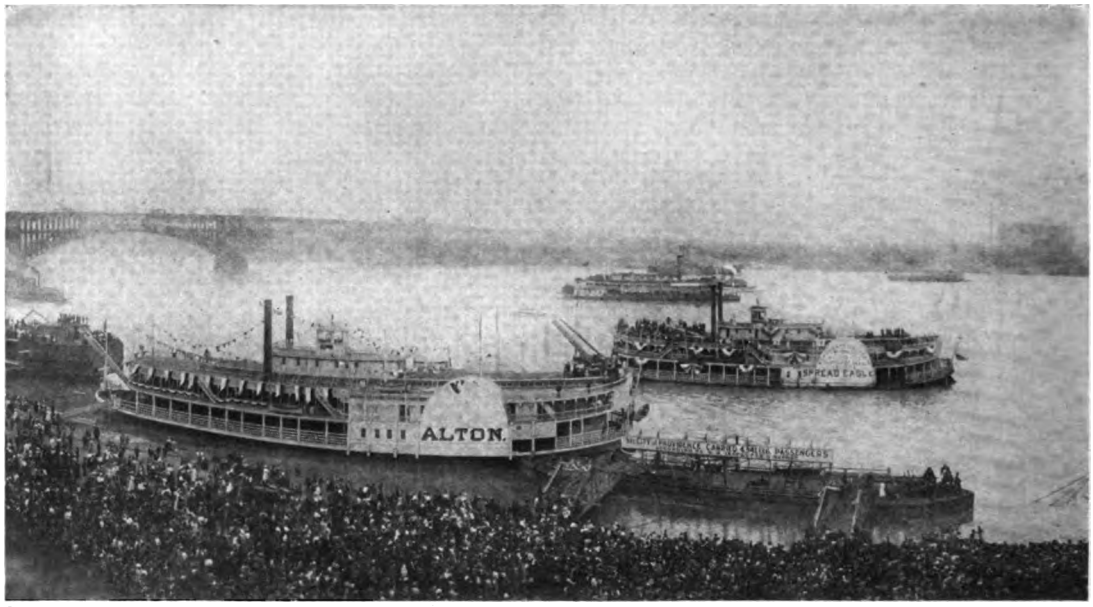
After a royal reception and entertainment by the authorities and the people of this bustling little city, he boarded the elegantly appointed steamer Mississippi, which had been especially primped up for his comfort and pleasure, and started upon what has since proved to be the most important, impressive, and significant inland waterways demonstration known to history. His steamer was closely followed by the Lily and Mackenzie; the latter carrying the Inland Waterways Commission, which had made the trip from St. Paul, the head of navigation. The passenger and freight steamer, Sidney, whose pilots make the trip twice per week, was selected to convoy the fleet.

of Keokuk; the Silver Crescent, North Star, Uncle Sam, Mary Mack and other smaller craft. The voyage to St. Louis required the afternoon and night run. The demonstrations of welcome from the various smaller towns and cities along the route kept the President busy on the upper deck. So admirably did he acquit himself, both as guest and navigator, that he was soon dubbed "Commodore" Roosevelt by many observant ones.

In the meantime, representatives of the Business Men's Club and the Million Club of St. Louis, in the persons of James E. Smith and Oscar Whitelaw, president and vice-president respectively, of the former organization, had taken charge of the visiting governors and hurried them to St. Louis by special train, in time to partake of an elaborate spread which was awaiting the hungry statesmen at the Planters Hotel; and afterward to view the Veiled Prophets' parade.

Early Wednesday morning, everything about the St. Louis harbor was bustle and excitement. Promptly at 7:30 o'clock,

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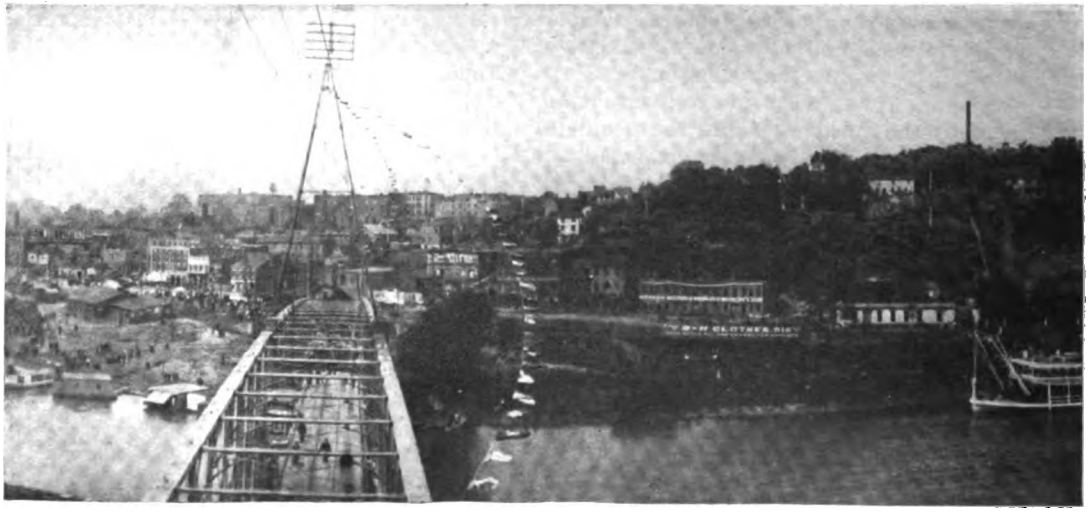


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A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S

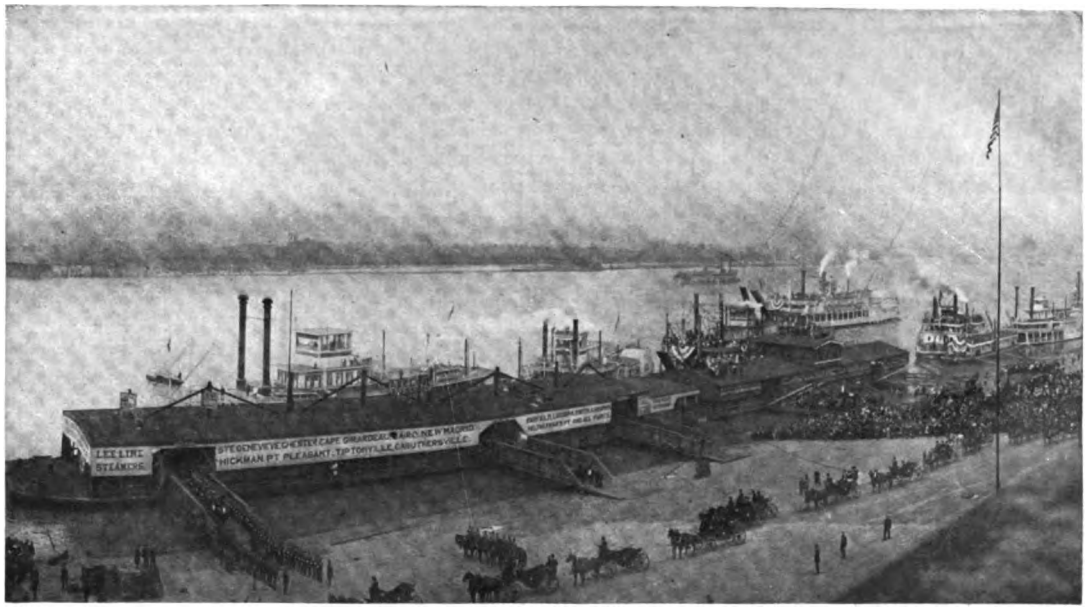
It shows the St. Louis Harbor and the Eads Bridge. The President is just walking down the gang-plank of the Bee Sidney just below. The thousands of people gathered to greet the President will be seen in part above and below the

the Spread Eagle, Cape Girardeau and City of Providence, the three leading boats in the reception fleet, steamed up the river, passing under the Eads Bridge. They were rapidly followed by dozens of other steamers and launches too numerous to mention. Every one expected quite a little run up the river, hardly thinking to meet the President nearer than Alton, some sixteen miles above. However, his noted characteristic, that of being ever ready, proved no exception in this case; and, upon reaching the (Merchant's) Terminal Railway Bridge, we were surprised to hear a shrill blast from the Harbor Patrol, Colorado, which now cut across our course and ordered us to right-about. The reception fleet had no more



THE PRESIDENT'S FLEET

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FLEET AND ITS CONVOYS AT ST. LOUIS

Line Steamers' wharf-boat. His steamer, the Mississippi, lies behind the wharf; the convoys, Lily, Col. A. Mackenzie and roped-off space reserved for his reception committee, and the police and military escorts.

than lined up for the return run to the harbor, when the Mississippi, bearing the President and flying his flag, shot from under the bridge and past the reception fleet.

Patriotism and pandemonium broke loose. Thousands of voices from the people everywhere were drowned by the bass tones of the whistles on the larger boats, blended with the shrill notes of smaller boats and power-craft, and the shrieking blasts of locomotives on the bridge and mills on the shore.

Following the Mississippi came next in order, the Lily, Mackenzie, Illinois, of the Illinois Fish Commission; Sidney, Columbia, with the Keokuk Commercial Club; David Swain, with Peoria Com-



STARTING FROM KEOKUK.

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mercial Club; Chester, with Missouri River Delegation, and dozens of others.

The reception fleet and the other boats passed on down under the Eads Bridge into the main harbor, continuing in a circle a mile or so below and returning to the harbor. This arrangement gave everybody another chance to view the magnificent water pageant with the President of the United States acting as commander, the Mississippi leading the fleet and the President occupying the position of the captain on the hurricane roof, where he stood hat in hand, constantly acknowledging the hearty reception accorded him. Stepping ashore, he was promptly placed in his carriage with Mayor Wells and Governor Folk, at the head of the long line of reception carriages and military and mounted police.

The carriages had no more than reached the top of the levee when the rain began to pour down, and by the time



THE PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR CURRY
The President is humorously accusing the Governor of being the cause of a delay.

they reached the best streets along which the masses were gathered to greet the President, it was pelting down in torrents. But while the other carriages were closed, he stood up in his, hat in hand, saluting the people with a smile, although the rain drenched him from head to foot.

Reaching the Jai Alai Building, he was greeted with deafening applause, followed by an ovation, the singing of America, as he entered the speakers' platform. Mayor Wells introduced Governor Folk, and the Governor, in turn, the President, who at once launched into his speech with some felicitous introductory remarks:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I sincerely hope my speech will not be dry, for I assure you that nothing else about me is." This, of course, brought the house to an uproar, which subsided, only to again break forth as the President said:

"We have met here in the interest of deep water, but judging by the amount that has fallen since I landed, I am of the opinion that a fourteen-foot channel will be insufficient." These remarks at once won his audience, and he never lost their interest during the hour's speech. If anybody had any doubt as to the earnestness and fairness of Theodore Roosevelt's policies, that doubt would certainly be removed by hearing any of these speeches made on this trip.

The speaking over, the President was rapidly driven to the Hotel Jefferson for dinner. This finished just before 3 o'clock, when he was again hurried through some of the streets where he had a better chance of seeing some of the many unique and significant cartoon decorative displays, one of which at a large wholesale house was his picture surrounded by a decorative frame thirty by forty feet, and bearing the caption, "A square deal will give us a deep waterway."

The departing fleet was accompanied as far as Jefferson Military Barracks by about the same boats as received it in the forenoon, but many of them kept on the way to Memphis with us. There was a little delay, however, in the getting away, as Governor Curry, the President's new appointee for New Mexico, got lost in the "shuffle" from the Alton to the Mississippi, where it seems he was wanted for consultation on the way.

The balance of the trip was but a continuous repetition of that already related, with perhaps some variety of incidents and entertainments along the way and at Cairo and Memphis.

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CAGES OF WILD BEASTS FOR THE SULTAN'S ZOO

AMUSING THE MOORISH SULTAN

HOW THE DESPOT, MOULAI ABD EL-AZIZ XIV., PLAYS WITH WILD BEASTS AND CAMERAS, TOY RAILROADS AND AUTOS WHILE HIS EMPIRE IS SLIPPING FROM HIS GRASP

By JOHN H. AVERY

FOR TWO YEARS INSTRUCTOR IN PHOTOGRAPHY TO HIS SHEREEFIAN MAJESTY

OF all the non-official Christians who have had a good time in Fez and Marraksh, I do not think there is one who is not grieved over the present plight of the Sultan of Morocco, a sportsman and a gentleman; a man of humor, an all-round good fellow. I was in attendance on His Majesty six or eight hours daily for two years, and had unique opportunities of studying the Moorish Sultan whose turbulent domain from time to time bids fair to plunge the world into war, begotten of jealousy over a rich Moslem empire, the last in North Africa.

I fear I must confess that the Sultan has lost the confidence of both Arabs and Berbers because of his insatiable craving for "heathen" amusements and distractions, ranging from a zoo full of wild beasts to a handsome billiard table, a tennis outfit and a garage of automobiles.

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closely; and after the letters of the viziers and the *maghzen* or cabinet had been read in all the mosques, and the *ulema* or interpreters of holy writ had declared in his favor, the new sovereign was accepted and things settled down to the normal. All would have been well had the Regent, Ba Ahmed, remained alive a few years longer. For here was a statesman; strong of arm, cruel as a fiend on occasion, yet exactly the right man to keep in their places the lawless tribes of the interior and the south.

But when Ba Ahmed died and the young Sultan began to take an interest in gold cameras and motor boats with all the zeal of a child let loose in a new world, the people began to murmur, "We have no Sultan!" Probably any other highborn Moor but Abd el-Aziz could go through life on the "ease-with-dignity" plan common to all Orientals. But the Sultan is cursed with a restless desire for distraction, and this jars fearfully on the elder men and the graybeards of the *maghzen*, who hate all things Christian with a fervor truly astonishing.



THE SULTAN AND KAID SIR HARRY MACLEAN
Sir Harry is virtually Commander-in-Chief of the Moroccan Army, but for the last few months has been held captive by the bandit Raisuli

Picture a big broad-shouldered young man, well over six feet high and burly in proportion. His complexion is a dark olive, with big black eyes that twinkle with humor. And the Sultan nearly always dresses in white silks, with undergarments of rose and gold. His Majesty, however, caused much scandal by playing polo in English riding costume with Sir Harry Maclean and Messrs. Walter Harris and Cunningham Graham.

To a man of any brains or capacity at all the fantastic etiquette of Moorish royalty is altogether unendurable. The Sultan is not supposed to be seen outside his palace walls except on state occasions, or when attending the big Kairoueen Mosque on Fridays. And his meals must be eaten in solitary grandeur. Even his mother is forbidden the imperial presence at such times.

No wonder young Abd el-Aziz sent for foreigners to relieve the tedium of his life. First of all he fancied a zoo; and in less than a year a collection of wild beasts was installed in Fez that would do credit to any civilized metropolis. Emissaries were dispatched to India, Abyssinia, Egypt and other countries to buy animals. Ships were chartered for their transport, and masons, ironworkers and other artisans were brought over from Europe to build the cages at great expense.

I am here reminded that the despot exacts money from his people at will. And the process is simple. Tax-gatherers are sent forth to the tribes with the mandate, "Money or your heads!" Few things, by the way, have shocked the rare white visitor to Fez or Marraksh more than the grisly reminders of unpaid levies that grin from nails above the ponderous gates of the city.

After the wild beasts the Sultan took a fancy to photography, and Sir Harry Maclean sent for me, at the same time

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M'BARUK, THE SULTAN'S FAVORITE SLAVE
Trying to master one of the bicycles which his Imperial Master desired the ladies of the harem to ride for his amusement

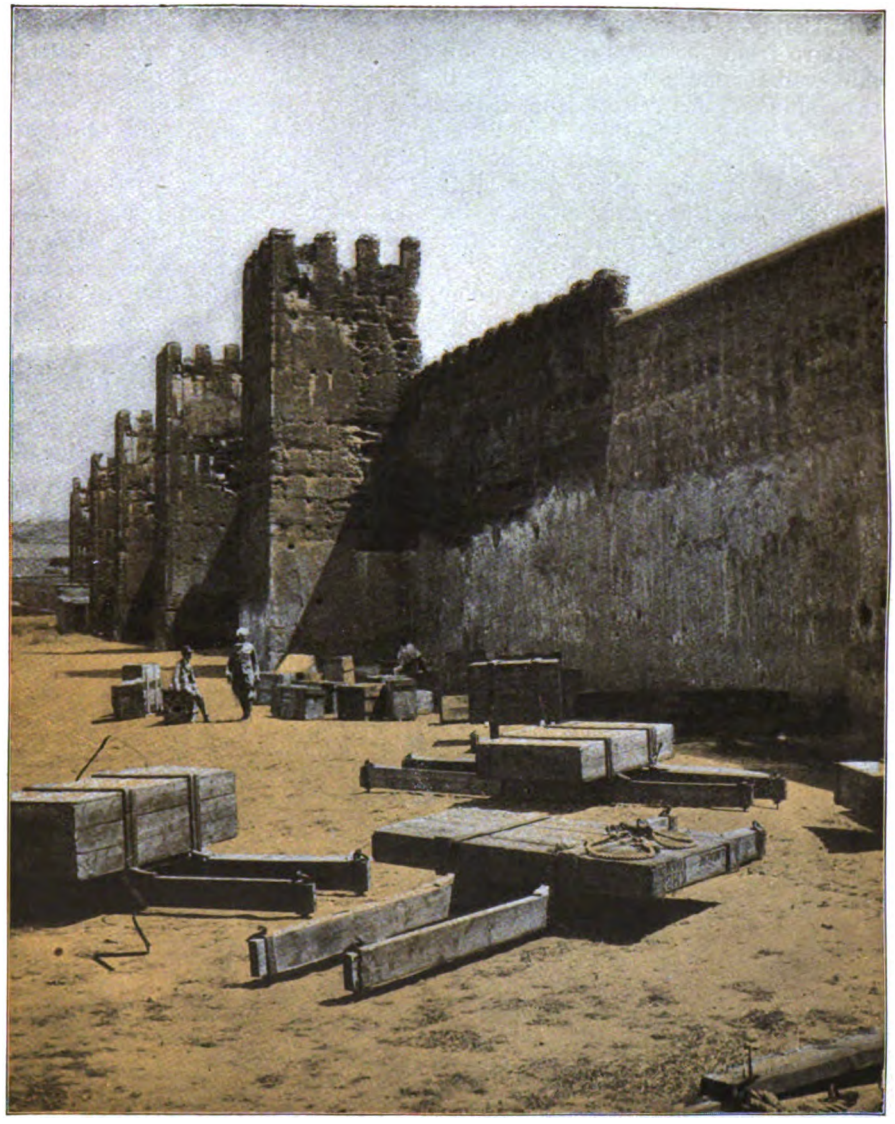
bidding me order some half and full-plate cameras mounted in gold and silver. Here was a fad that gave more offense than ever in high quarters. Snapshots of the Sultan in native dress and European uniforms were bandied back and forth among wondering country kaids, and were generally used to foment hatred and disloyalty. Every one knows how the orthodox Moslem dislikes to be photographed, since any representation of the human form is forbidden by the religious law. Judge, then, how great was the shock when the Moors saw their Sultan — "The Shadow of God" — himself kodaking here and there like an enthusiastic tripper!

Still, the Sultan was really interested in "sun-pictures." And while his gorgeous cameras were being made in Paris and London, he set gangs of slaves at work on a palatial studio and darkroom that cost $30,000. It was a huge domed structure, wainscoted with carved teak, and its appliances and fittings cost a small fortune. As soon as I arrived in Fez I began to explain the working of a small hand-camera, of course through an interpreter. It was a little hard for the latter to find Arabic equivalents for "focus," "lens," and so on. But the Sultan is really an intelligent man; he soon mastered the mysteries of the little instrument and pressed me to pass on to the bigger machines wherewith he might take groups of his friends.



PUTTING UP SCAFFOLDING FOR THE SULTAN'S PALATIAL DARKROOM

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FITTINGS FOR THE SULTAN'S PHOTOGRAPHIC LARKROOM ARRIVING AT FEZ

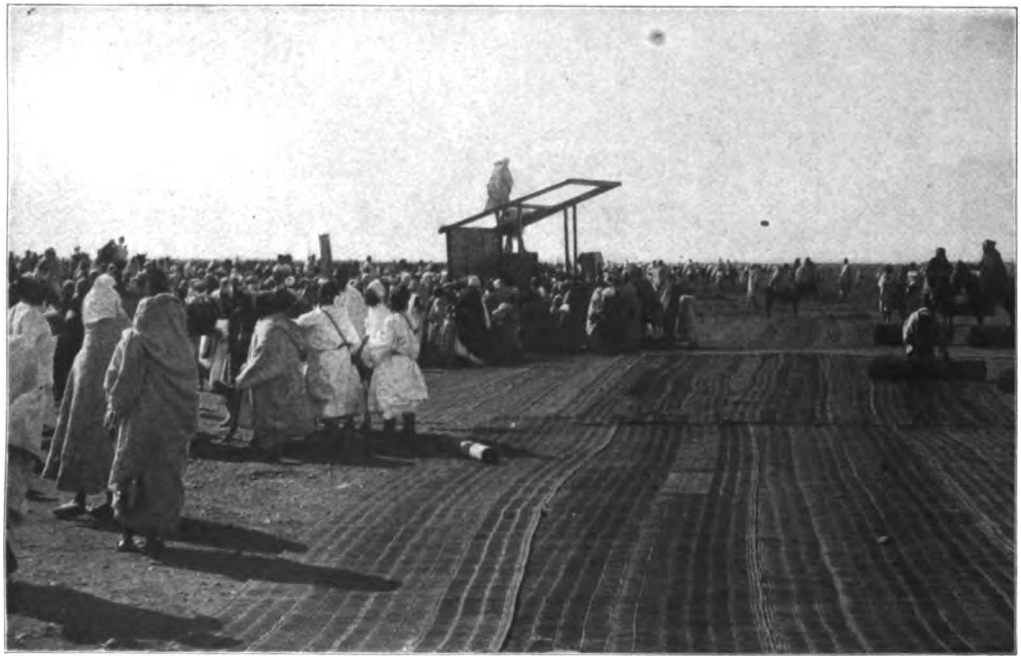
Great was his delight when he snapped his first successful picture, showing Sir Harry Maclean caressing his favorite hound. For some weeks the despot ran around hugging cameras like one possessed, and devising subjects of all kinds, chiefly the ludicrous. Borrowing the bicycle of Doctor Verdon, his English physician, His Majesty insisted on Kaid Bel Harty, keeper of the palace keys, trying to ride. But so great was the Sultan's hilarity over the performance that he could not take the picture. Bel Harty is a tall, dignified old man of sixty odd, and all of us Christians earned his undying hatred by reason of laughter it was impossible to suppress, as he lurched crazily this way and that, and finally fell sprawling in the mud!

The photographic fad died away, however, in favor of automobiles, of which the Sultan ordered three in London. Now any one who knows Morocco at all will realize the utter absurdity of such possessions in a land where wheeled vehicles of any kind are unknown, and

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that for the best of reasons. No roads exist apart from rocky paths, often impassable even for mules and camels. Still the cars amused the Sultan for a few weeks in the palace grounds; and when they "ceased to attract," as the theater managers have it, their place was taken by motor boats and gondolas of fantastic shapes, placed on the private lakes in the huge gardens.

Scenting trade, French drummers soon arrived in Fez with every sort of fantastic toy, from railroad cars to electric pianos. But suddenly the whims of Abd el-Aziz took an outdoor turn, cricket and tennis, polo and cycling. As to the latter, he ordered a great number of beautiful



MAKING READY THE CIRCUS FOR THE SULTAN AND HIS WOMEN-FOLK

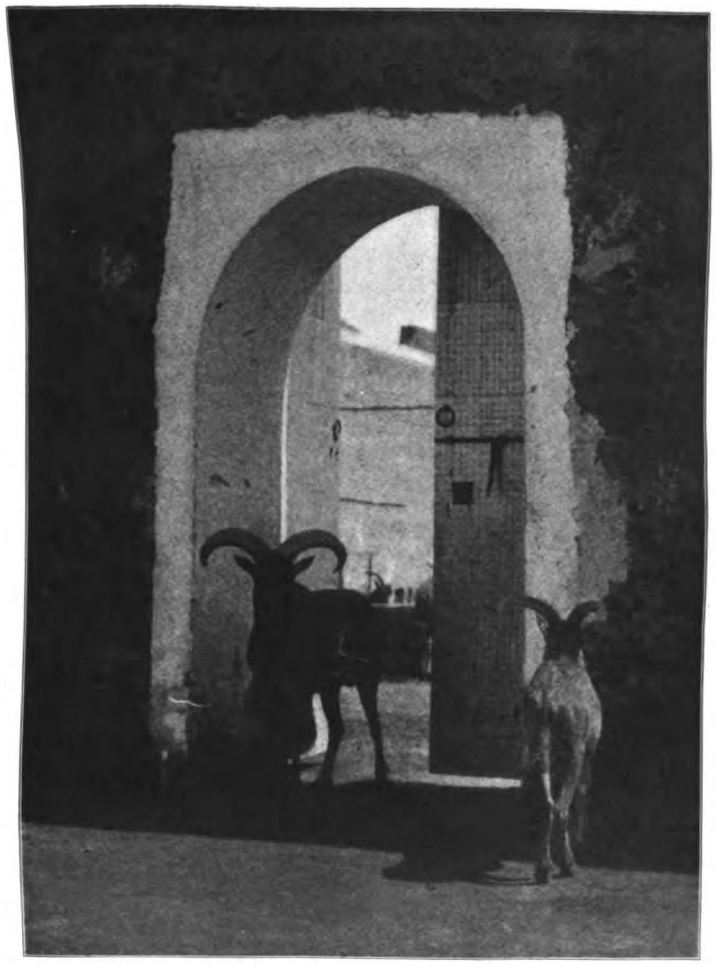
machines from England and Germany and tried to get the indignant ladies of the imperial harem to ride them for his amusement. But this caprice passed — not without domestic storms, I fancy; and for months soldiers, slaves, eunuchs, and palace hangers-on might have been seen trying to break their necks, yelling, laughing, cursing and reeling this way and that on the glittering "devil-engines," just outside the city walls.

An asphalt tennis-court was also marked out, and games played daily, to the amazement of the *ulema* or elder learned men; but I think the Sultan's superb billiard-table held his interest longest. Indeed, I question whether it is forgotten even in these stormy days of anarchy and rebellion.

He loved fair play, this big Oriental sovereign, and would have naught to do with cheating or being allowed to win merely as a compliment to his exalted rank. With the Sultan as opponent one really had to play to win. He was beaten often enough, but this meant only trying all the harder for real proficiency. At tennis, I remember, he would always be the first to criticize "foot-faulting" or "playing over the net." The game had rules; he had learned them and by them would he abide.

It was the same at billiards. "Pushing" and "playing out of the circle" were not consistent with the Sultan's idea of the game. And a "fluke" of his own was a shot to laugh over, rather than be proud of. The truth is, Abd el-Aziz became an excellent player; so that the heads of the endless political missions from the powers who came to court with presents and messages, were often challenged, with comic results.

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THE SULTAN'S MOUNTAIN SHEEP

They wander at large over the city, a danger and menace to pedestrians whom they charge and knock down on sight

They would be bidden to the palace at four in the afternoon, when official receptions were over for the day. The Sultan would then ask casually through his interpreter if they played billiards? A glance at the costly and perfect table, with the knowledge of secret proficiency and a desire to show the same to the Sultan, always brought an affirmative reply. An embarrassing shock would follow. The big, merry, young Emperor, showing all the subtle beauties of "drag" and "screw" and "side," would often complete his hundred, forty or fifty ahead of his mortified opponent. Then planting his cue in the rack he would thank his opponent with a laugh, and remark in a comic medley of tongues, "*Monsieur le Comte* is only 'Little Master' at game, *après tout!*"

And His Majesty loved an "off day." First came a look through the European illustrated papers. The Sultan was terribly anxious to know things; and when I explained a picture, an event or a place, he would look up plaintively and say what a pity it was he could not visit Christian lands. He seemed most anxious for information about the German Emperor; but it was plain he disliked and distrusted France and the French. I think the idea of a republic or democratic government of any kind is wholly out of favor with His Shereefian Majesty!

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In the afternoon came cricket, motoring or polo. On polo days the play would grow so excited that we forgot altogether the identity of our august comrade. Shouting with enthusiasm, and superbly mounted on a black Arab stallion, Abd el-Aziz would rush madly here and there, dodging, out-maneuvering opponents, or hooking the ball right across to the opposite goal. Then flushed with victory he would cry, *"Oud, oud!"* ("Again, again") for a renewal of the game. And so it went on until a halt was called, and the exhausted players sank into chairs beneath an orange grove.

Only twice have I seen the Sultan really depressed. Once was when the pretender, Bu Hamara, was massing a great army at Taza for a descent on imperial Fez. The other occasion was when his wise Circassian mother died of fever one hot summer. We called at the palace to offer our condolences, and the Sultan's big eyes filled with tears and his voice was choked with sobs as he thanked us for remembering him in the hour of sorrow.

I think the vast harem of the Fez palace sees little of Moulai Abd el-Aziz.



NEW PLAYTHINGS OF MOULAI ABD EL-AZIZ
Costly French automobiles for a country without roads

There are at least 350 ladies jealously immured within those high walls and gardens. And additions are constantly arriving, mostly "presents" from country kaids desiring political or military preferment. Certainly for years most of His Majesty's spare time has been spent with Europeans. Still he is mindful of his women's needs in the way of entertainment. He had motors brought out for them; and I was asked to arrange living picture shows every night for two months for the ladies' benefit. The women attended in batches, so that I had a different audience every evening. Of course I need not say I was never permitted to look upon a single face. The show was worked in a kind of double room, by throwing the pictures through

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a narrow doorway guarded by giant eunuchs. But of these evenings the Sultan himself soon tired. The ladies did not, however; and so for peace sake His Majesty resorted to a ruse. Often when I had run off half a dozen spools the Sultan would whisper, "Avery, after the next I will cry out as usual, 'More, yet more!' But you must answer in Arabic, 'Nay, Great Lord, all is finished for this night. To-morrow, if God wills it.'"

And this farce would be gone through. On my halting reply, Abd el-Aziz, in his unexpected rôle of henpecked husband, would call out to the harem ladies, "There, there, you see Teja Avery will show you no more to-night; so you must all go off to bed!"

HOW SAN FRANCISCO SPENT THE RELIEF FUND

BY

WINNIFRED MEARS

Photographs by Turrill & Miller

AS the curtain rises upon the last beneficent act of the San Francisco Relief Committee in the final disposal of the refugees, the public naturally feels interest in the great work of disbursing America's magnificent gift of nine million. The distribution of this vast sum was placed in the hands of a committee of representative citizens, the "San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds," incorporated, on July 20, 1906, with James D. Phelan, president; F. W. Dohrmann, vice-president; J. Downey Harvey, secretary.

The Camps

Beginning in September, 1906, the refugee camps were changed from temporary canvas camps to the more comfortable wooden cottages. About six thousand cottages were built at an average cost of $100 for two rooms, $150 for three rooms, including sanitary plumbing. These cottages are fourteen by sixteen feet and while small are comfortable. All single men were weeded out and cottages were given only to widows with children and self-reliant citizens with families.

The camps are models in their systematized construction and care and are furnished with the additional luxuries to the poor, of bath-houses and laundries with hot and cold water. They are provided with sterilized water and an excellent sewer system. At regular intervals along the camp streets, ladders and fire extinguishers, axes and hose-wagons were placed. The modest monthly cost of a cottage proved a boon to many of the poor on account of the existing exorbitant rents.

The system of installments rather than rent was inaugurated by the executive board of the relief corporation for two reasons. First, in order to absolve some portions of the public mind from an insidious conviction that the corporation was drawing money into its coffers, rather than dispensing relief. Second, in order that the refugee might be viewed in the light of a self-respecting person still in need of aid, these installments were made reactionary. That is, the corporation asked that a cottage-holder pay each month his $4 or $6 for a two or three-roomed house, the corporation assuming guardianship over the payments. In other words, a sinking fund was created. The refugee was then encouraged to obtain a piece of land by easy degrees by purchase or lease, and upon this showing in an affidavit sworn to before a notary public, the cottage-holder was presented with his house by the corporation, with permission to move the same to the newly acquired lot, and his installments, as far as paid, were refunded.

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SOUTH PARK TENEMENTS
There are nineteen of these houses, each containing eight two-room apartments for refugees

The payment of installments was not compulsory, but those who refused to pay received no cottage upon leaving camp, nor were they allowed to return. This method not only encouraged the refugee to free himself from the humiliation of being a charity recipient for an indefinite period, but provided him the way to the establishment of a permanent home, the most vital factor in eradication of refugee life.

Many of the refugees grasped at once the hand outstretched in kindness and brotherly uplift. There were of course, exceptions, for in personnel these camps embodied cosmopolitanism in its broadest sense. Few nations of the earth were without their representatives — Orientals, Latins, Ethiopians were frequently domiciled within a few yards of one another. For such as cared nothing about self-assistance or the building of a home, other methods of removal were devised.

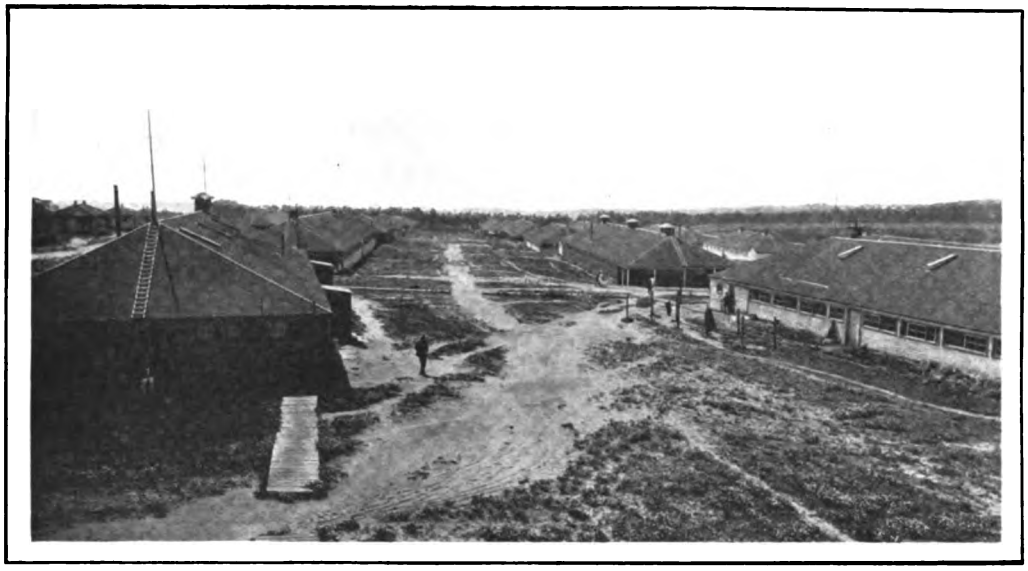
The control of the camps and people has been well organized. The plans of the department of camps, whose chairman was Rudolph Spreckels, were placed in the hands of an executive officer whose power was supervisorial and direct. The camp commanders formed his staff. Each had in charge a small municipality, some of whose residents often required drastic measures of discipline, occasionally to be enforced only by an autocratic hand. The commanders were, in most cases, men of broad views and accustomed to handling human nature, which in the camps displayed itself in all its infinite variety.

Thirteen commanders had in charge seventeen thousand refugees, but the concentrated essence of the current weal and woe was daily carried to the door and ear of the executive officer. From August to December, 1906, this officer was Captain Henry Harrison Scott, Fifty-first Coast Artillery, U. S. A.; from December, 1906, until the closing of camps, late in August, 1907, it was Dr. R. G. Brodrick, U. S. N., who, in addition, retained charge of the warehouses containing food and clothing supplies, dispensed by the rehabilitation committee.

Apartments

The refugees were housed both in cottages and in apartment houses. Nineteen of the latter at South Park cost $38,627.24 or about $2,000 each. In every building there are eight two-room apartments, averaging six persons to each. Some of the apartments are very well furnished and cleanliness is paramount. One room is used as a combination kitchen and dining-room, the other room serves as bedroom and living-room. It is not unusual to see

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INGLESIDE CAMP FOR AGED AND INFIRM REFUGEES

The racing track, now grass grown, may be seen in the background on the right. The twenty-four buildings loaned to the corporation were converted into temporary homes for about six hundred aged men and women

the windows draped with fresh white curtains, pretty pictures and photographs on the walls and find comfortable chairs with cushions of bright-colored chintz. South Park is the only camp which has gas stoves and lights, besides running water in every other room.

About $36,000 was used by the Bureau of Industrial Affairs, under whose management a large corps of volunteer workers made nearly one hundred thousand garments for women and children. The social halls of the camps came under the jurisdiction of this bureau. In the mornings and afternoons the little children assemble for kindergarten or sewing lessons. The social hall served for lectures and entertainments in the evenings, and at other times has been used for divine worship by all denominations impartially.

Camp Ingleside

Camp Ingleside has been the home for the aged and infirm refugees. The old Ingleside racing tract and the twenty-four buildings connected with it, loaned by Mr. T. Williams to the corporation, were converted at an expense of $27,000 into temporary homes for about six hundred men and women, either permanently indigent, crippled, or deserted by their relatives. Every inmate is expected to work one day a week. The men work in the vegetable gardens and saw wood. The women clean up the sections.

The different sections comprise three for women, six for men, and one for the married couples. In these comfortable quarters the stalls are floored and the walls covered with muslin; every building is heated with stoves and furnished with electricity and baths. The smaller cottages on the grounds are occupied by the commander, C. M. Wollenberg, and his corps of assistants.

At the men's section are characters with "histories" as well as the "driftwood." One has been a public administrator. Here is the man who built the first cement sidewalks in San Francisco in 1850 and erected the first hydraulic elevator for Senator John P. Jones; when asked, "Where are your patents?" he answers: "All run out, but I've better inventions, if I only had money to work them out. My maps and implements are burned and most of my friends are dead."

The women's sections are sweet with fragrant wild flowers standing in great bunches on the window sills, along open corridors. There are found the "old ladies" in their little stalls, made gay and homelike with pictures cut from advertisements and occasional photographs of dead, living, or even neglectful relatives and friends.

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IN THE MEN'S SECTION AT INGLESIDE

Four of these men have but one leg. Philip Hinkle, the man who built the first cement sidewalk in San Francisco in 1850, is in the right background, and a former public administrator is on the left

Another section is used for a hospital and dispensary and is divided into two wards, one for the men and one for the women. The nurse has thirty-five patients, most of them chronic invalids from rheumatism, palsy and other infirmities of age. Some are bedridden, but all are cheerful and patient. "Only thirteen deaths have occurred at Ingleside since the camp was organized in September, 1906," the doctor said, a fact which points well to the good care, cleanliness, comfort and sanitation of inmates and camp alike.

The storehouse section is filled with provisions, much of which was left from the emergency relief supplies. One row of boxes is stamped "Butte Miners' Union," and great piles of men's and women's clothing and underwear and shoes galore are visible. There is a plentiful supply of tobacco, which is given out in small portions to the old men every Wednesday, and a few of the old ladies are allowed a like privilege. In the butcher shop is a large quantity of meats. Usually roast is given them on Sunday, sausage, stew and hamburger steak on other days, with fish reserved for Fridays.

On Saturday nights the commander tries to arrange some diversion for them at the social hall. Occasionally outsiders graciously come out to amuse them with music and recitations. Usually the only talent available is that supplied by the inmates and attendants themselves, all taking a share for the amusement of others.

The old grandstand which has held thousands of the gay world of sport dressed in holiday attire and has echoed to shouts of victory and moans of defeat, is now changed into a branch of St. Luke's Hospital.

The courtesy of a "pass" is given to any who wish to leave camp. However, no liquors are allowed in camp, and, if brought, must be left with the authorities and used only for illness. The names of any inmates returning to the camp in an intoxicated condition are posted conspicuously at headquarters; the penalty for a first offense is the loss of the share of tobacco the following Wednesday and repeated offenses entail extra work or eventual ejection from camp. It has cost less than 50 cents a day per head for the support of Ingleside camp.

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The greater number of the old people will be moved by November 1 to the New Home for Aged and Infirm, now almost finished; and there, the maimed and aged refugees, victims of fate and fire, will become the public charge of the strong. This new home cost about $215,000 and is situated on the old Almshouse tract. It is built at the top of a high hill, surrounded by the forests, and faces a broad view of the Pacific Ocean, the Golden Gate and San Francisco harbor.

The Home consists of ten buildings, five wings on either side, each connected with the other, besides two dining-rooms and a kitchen in another building. Altogether it is 502 feet wide by 350 feet long. The 240 rooms can accommodate about two thousand people. The dining-rooms will be 40 by 150 feet and 36 by 96, the kitchen 76 feet square. Seven hundred feet of covered porch, with glass enclosure, will allow the old people comfort in which to sit and dream of the past, before each soul shall drift through the Golden Gate of Eternity.

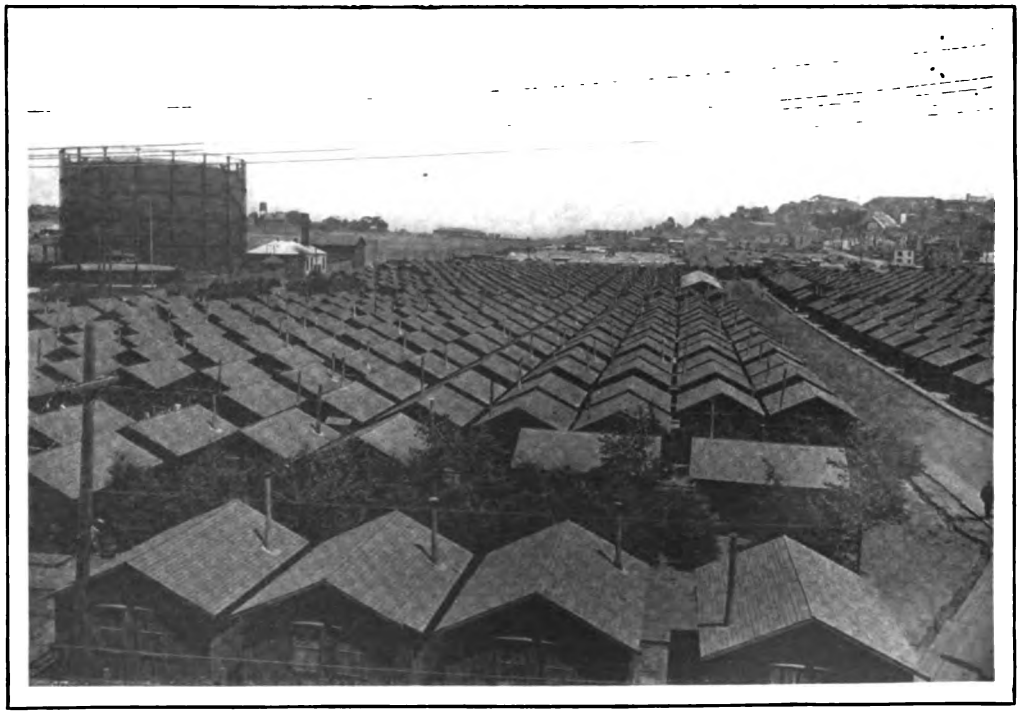
The $1,690,604.60 used by the lands and building department, Mr. Thomas Magee, chairman, included the building of the cottages on the public parks, the Ingleside improvements, the New Home for Aged and Infirm, and also the $490,000 which was disbursed under the "bonus plan," by which one-third of the cost of a house was given as a "bonus" to anyone building in the burned area; but no "bonus" was granted beyond $500. No limit, however, was put upon the price of a house.

The Fund

It is not without interest to look backward and briefly review the vast amount of good accomplished by the disbursement of the $9,181,403.23. This nine million included the foreign subscriptions of $312,035.82, the two and a half million congressional appropriation, and all other subscriptions.

The congressional appropriation was expended under the régime of the United States Army, mostly during the first four months following the disaster, and administered to the first important needs of refugees and troops.

Under the department of bills and demands, M. H. deYoung, chairman, about eleven thousand claims were settled for $1,501,781.52, for supplies taken by the



LOBOS SQUARE, WHICH CONTAINED ABOUT SIX THOUSAND REFUGEES

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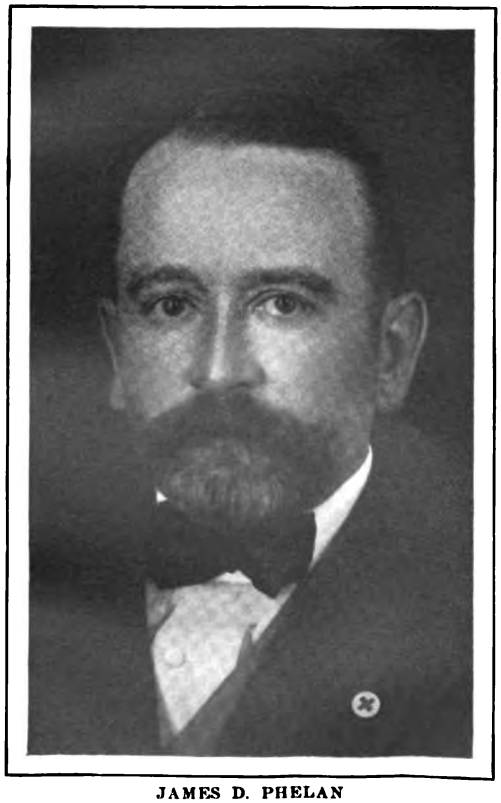


THE NEW HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM

To this home, situated on the old Almshouse site, the refugees at Ingleside will be moved this month. It has 1,000 feet of porch, 700 feet of which is enclosed in glass

authorities for "relief" during the stringent emergency times.

From April 18, 1906, to July 1, 1907, the Bureau of Hospitals cared for 3,571 patients at an expense of $167,229.10, which sum includes the value of the supplies which were allowed as partial payment for hospital services during the emergency months. Seven accredited hospitals were paid daily $2 for each patient, this money helping toward the rehabilitation of the institutions. Charitable institutions and hospitals received $355,798.05 for relief and rehabilitation. The relief fund is at present bearing the important expense of medical attendance for about two hundred patients in the hospitals, and such expense will continue as long as the camps exist.



JAMES D. PHELAN
President of the San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds

From August 15, 1906, to July 1, 1907, the Special Relief Bureau disbursed $58,330.30 for the immediate relief of hundreds of families which were in dire need, and delivered one thousand six hundred sewing machines, which cost $36,000. Since July first the active work of "special" relief has been adjusted by the regular charitable associations of the city.

Under the department of relief and rehabilitation, F. W. Dohrmann, chairman, $3,020,000 were used for the rehabilitation of families and individuals. Thousands of applications for aid were acted upon. The average grant made was $100, but grants ran from $20 to $300.

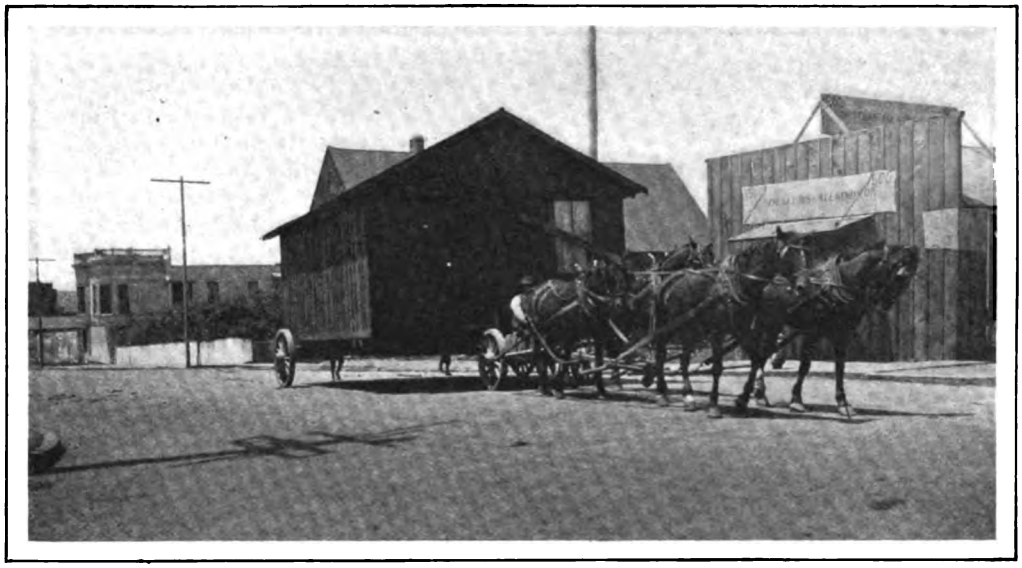
Applications for assistance ranged from a young woman who wanted money with which to buy a wedding outfit, to the poor widow seeking a grant for the burial of her child, or a plea for a "wooden leg," the "lost one" having been forgotten in the flight before the flames.

Grants were made for the rehabilitation of business and included the adjusting of hundreds of supplications which again varied from a junk peddler and small merchants to funds for resuming lodging and boarding houses, and for instruments for professional men.

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About $150,000 was expended by the "Confidential Section" for those whose pride resented charity, where indemnity could only be administered with the utmost tact. Widows with families to support, because of incomes which had vanished in smoke, received money to bridge over temporary difficulties.

Grants averaging $100 were given for furniture rehabilitation. Such cases as



MOVING TO A PERMANENT SITE

The little green cottages erected in the parks for temporary use by refugees are given to the occupants who have paid rent for them, as soon as they purchase a site to which they can be removed

that of a frail woman whose two sons had died in the Philippines for their country's cause, her husband's death leaving her totally uncared for, received a grant of money which paid the funeral expenses and a first month's house rent.

Unprotected girls were assisted to become self-supporting. Small amounts were paid for the maintenance of orphans in homes, and a great many old people given temporary necessities until they could in some way once more become independent.

The housing committee built one thousand four hundred houses, the owners paying half of the expense. The other half, $600,000, was paid by the relief fund. These houses have from four to six rooms and baths. Some have been built in close proximity to their owners' work, and others, influenced by sentiment, rebuilt on old sites. Many are scattered at Ocean View, where the little ones can play in the sand and salt air. The interiors of these humble homes present an inviting appearance, and while simply or sparsely furnished are usually orderly and cleanly. Each article within is "my own" as one proud woman said. By giving to so many laborers with families homes suitable to their wants and in proportion to their earnings, conservative citizens will no doubt be made, who will eventually become helpful factors in the upbuilding of the city. That compensations exist, even for a "refugee," is found by a comparison of the attractive little houses with their former homes in tenements and basements.

Subscriptions numbering 4,917 were recorded by the department of finance, James D. Phelan, chairman, even unto those of a few pennies, and it is of special moment to cite that the cost of administration has been less than 4 per cent.

There is, at present writing, about one million dollars still to come in, seven hundred thousand of which is in the custody of the American National Red Cross Society in Washington, and which must be forwarded for further maintenance of Ingleside and the New Home for the Aged, expenses already incurred; and possible necessary continuance of parts of the

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camps, consequent upon unforeseen delay in moving the cottages.

The End of the Refugee Camps

Referring to the disposal of those refugees who were totally improvident as to homes, it will be necessary to give a brief résumé of city affairs. The parks and squares are under control of a body of men known as the Park Commission, by whose permission the relief corporation was allowed to utilize the public recreation grounds upon which to build the refugee cottages. With the passing of the emergency period from April to July, 1906, the commission met to place a time limit, so to speak, upon the corporation in its use of the squares, that with the resumption of normality in other municipal considerations, the people at large might enjoy their rights in the parks. This meeting took place on August 17, 1906, when it was unanimously voted that all city parks and squares must be vacated and cleared of people and houses by one year from date, namely, August 17, 1907. To this end the corporation has worked assiduously and conscientiously, the installment plan aiding materially.

But the procrastinators lingered, many loth to make the effort of moving, others openly avowing they would not move. The Park Commission, however, is inexorable, constantly admonishing the corporation of its duty to clear the parks, but causing absolutely no friction, for the corporation has systematically bent every energy to comply with the edict, glad beyond measure to give obedience. In vain have delegations of refugees waited upon the Park Commission, or sent long petitions for an extension of time in which to move. The board without exception has met the prayers with the firm answer, "Our ruling of a year ago is too stringent to be broken, the camps must be vacated by August 17." The stubbornness of about 20 per cent of the refugees in moving is due, to a great extent, to one Alva Udell, a would-be leader with socialistic leaning. His exaggerated efforts in behalf of a further continuance of the camps are visibly in his own political interests as well as those of the refugees. Endowed with brains and a convincing flow of language, long hair and an almost emaciated face, he is frequently seen addressing hundreds of the camp residents, teaching them in elemental form their so-called "rights" and the condition or tendencies of municipal affairs.

The corporation has given every charitable and much generous aid, and even at the eleventh hour, many of the cottage occupants who have had the privilege of a roof and have scoffed at others who paid installments, are now anxiously applying at headquarters for permission to move the only home they have known since the disaster. This permission is granted upon the showing of land in possession and by back payment of installments from the time the cottage was first occupied. Refunding is withheld until the householder has reëstablished himself, the expense of transportation coming upon him.

Alacrity is the feature of the hour in the fast fading refugee life of San Francisco. It is a common daily sight to witness the itinerant house. Placed upon a simple wide truck, constructed of a few planks on four wheels, the cottage is transported from camp to selected ground. The little green houses, like a flock of birds, are lighting all over the city limits. Out at Ocean View it presents the unique appearance of a town "painted green." It is not unusual to find two of the cottages joined together and two families dividing the additional expenses and comfort.

Van Ness Avenue, the city's broad main thoroughfare, is the chosen route for the last scene in the relief corporation's annals of magnanimous achievements. A fitting road, indeed, for the recessional of good deeds, a road of marked destiny in the city's history, for this same street proved the dividing line, the arch enemy to the advancing, hitherto unconquerable firebrand from whence were born the dire necessities of a year past, and out of which, too, has sprung much of spiritual growth.

From the strenuous days when hundreds waited for "transportation," and the weeks when thousands of meal tickets were issued each day, to the final disposal of the refugees, the San Francisco committee have labored unceasingly for the relief of the helpless and the uplifting of their city. Mr. Phelan and the committee can feel justifiably proud of the results of their administration of the relief funds.

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THE ADVERTISEMENT WRITER

BY

JAMES H. COLLINS



NE day, twenty years or more ago, a story started out from Philadelphia for a tour of the country. It was a true story. It had a point, and was the first story of its kind to set out on its travels. It told how the man who wrote the advertisements for a famous Quaker City merchant was paid $5,000 a year. Until then the public had never paused to reflect that advertisements must be written, but assumed that they just happened. The novelty of the idea, and the $5,000, made this item ripe for exchange editors' scissors everywhere. That was long before the public had begun to think in billions, and $5,000 seemed big pay for what appeared a trifling amount of work. This story is virtually on its travels yet, and the public still associates with advertising a chain of thought that links up about this way:

"Advertisements are written. Advertisement writers are well paid. Um! Advertisements are not as long as novels or essays. They can not be difficult to write, either. Now, let's see. Everybody is advertising. There must be a good demand for advertisement writers. There *must* be! Why, if one could get a job as an ad.-writer he wouldn't have to work very hard. And think what a lot of money there would be in it!"

The advertisements written by this fortunate Philadelphia man were of decided originality. They had a literary quality and a chattiness that made dry items of merchandise interesting to read about. The public began to sit up and watch all advertisements. Quaint characters and catchy jingles were evolved to advertise soaps and breakfast foods. The exchange editors were always printing the story of how a fortunate young lady hit on the idea of "Sunny Jim" one morning on her way downtown, adding that she got a fortune for it. The exchange editor who wouldn't pass that story along, touching up the fortune with a few ciphers, was in line for the next "shakeup." In the end the public learned to look on jingles and comic characters as the best form of advertising, and to look upon advertisement writing as a profession in which one made a lucky hit, as in fiction, and lived happily ever after.

This judging of advertisements by literary standards, and the fact that a printed advertisement is ordinarily the only part of a campaign of exploitation that the public sees, have given the advertisement writer a prominence not altogether due him. When the whole advertising industry is seen in perspective, he dwindles. Other details stand out as more important. Other men get larger salaries.

The standard of judgment is really commercial. Advertising is not literature at all. The very advertisements most widely admired for their cleverness may be least productive. The advertiser can be so intent upon his jingle that he forgets to tell about his merchandise, and readers so taken with funny characters that they forget to buy.

People go to advertising as to an encyclopedia — for information. An advertisement written by Dryasdust, so dull that it is skipped by all but one reader in a thousand, has been known to sell more goods than the clever skit that everybody reads, laughs at and talks about. This one reader per thousand who goes through Dryasdust's informative screed means business. So does Dryasdust. That is all there is to advertising fundamentally.

So, in thinking of the advertisement writer, it is well to get out of one's mind the literary standard and the stories about princely salaries. Abandon like-

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wise the impression of easy work. "Every profession has its hair shirt and its Chinese puzzles."

Early advertisement writers graduated from newspaper editorial rooms. Their chief asset was ability to write well. They did good work in their day. For advertising then was not applied so directly to distribution as now. It was largely publicity, and had a wider margin for entertainment. As the industry grew, however, and the pioneer advertisers got rich returns, all business houses wanted to advertise, and there was competition. Space had to be made more productive, and was growing more costly every year. New details developed. Where the writer had once carried on the whole operation, there now appeared merchandise men who knew little of writing, but a great deal of how all the jobbers in a given state might feel toward a new product and how to get it onto the retailers' shelves at least cost. Until this product was actually in retail stores the writer was held back, and then, when the word came, his mission was no longer to be clever or entertaining, but to write information. In the old days he started an advertisement with some such inquiry as "Could you wear Julius Cæsar's hat?" and from that gradually worked up to the subject of Sudds' soap, giving it casual mention in the last line or two.

But the merchandise man, after sounding all the jobbers in New York State, and talking soap a month on end with grocers, and eating soap for meals, and dreaming of it at night, simply wouldn't hear of anything but soap in the written advertising. He found queer trade complications and trade politics. Sudds & Co. had trade-mark lawsuits pending that prohibited the use of certain facts in the advertising. Jobbers and retailers were partial to the soaps of Lather & Co., Ltd., because they had been selling them for years and made a better profit. Problem — What argument will carry Sudds' soap through the trade and into consumers' hands at a smaller profit? If it can be done at all, how much advertising money will be needed yearly to keep Sudds' there when duly put?

With substantial matters like these to think about, the advertisement writer soon ceased pondering the size of Cæsar's hat. A new type of advertising writer was evolved — the "copy man." He came from the world of merchandise instead of Park Row. His style was not polished. He could not entertain. He had probably never heard of Cæsar or literature, and lacked sense of humor and proportion to an extent that enabled him to insist that Sudds was the originator of soap, that his products were a benign gift to mankind, and that danger, perhaps death, lurked in all imitations. He could invent a physiology of his own for a new breakfast food, assuring you that if eaten in summer it would lower the temperature of your body eight to ten degrees. Physiologists have set 98.4° F. as the conventional temperature of the normal human body. But that isn't breakfast food.

This new type of copy man was "long" on earnestness. Merchandising situations, with their trade politics, their daily sales sheets and the power of the right sort of advertising arguments to increase distribution, are what make business absorbing. The copy man caught the exhilaration of it, and no mere literary achievement, no finesse of style, would be likely to appeal to him, even had he the Park Row traditions. His science improved, too, so that in time it came to be almost as good as newspaper science. His style was too near special pleading for Park Row. But in its sphere he improved it, until to-day it is a unique and forceful school of writing, something quite new and apart by itself.

The copy man is found wherever there are advertising agencies, but is now especially a typical fixture in New York and Chicago. He is a sort of reporter to the business world. His salary averages about the same as that of a newspaper writer of equal skill, going as low as the cub reporter's and as high as the largest editorial stipends.

But the advertising writer's methods of work differ widely from those of the reporter. The latter gathers his facts quickly, writes them in his own way, hands them in to the "rewrite man" for shaping, and is done, turning to another subject. Many of his facts are ready-made for him by the police, the courts, etc. But an advertising writer often has difficulty in getting his facts in the first place, and has to verify them carefully

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and investigate many side lines, and then, when material is finally in hand, may be required to write upon that subject month after month, turning it about, getting new viewpoints, working it up into whole series of advertisements for the public, and into supplementary booklets, folders and form letters for follow-up purposes and the trade.

One of the best advertising agencies in this country has a reception room known as the "sweat-box." Here the manufacturer of an automobile or piano-player is invited before his advertising campaign opens and a long consultation is held for the purpose of getting at the facts about his product and business. The manufacturer is willing to talk, and tell all he knows.

Formerly a stenographer sat in the room and took down everything he said. But the habit of dictation came upon him. He spoke formally and his thoughts took useless channels. Now the stenographer is hidden in a compartment. The manufacturer talks for record without knowing it. He chats easily, and has his commercial portrait taken as though he were in the studio of a photographer who hides the camera. He discusses competition, manufacturing secrets, his product's shortcomings as well as beauties. When he leaves the "sweat-box" his advertising agent has, and will keep in confidence, data upon which to build merchandising plans, while the copy writers have their information.

Again, material is gathered by days of prowling about factories, in talks with the executive, the manufacturing, the selling men. Some commodities offer little new information, and the copy man must treat the old facts in new ways. He must not only present information, but make a special plea for it, in the form of "selling argument." This consists of logical reasons why readers should buy. To produce selling argument would bore a newspaper writer, who doesn't particularly care whether things are sold or not. But the advertising copy man gets interested in the big movements and little cabals of trade. He becomes as partisan as a piano salesman. Take ten pianos of different make and five of them may have actions exactly alike, because all were bought from the same manufacturer of piano actions. Each salesman knows this, yet firmly believes that his piano has the lightest, most responsive action, and the longer he sells that piano the more firmly he believes it. The typewriter salesman's eye falls on somebody else's machine — anybody else's. "A good typewriter," he says, touching the keys, and then proceeds to show in a thousand ways, as gently as possible, that it is a wonder such a contrivance writes at all, and that it will probably fall to pieces in another month. This partisanship in selling is built up as solidly as theology. The advertising writer catches it, and becomes dogmatic, and writes earnestly and with feeling about things the general writer can not see at all. He enjoys checking his paper "selling talk" with the arguments salesmen use in conversation, and blue pencils theoretical arguments without mercy. He makes his readers feel that they are not only learning something about the inside of the piano business, but that they are missing a great opportunity by not acting to-day, by not sending at once for further information, by not giving this proposition a trial.

When the copy is written, often enough the writer's work has only just begun. It is submitted to the advertising agent, to the advertiser, to the manufacturer's salesmen. All criticize, pull to pieces, rebuild and suggest. In fact, much good advertising copy nowadays is composite. Several writers and many critics shape and improve, until when it is finally printed hardly any one man can point to a paragraph as his own. Frequently the advertising writer will have ideas that he defends against the advertiser, and they prove better in the end. A Chicago advertising agency was preparing a campaign for one of the big packing corporations. When the copy was ready the writer, a highly paid specialist, took it over to the packers for approval. Several hours passed, and the specialist did not come back. The head of the agency went to see what had become of him, and found him camping in the packing company's offices with a dozen big butchers, heads of departments, around him, arguing over his printed selling talk point by point. When the agent came in his man had just finished reading to the department heads affidavits from six concerns in other lines

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of business testifying that the sort of advertising under discussion had paid them. In the end criticism was silenced and the "stuff" approved.

At one point of development in the advertising industry there was an opportunity for the free-lance advertising writer. He often got good fees for consultation and preparation of copy. But since advertising has become so closely linked with selling organizations and distribution, the free-lance must be an exceptionally good man to hold his own against the fine copy organizations of the advertising agencies. There are a number of men who do this, however, and a good many smaller ones make a living by the preparation of copy for small advertisers.

Advertising schools have been subjected to both endorsement and condemnation by practical advertising men. The truth with regard to them seems to be that so long as they teach actual writing of advertisements they give students genuine value for tuition fees, and lay a foundation upon which it is easier to build with practical experience in agency work. Some of the courses offered embrace many irrelevant details, such as marks in proofreading, sizes and styles of type, estimating cost of paper, engravings, etc., which students are required to memorize. This is held to be superfluous knowledge. The main point is to learn why some advertising copy is good and some bad. No theoretical course can teach all there is to be learned in practical advertising work.

In the advertising centers, too, is found the advertising artist and illustrator, now as fixed a type as the copy man. He, likewise, had purely artistic traditions when the industry was young, being usually an embryo painter temporarily working out crass commissions for the sordid world of business — at good prices. Sir John Millais painting "Bubbles" for a soap advertisement is an example of the old-time conditions. The most widely circulated picture ever drawn by Du Maurier was not printed in *Punch*, but is still to be found on the Apollinaris water bottles, the label of which was designed by the author of "Trilby."

Once it was necessary to seek advertising illustrations in the foot-hill country around Parnassus. Now, however, there is a large body of artists connected with the advertising industry who have grown up in its traditions. Critically, perhaps, their work is open to cavil. Their lines may be stiff and hard, their ladies commonly have too high and abundant a pompadour, and they find it as difficult to draw a gentleman as did Balzac and Dickens. But for the purposes of exposition, selling points and clarity, they do work that would be impossible for the artist who clings to a higher artistic tradition. The solidly built young man of the clothing advertisements is theirs, and frequently they draw him better than some of the regular magazine illustrators utilizing the same type to illustrate a society story. All the buttons are on his coat, and all the pockets faithfully depicted. There is an element of the ideal, for he is shown at the club beside a syphon, or moving in the company of fair Dianas, or in other environments where he would like to be. But he is a very literal product.

For the highest class of work in this line advertisers still go to well-known illustrators. One clothing firm succeeded in getting such a picture from an illustrator of reputation, after months of waiting on the great man and assiduous care in supplying him with a model dressed in the garments as they were to be shown. When the picture was finished there was consternation. A button had been omitted from the sitter's coat. The great man declined to paint it in. The firm was afraid to reproduce the picture. But finally it was sent out, with the result that the missing button attracted wide attention from the clothing trade, and the public — never missed it at all.

Where the typical advertising artist shines is in treatment of distinctive advertising themes. A manufacturer in New York was putting out a new dog soap. Nothing on the market seemed to have the atmosphere of dog in sufficient degree. All the dog soaps sold appeared to be as good for washing canary birds. The typical advertising artist rose to the occasion and drew a wrapper for the new article that was a masterpiece of its kind. He first covered it all over with dogs — dogs — dogs. There were little Fidos, and big mastiffs, and ugly bull pups. With these as a *leitmotif*, he then worked in the figure of an English kennel-keeper in fore-and-

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aft cap. Nothing further was needed to make the stuff sell on sight, except a good name and a strong doggy odor for the soap itself.

One of the eastern railroads was hunting a few years ago for advertising pictures showing groups about trains. Artist after artist came in with work to submit on approval, and each locomotive had pouring from its stack a thick cloud of black smoke. Sorrowfully the advertising manager would then explain that if there was one thing more than another the road wanted to impress on the public, it was that it burned anthracite coal, and made no smoke or cinders. The typical advertising artist has just the sort of training, just the special viewpoint, that enables him to see such details.

Salaries in this field are good. The minimum average is perhaps not so low as the minimum for advertising writers. But the maximum does not run as high because the artist does not enter so intimately as the best-paid writers into development of selling and distribution plans. Hundreds of advertising artists are regularly employed by the large agencies, and perhaps twice as many more live as free-lances, in some cases taking up this work while studying in the art schools of New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia.

THE MODERN GERMAN MERCHANT MARINE

BY

FRANK L. McVEY

CHAIRMAN MINNESOTA TAX COMMISSION

EXPANSION is the word which characterizes German activity in the fields of government, commerce and colonization. The enlargement of territory, trade and power, which was once an ambition, is now a reality. It has, however, brought with it so rapid a development in the organization of economic forces that "the extension of trade, the finding of new markets, have become for Germany questions of life and death."

Professor Sering puts well the same idea when he says: "Here we are a people of nearly sixty million, in a territory smaller than Texas, with a yearly increment of eight hundred thousand souls, with a gigantic export industry and foreign trade threatened in the highest degree by the policy of exclusion and annexation on which the world empires have embarked. The facts of population (or emigration) point in the same direction to the vital and primary importance of our seas." Again, Professor Schmoller declared in a lecture recently delivered in Berlin that "We mean to extend our trade and industries far enough to enable us to live and sustain a growing population. We mean to defend our colonies, and, if possible, to acquire somewhere agricultural colonies." It is evident from these and other statements of a similar nature that Germany does not propose to be stifled in her limited territory by an overwhelming population, neither does she expect to lose continually her emigrants to other nations. For these reasons she has developed a maritime policy, consistent and logical, in marked contrast to the opportunism of England and the indifference of the United States.

The total foreign trade of Germany reached in 1905 the sum of $3,060,791,000. Of this great commerce sixty-seven per cent was maritime. In 1880 the maritime and foreign trades were divided equally, consisting largely of agricultural products; since then the export trade of Germany has changed largely to manufactured products, and the imports are in agricultural products and raw materials.

On April 1, 1904, it is stated, the German empire possessed an equivalent of

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1,011 ships of an average capacity of over one thousand tons each against 976 ships of the same tonnage in 1903. Of these ships 786 were steamers and 225 sailing vessels. In size and speed the fast German steamships ranked first among the ocean "greyhounds." The total merchant-marine tonnage, including vessels of all kinds, was reported by the Bureau Veritas in 1905 as 3,415,193.

Unlike England and the United States, Germany was not blessed with many deep and commodious harbors. Her rivers were clogged with sand and her ships had great difficulty in approaching her shores and river mouths on account of bars and sand spits. All of this has been remedied. Since 1880 great docks and harbors have been built to accommodate the increasing commerce on the Elbe and Weser with enormous basins, quays, sheds and storehouses and practical means of transport between ships and railways. Since 1887 the city of Hamburg has been obliged to add to her already existing harbor facilities, three large new harbors; and, in addition, basins have been constructed at Bremerhaven and Luxhaven.

The opening of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal gave a great advantage to the Baltic Sea ports. The Trave River has been deepened, a great harbor built at Lubeck and a canal constructed between the Elbe and Trave. The River Oder has been buoyed, channelled and regulated, and Stettin supplied with a modern harbor. The same has been done at Neufahrwasser for Danzig, and Emden has recently constructed a modern port. Germany, through government and private enterprise, has successfully attempted to provide ample ports for her commerce. The problems with which she has been confronted in doing it have taxed the technical skill of high and low level engineering to the utmost; but these problems have been solved, or will be, with the most brilliant success, giving to Germany a satisfactory harbor system.

Any statement concerning the German maritime equipment would be incomplete without some reference to the two great steamship companies that are so closely identified with the growth of the German merchant marine. These lines have become prominent in the world's passenger and freight traffic. In 1897 the North German Lloyd Company carried 140,584 passengers and the Hamburg-American 73,089. Five years later the record was: North German Lloyd, 334,972, and the Hamburg-American, 261,238 passengers. The capital of the first of these companies is $23,800,000, with a bonded debt of $13,871,235, and of the second, capital, $23,800,000; bonded debt, $9,211,750.

The oldest of the companies, the Hamburg-American, was founded in 1847, with a capital of about $100,000. The company began business with sailing packets, making trips between Hamburg and New York. It was not until 1855 that the company built two steamers in England, there then being no German shipyard able to construct a vessel of two thousand tons. Beginning with the year 1880, the company has built steamer after steamer until the tonnage owned by this German corporation is the largest in the world.

The beginnings of the second largest company, the North German Lloyd, are equally humble. In 1857 the Lloyd started with three small steamers, plying between Bremen and English ports. In the following year the company established a regular service between the home port and New York, using for the purpose English-built vessels. In 1859 the governments of the United States and England entrusted the mails to the company, which materially increased its business and prestige. Beginning with the year 1878, the company has built fast steamers, which have been so successful that it continues to carry the mail of foreign governments and has been given the German mails for transportation. The company now has twenty-seven steamer lines to all parts of the world. More remarkable than the growth of the two companies is the fact that neither one has received subsidies from the government, though they have been paid for postal services.

Since 1871 Germany has talked of a "shipping policy," but for fifteen years after this date her policy was distinctly negative and foreign shipping was given a free hand. In 1881 Bismarck presented a memorandum to the reichstag which provided for government assistance in the establishment of steamship lines. The memorandum took the form of an act, April 6, 1885. This was the beginning of

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a definite shipping policy, the discussion of which will continue under the topics of (1) postal and trade subventions; (2) bounties for shipbuilding; (3) indirect subsidies; (4) miscellaneous regulations and encouragements.

(1) The plan proposed by Bismarck was a postal subsidy whose acceptance required the company to build vessels of six thousand tons register in German shipyards, to maintain a speed of thirteen knots on main lines and of twelve on the branch lines, to transport troops, officers and ammunition, to carry mail and to make favorable freight rates for German products. For this service the company was to receive a subvention of 4,400,000 marks or $1,047,000 for the mail-line services and 400,000 marks, $95,200, for eastern lines and a similar sum for the Brindisi and Alexandria service. The vessels began their sailings under this agreement June, 1886.

In January, 1890, an act was passed, granting a subsidy to lines making monthly sailings to ports in the German South African possessions. Much the same conditions were made as in the previous act. The vessels were to be built in German shipyards and navigated by German crews. The company was to carry troops, officers and ammunition and to maintain a monthly sailing schedule. The contract was made with the German East African Line for a period of ten years at an annual payment of 900,000 marks, or $214,000.

Again in 1898, April 13, the Imperial Chancellor was authorized to make a contract to continue the services, under the contract of 1886, for a period of fifteen years, and a fortnightly instead of a monthly service. The old boats on the Chinese service were to hold the speed of thirteen knots and on branch lines a speed of 12.6 knots; in case, however, of foreign competition the companies were to meet it without addition to the subvention of 5,590,000 marks, $1,330,420. A fourteen-day service was inaugurated by the act of March 25, 1900, between Hamburg and East Africa. The sailings alternated, one by way of Suez and the other by the way of Cape Town. The vessels were required to maintain a speed of twelve knots on the main lines and 10.5 knots on branches. In case of competition, the company agreed to increase the speed. The subsidy was 1,350,000 marks, $321,300, and the contract time, fifteen years. In December, 1901, the Imperial Chancellor made for the postoffice an agreement with the Jaluet Company of Hamburg to make three trips annually to Sydney, the German colonies in New Guinea, and the Caroline, Mariana and Marshall Islands. The annual compensation for this service was 120,000 marks, or $28,560. A four weeks' service was also provided from Cape Town to Swakopmund, for which an annual subvention of 10,500 marks or $2,499 was paid. The total amount of the subvention is summarized in the following table:

	Marks.	Dollars.
For routes, Bremen and Hamburg to China, Japan, Australia and Australasia	5,590,000	1,330,420
Hamburg to Southeast Africa and East Africa	1,350,000	321,300
Between Australia and Pacific Island	120,000	28,560
Cape Town and Swakopmund	10,500	2,499
	7,070,500 m.	$1,682,779

In addition to this sum, the government pays 1,300,000 marks, or $325,000 for the carriage of mails between Bremen and Hamburg and New York, which makes the total payment for steamship service, 8,370,500 marks, or $2,007,779.

Up to 1900, the Hamburg-American line received no subventions from the government. Since 1900 the company has received a payment of $65,000 for a fortnightly service to Eastern Africa. The greater part of the subventions goes to one line, the North German Lloyd.

(2) Germany does not give a direct bounty for the construction of ships at home or abroad, as in the instance of France, but contents herself in making exemptions from custom duties on imported materials and by preferential railroad rates on materials shipped from distant towns and cities to the shipyards. According to the German customs tariff plan of May 24, 1885, all sea-going vessels and river craft, and the imported materials destined for their construction, repair and equipment are exempt from duty. The exemptions on materials have been increased with the passage of supple-

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mentary acts in 1889, 1892 and 1893. Additional state assistance was granted through preferential freight rates under the schedule of October, 1895. The rates of that date have been still further lowered by the agitation among the shipbuilders. The object of such legislation is to give German shipbuilders as cheap materials as anywhere in the world.

(3) The third form of assistance is granted through preferential rates on the state railroads to goods exported from inland places in Germany to East Africa or the Levant. "These combined land and sea through rates of freights, which were introduced for the Levant line on June 15, 1890, and for the East Africa line on April 1, 1895, are lower than those in force for goods sent to German ports for direct exportation by sea." In addition to the lowered rates on the German state railroads, the government has been able to secure reduced rates of carriage on goods sent to stations on the Turkish and Bulgarian railroads.

Through this system of rates, the Germans have been able to secure as satisfactory results as could have been done by a great subsidy. In the instance of the Levant trade, a business of $2,500,000 has been attracted to Germany with no determining factor other than the preferential rates. The East African trade has increased in the same measure. Together the increased trade is in the neighborhood of $5,000,000, through an expenditure of not over $500,000 on the part of the government.

(4) Point four of the enumeration of German policy gives an opportunity to consider the general attitude of the German government toward shipping. This can best be done by submitting quotations. The first one is from the reply of Sir R. Giffen in response to a question concerning the extent of government management in Germany. He said: "The impression I have obtained from these contracts is that the German government practically has a veto on the whole business of the companies which are subsidized, and can do whatever it likes, fix the tariffs, and anything it pleases. The officers and crew are practically members of the German navy, either actually or in reserve, and I believe the officers in the most part have served in the German navy. It is not surprising to me to find the German government has so great a control of all the powers of ordinary mercantile business because, as is well known, the Imperial Bank of Germany is similarly under German direction. My conclusion is that German merchant shipping has the government at its back, and the whole business may be looked upon as the business of the German government."

The second quotation, taken from the speech of the president of the North German Lloyd on the occasion of the launching of the Kaiser Wilhelm II, August 12, 1902, presents a more generous view of German government policy. The quotation is as follows: "The support of the German government enjoyed by our shipbuilders consists in the general protection the government gives to trade and traffic, in the far-sighted conception of their trade policy, and in the support they give to trade and traffic in that they meet them half way by practical measures in every branch. The so-called subventions received by the German ship-owners are nothing more than a reciprocal equivalent for the very considerable demands made upon them and for the work they do in connection therewith. In the main, our great ship-owners stand on their own feet and the support given us by the government is repaid by us through the efforts we make to promote trade and traffic." To put it somewhat summarily would be to say that the government gives moral support more than financial aid.

As in the instance of free ships and free materials, Germany has been equally liberal respecting her coasting trade. Both the coastwise trade and the trade with over-sea possessions is open to the vessels of any nation. Up to 1881 Germany granted such privileges by treaty only, but in December of that year the trade was open to English vessels on the basis of reciprocity, and in 1898 the coast trade was thrown open to all nations.

The increasing naval power of Germany has engendered new aspirations in the nation, which have taken the material form of colonization societies. Heartily seconded by the press, demands have been made for a transmarine policy that will secure to Germany some of the benefits of the emigration now going to America, Australia and South America.

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The spirit of international rivalry which had taken so deep a hold on the Germans during the Franco-Prussian War likewise has created a strong desire to equal England in naval position and colonial organization. To this extreme position Bismarck was opposed, though favoring, after the failure of the house Godeffroy, more aggressive measures to protect the large interests in Polynesia which had been acquired by the Godeffroy house in attempting to locate German emigrants there. Writing in 1884, Bismarck said: "My view was, and is, that a colonial system such as England's today, with garrisons, governors and officials sent from the mother country, would be unsuitable to our existing arrangements in Germany; but that the empire can not but extend its protection as far as it is able to those commercial enterprises in which German subjects acquire the possession of property."

In recent times the expression of opinion is more radical. Thus an editorial writer says: "The old century saw a German Europe; the new one shall see a German world. To attain that consummation, two duties are required from the present German generation: to keep its own counsel and to create a strong naval force." Another writer voices the coming conflict with England by saying: "We consider a great war with England in the twentieth century as quite inevitable, and must strain every fiber in order to be prepared to fight the war single-handed. The experience of all times shows that colonial empires are more fragile and less enduring than continental empires. We do not require a fleet against France or Russia; let them ravage our coasts in the case of war. We require a fleet only against England."

Whether from the imperial or commercial point of view all Germany is interested in the development of the merchant marine. The imperialist looks upon it as a reserve for a great naval fleet; the merchant regards it as the best means of extending Germany's commerce and trade. In both instances great good sense has been displayed in the encouragement of shipping. Bounties, as such, have not been paid, but for actual service in the carriage of mails or the extension of trade routes the government has made payments from its treasury. The great tonnage has not been built by government aid so much as by the energy and foresight of German merchants, stimulated by economic conditions materially assisting and in a measure forcing the development of a merchant marine.

THE PRESENT SITUATION IN RUSSIA

BY

SAMUEL N. HARPER

INSTRUCTOR IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE, THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

RUSSIA'S second douma was dissolved after a short session of a little over three months. For the third douma, which is to meet in November, a new electoral law was made. This was a *coup d'etat*, a direct infringement on the fundamental laws. And no protest against all this was heard from the Russian people. The foreign reader might well wonder if this meant the end of that movement for liberation which has been going on since 1904. Does the apathy which one seems to find in all classes of Russian society vindicate the claim of those who tell us that the Russian people has proven itself still too immature, too uncultured for a constitutional form of government?

Before the dissolution Mr. Bernard Paris of the University of Liverpool and myself had planned an extensive journey through several of the interior provinces. The dissolution left us in a kind of mystified state, we could see that the American

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and English publics were even more uncertain as to what to think, and the Russian newspapers could tell us nothing. Strict press regulations were introduced. Papers were fined right and left for publishing articles "hostile to the government." Our projected journey became therefore all the more important. It was necessary to talk with local men on the spot.

We have traveled over three thousand miles, stopping off in no less than thirty places, in each city, town or village addressing ourselves to a local worker to whom we had been recommended. The questions we put to these men were on the past history of the particular place and on the present mood. We always got an emphatic no in answer to our question, "Is it all over?" Some were inclined to be pessimistic; they did not see how they were going to make the next move. But the majority were showing admirable pluck, were going on with the work, following the example of their liberal leader, Professor Milyoukov, who comes up after each setback fresh and energetic, active and enthusiastic.

It was often difficult to reach the men we were seeking. Repression in the provinces is much more oppressive than in the capitals. It was difficult to remember that we were back again to the system of police surveillance when one looks around to see that no one is listening. This timidity was especially noticeable among the Liberals. The Revolutionaries, on the other hand, were inclined to be too outspoken, and realizing as we did that we were not in the same comparatively free country of six months ago, we felt uncomfortable when our friends would harangue away on a public boat pier or in a railway carriage.

We found evidences of the present period of reaction at every turn. Newspapers were receiving fines of $250 to $500 for offensive articles. Often the editor was not told which article had given offense to the local governor. One paper was fined $100 for printing a few lines from the London *Times*. Book stores were receiving lists of forbidden books from the police. Ex-deputies whom we had known in the douma were not at home. They had found it advisable to go off for a rest. Even electors had been found politically "untrustworthy" and "sent out" to another province. All of the ex-deputies belonging to oppositionary parties, who had been in state or social service had been dismissed. Alexis Bakunin, a nephew of the famous revolutionary Bakunin, though a cadet, was dismissed from a zemstvo hospital where he had served for many years. The governor offered to give him letters of recommendation, but quite frankly said he did not want him in his province.

The most disheartening aspect of the present reaction is its effect upon the zemstvo or provincial councils. This last year many of the zemstvo elections have been reactionary. The large land-owners have been terrified by the radical agrarian program proposed in the two doumas. But often the "mutilation" of the zemstvo was done administratively. The most flagrant example of this deliberate mutilating was in the government of Viatka. This is a peasant government. There are only about ten thousand landed gentry to almost three million peasants. This gentry has been most democratic; in the zemstvo work it has devoted itself to the peasants' interests, and in no government has the zemstvo been able to do so much as in Viatka. The school organization here is second only to that of Moscow. Household industries have been developed and the peasants' earnings greatly increased. Agricultural experts have been employed, model farms started, the standard of agriculture among the peasants enormously raised. All this meant a high level of consciousness among the peasants. The deputies to the two doumas from Viatka were all oppositionary.

The zemstvo elections in Viatka were not reactionary as in the majority of places this last year. But the elections were not confirmed by the governor. He put in his own appointed boards in the places of those who had devoted their time and strength to the work. The first act of the government-appointed board of the zemstvo was to raise its own salaries in an absolutely irregular way. The elected zemstvo council, the elections to which the governor could not cancel, voted its lack of confidence in this board. We applied to this appointed board for information on zemstvo work. They

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would not talk about the zemstvo. They were only interested in trying to find out if we did not have some commercial connections. In a district town of this same government we were disturbed all afternoon by a riotous gathering in the neighboring room. Judging from the singing and shouting we thought some cabmen or uncultured workmen were holding a drunken feast. Out of curiosity we asked the waiter who our neighbors were. They were the appointed president of the district zemstvo and the local administrative officials celebrating the birthday of the young heir.

Through his appointed boards the governor has dismissed, often sent out of the government, most of the former zemstvo employees, schoolteachers, doctors, statists — all for political reasons. This is what reaction has brought to the Viatka government. Here in this same government we found an excellent example of what the new electoral law had in view. The peasants have an overwhelming majority here. Formerly the peasant electors numbered 154 out of 200; there were only twenty-four gentry electors. By the new law the total number of electors has been reduced to 100, of whom twenty-three are now elected by the peasants and fifty-four by the gentry. In several districts there are not enough gentry to elect the allotted quota of electors.

The peasants understand this new allotment of electors; they feel the affront. This is just the point to which we have been giving the greatest attention: What are the peasants thinking now? They did not get land from the two doumas as they had expected. They see quite clearly that they have nothing to hope for from the third douma. Are they planning to do anything?

The peasant is hard to get at. He has been shut off from all other classes — he has been made distrustful. He is still uneducated, though the zemstvos have greatly remedied this. The peasants have had revolutionary agitators working among them. In places they have started in to burn out the landed gentry and have seen the Cossacks sent down to pacify them. Now they are under the strictest police supervision, more carefully watched than any other class, and all the *intelligence* are kept away from them. It is almost an illegal act to talk to peasants now.

The government is trying to win the peasant over to its side by offering him land at what it considers a reasonable price. By a temporary law, which the douma would certainly not have confirmed if it had sat a little longer, the government is trying to break up the peasant villages and the communal system of land tenure and make the peasants isolated farmers.

It is hard to speak of the Russian peasantry in general. I shall simply give what individual peasants have told me, or what has been transmitted to me secondhand by men who are in close touch with the peasants.

In the first place the peasants are buying the land offered to them by the government. In some districts they are buying because they are afraid others will buy if they do not. In fact the agents who are pushing this land sale threaten to bring in peasants from other governments if the local peasants will not buy. This was done in the government of Saratov. The newcomers were attacked and had to be protected by troops. Often the peasants buy, pay the first installment, but have no intention of paying any more. The land is put up for auction. Other peasants do not dare to buy; they know the present holders will leave only if forcibly put out.

As for leaving the village communes in accordance with the temporary law, very few have entered a claim to divide, and in most cases such claims were refused by the peasants. Those who entered them were told not to insist or they would be made to suffer. One village voted that it would not allow the breaking up of the commune even if the officials came down themselves and demanded it. This is how the peasants accept what the government is offering them.

But it is not "land" alone that the peasants have been demanding. The other term of their watchword has been "liberty." Their idea of liberty is very concrete. They want no more of the tutelage under which they have been kept. The land captains who were put over them in 1885 interfere not only in their village administration but even in their private affairs. Then they have come to

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realize what indirect taxes are, to see that "sugar at ten cents a pound is really a most heavy tax," that the vodka is sold by the government at four times its actual cost. They find that the village police force has been increased these last years. Cossacks are often sent down and lodged on them.

All these are concrete grievances. It does not mean that the revolutionary agitators' propaganda is bearing fruit. The utopian ideas of these latter have not been assimilated. The present attitude of the peasants toward such agitation is most significant. Two years ago they listened to and often acted on this agitation. Last year they were more skeptical. Now they listen and then ask, "But are the peasants in the next village or in the neighboring governments going to do this too? We are not going to start until we are sure that we are not acting alone."

The great weakness of the Cadet party is that it has no close ties with the people. Under present conditions a Cadet can not go down to the villages and talk with peasants as can a Social Revolutionary. The latter goes dressed as a peasant. Again the peasant does not understand what parliamentary government is. He simply knows that the emperor asked him to send to Petersburg the "best men" of the village to confer with him. He was surprised that the emperor did not come to the douma to talk over matters with his representatives. The peasant can not forgive this. The emperor had promised to do so. "Why did we send our 'best men' if he was not going to listen to them?" An idol has been definitely shattered. Two men very close to the peasants, one an extreme radical, the other a moderate liberal, both living in different governments, told me in almost the same words that two years ago the peasants would have stood up and fought for the idea of the monarchy, but that now this idea is rapidly fading away.

We see that it is a semi-conscious idea based on economic considerations that is organizing the peasants into a stronger and better opposition. They are expecting nothing from the third douma. But they feel something must be done. We had a young peasant driver to take us from one village to another. He told us the change must come through the army, "and in three years the army will have been recruited afresh. I am one of this year's recruits." A village doctor told me that the peasants now are coming to him saying, "The peasants must act for themselves." "It looks to us as if we would have to go in for agrarian disorders or do as the French did." These are the peasants' own words as they were repeated to me.

I think one can say that the reaction we are having now is only aggravating the situation. One must remember that Mr. Stolypin's most dangerous opponents are these reactionaries; that he did his best to keep the douma in order to have it as a weapon against them. When, however, these reactionary influences at court prevailed, he remained in office and is continuing the struggle against them with that energy and pluck which demand admiration even from his opponents.

But this reaction will kill itself. It can be only temporary. In all these places I have visited I have not overlooked the reactionaries. I found them, almost without exception, utterly lacking in political ideas, without convictions, mere careerists. These reactionaries have been demanding that they be given a chance to show their political ability. In the first douma they were hardly represented. In the second douma they had some seven or eight men. In the third douma in view of the new electoral law they will probably be in the majority. We will be able to see then what they are worth.

It is impossible to foretell what the composition of the third douma will be. Much is left to mere chance in this new electoral law which has tried to give the prevailing voice to the large land-owners and the large commercial class, has cut down the representatives of "aliens," has given the Russian population the privilege of voting in separate curias from these "aliens."

Some optimistic liberals tell us they will have over a hundred seats. It is certain that there will be an opposition, and that this opposition, being in the minority, will be more outspoken than it was in the second douma. Such an opposition will be an enormous organizer of the liberal public opinion which will remain in

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the majority outside the douma. The reaction has the upper hand because it has physical force on its side. But moral forces will eventually be able to prevail over mere physical force, and if they do not, one may be sure that some physical force will be found and used. This reform movement will be carried through even if, at the present moment, it appears to have been crushed down.

The journey I have made through nine of the Russian governments has proven to me that good government must be given or the anarchy and demoralization which is growing every day will force a violent crisis. The liberals are working to avoid such a crisis. But they are given no encouragement; they are confounded with the Revolutionaries, their party is not legalized. One moderate liberal said to me:

"In any fight I like to see fair play. When my opponent makes absurdly stupid mistakes, refuses to see that he is making these mistakes, it really makes me feel sorry for him, even if I am struggling against him. We have an up-hill pull before us, but we are certain to come through. Then we will look back and be surprised to see how easily it was done."

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

BY

O. M. BECKER



IT has evidently been the opinion, so far as there was any opinion, that the superior inventive genius and remarkable adaptiveness of the American workman were sufficient to maintain the supremacy of American products in the world's marts. The great advances made in German, English and French industrialism, and particularly the first named, have served, however, to draw attention to an aspect of our own industrial system previously quite overlooked, namely, the need of a system of education or training which will provide workmen and workwomen capable of the most efficient performance of the tasks involved in the modern productive processes. The discovery that the lack of such provisions here is likely to affect our industrial and commercial supremacy is arousing widespread interest and concern.

The principle that hand-training is an essential part of a well-balanced general educational system, has been pretty well established for a number of years; and manual training instruction, more or less adequate (generally less), as well as occasional manual training schools, has been an integral feature of public-school systems in most of our larger cities for some time, though almost entirely absent from rural systems. An inquiry into the extent of this instruction and the number of such schools, and their efficiency, reveals

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a mortifying situation, especially when compared with the situation in continental Europe. There are in the United States at this time considerably less than two hundred schools wholly or in part devoted to manual training, and most of these merely give short courses in some kind of handwork in connection with curricula devoted chiefly to literary subjects, while others are devoted mainly or wholly to instruction in the domestic arts or agriculture. In a number of these, however an attempt is made to give some trades instruction, for the most part of course very rudimentary and insufficient for the making of journeymen.

As for strictly trade schools, institutions devoted primarily to training youth in those practical arts whereby they may make their living, the number could almost be counted on one's fingers. Including those which have been opened more recently, there can scarcely be forty schools with well-defined trade courses in this country, and this includes those devoted to such distinctively feminine trades as millinery and dressmaking. There seem to be a few others not reported, which purport to teach a single trade in a very short time. Such are the barber "colleges" found in a number of cities; and "bricklayers' trade schools" and the like occasionally to be met with. Most of these, however, are conducted wholly for profit and therefore are of doubtful value as training schools, to say the least. With professional engineering schools, which in no sense meet the requirements of the ordinary workman, we are better provided than with any others. Our system of industrial education (what little system there is) seems to be top-heavy: ample facilities for professional technical training, but relatively little for training in operative technics.

The one encouraging feature about the situation is the evident strong increase in the sentiment for the extension of opportunities for industrial training. The investigations of the Massachusetts Commission on Industrial and Technical Education indicate that while perhaps half the urban children of the state are engaged in gainful occupations, the great majority of these would by their own or their parents' preference be in technical or industrial schools, if there were such offering the kind of training suited to the needs of these children. The same widespread interest is manifest in the circumstance that whenever it is announced that a new industrial school is to be opened, long before the time for opening the number of applicants for registration usually far exceeds the proposed accommodations and facilities. Inadequately as these meet the situation, every manual training school, where the local population is at all commensurate with the capacity of the school, is full to overflowing, and applicants are turned away in a continuous stream. The same thing is true of those technical schools offering elementary courses, whether in day or evening classes. Everywhere it is clearly evident that the demand for industrial education of the proper sort exists; it remains to supply adequately and in kind adapted to present requirements, the opportunities and facilities needed.

The awakening to the need is also at hand, as is evidenced by the number of new schools of the various sorts, and particularly of the trade type, recently opened or announced. Besides the Winona Technical Institute at Indianapolis, the Carnegie Technical Schools at Pittsburgh, and the Schwab schools at Homestead, all more or less national in their scope, there have been opened recently a number of others more local in character, as the Artisan School at Syracuse, the School of Trades at Milwaukee, and the Philadelphia Trade School. A still larger number of others are as yet only projected, as those at Chicago, Omaha and Cleveland. The new Secondary Industrial School at Columbus, Georgia, also closely approaches the trade-school type, more closely, it would appear, than the still young Technical High School at Springfield, Massachusetts. There are quite a number of schools of approximately high-school grade whose major courses are elementary technics; but they are for the most part of the manual-training type, and have little in common with trade schools or trades instruction, properly so-called. The manual-training high schools found in quite a number of the large cities: the Hackley Manual Training School at Muskegon, Michigan, the Stout at Menominee, Wisconsin, and the Steele, at Dayton, Ohio, are all of this

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class, as are a number of others of lesser note.

Schools of this sort undoubtedly have a place in a system of industrial education, and indeed they do form an important part in the German system, now the admiration of the world. There seems to be, however, a present and very much greater need for schools devoted strictly to practical trade instruction; schools that have for their prime purpose the training of youth to take their places as journeymen in the several trades, and the instruction of those already at work in them in preparation for the intermediate supervisory positions involving the assumption of responsibility. There is a dearth of men in the trades fully competent for the subordinate positions as well as for the more desirable ones.

So much concerned are employers in this aspect of the industrial situation that many of them are thinking of a revival of the apprenticeship system for an adequate immediate supply of trained and skilled workmen, and are interesting themselves in local efforts looking toward the increase of facilities for industrial education to provide for future needs. The apprenticeship system, inefficient as it was, nevertheless served a purpose in its day. It produced skilled tradesmen in sufficient numbers, though indeed with what would now be regarded as frightful waste of time. In some old-established businesses the system was never permitted to die out, as it did almost everywhere else; and in a few other cases it has been revived in one or another form, generally with features sharply distinguishing it from the old-time form, and consistent with present ideas of efficiency and industrial need.

Characteristic examples of a highly developed apprenticeship system are found at the works of the Brown & Sharp Manufacturing Company, at Providence, and those of R. Hoe & Co. in New York. The Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia, the Westinghouse companies near Pittsburgh, The Allis-Chalmers Company, at their several works, and the West Lynn, Massachusetts, works of the General Electric Company, also have well-developed modern apprenticeship systems more or less recently established. At the Hoe and General Electric Works especially the scheme has been developed to such an extent that there is practically a private trade school employing a corps of regular instructors (selected generally from among the suitably qualified employees of the companies) and having properly equipped schoolrooms and shops for instruction, not only in the technic of the business but also in the theory and in the collateral academic subjects. The instruction is given in part after working hours and in part during factory hours. In the latter case the apprentices receive full pay for time spent in school. The methods differ in the different schools. The Hoe School has been conducted for upward of thirty years, graduating now approximately thirty well-trained, all-round mechanics annually with appropriate ceremonies. The General Electric School is but recently established.

Somewhat similar experiments in what might well be called factory education are the schools maintained by the Westinghouse companies for the evening instruction of such of their employees, and others also, as care to take up studies collateral with their apprenticeship work, or for fitting men already employed in the works for more desirable and responsible positions; and the McCormick Technical School at the McCormick Works of the International Harvester Company, Chicago. The former, the Casino Technical Night School, is located within easy walking distance of the three great Westinghouse factories, and is wholly supported by these companies except for what revenue is produced by the nominal charges made for tuition. The McCormick School is similarly supported, and both are regarded as profitable investments.

The successful experience of these employers with factory schools and with what may be called a rationalized and modernized apprenticeship system, as well as the very obvious need of adequate facilities for providing a future supply of skilled workmen, is moving manufacturers generally, and especially those engaged in businesses requiring workers of all-round skill, to become active promoters of industrial educational schemes. Thus the Milwaukee School of Trades, now taken over by the Board of Education, was established and for some time con-

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ducted by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of that city. The projected schools at Omaha and Cleveland likewise are under the patronage of similar local organizations. The latter is understood also to have the backing of the organized building trades' unions of Cleveland. Likewise the proposed School of Trades and Crafts at Chicago, the school proposed by Professor Higgins, for Worcester, I believe, and the already established Artisan School at Syracuse, have behind them the manufacturers of their respective localities.

The National Association of Manufacturers has a standing committee on industrial education which has made several valuable reports; the Citizens' Industrial Alliance of America has devoted much time at recent sessions to the subject; the National Association of Machine Tool Builders has for several years taken an active interest in apprenticeship systems and trades schools; and other similar organizations likewise have given unmistakable evidence of the widespread interest in industrial education. Recently there has been organized also the National Society for the promotion of Industrial Education, which is under the presidency of a manufacturer of large interests, and numbers among its members many other business men. It is not the purpose of this organization to establish schools itself; but rather to direct attention to the need for them and to encourage local interest throughout the country. Still more recently there was held a national conference of manufacturers and others interested in the subject, at which plans were discussed and set on foot looking to the opening of additional trade and other industrial schools throughout the country.

The establishment of a rationally coordinated and adequate system of industrial schools will undoubtedly require a long time. We are almost hopelessly behind Germany, which as everybody now knows is the home of the technical school; and scarcely in the race at all, compared with some other European countries. The paucity of our provision for industrial education is best seen by contrast. To be on an equal footing with Germany, there should be in the United States something like thirty technical schools of university grade, preparing nearly twenty thousand students for the engineering professions; three thousand schools corresponding more or less closely to the already established technical high schools, with close to six hundred thousand students receiving instruction in the elements of technics; about a hundred trade schools, properly so-called, with more than thirty thousand students; rather more than nine thousand supplemental or continuation schools giving instruction to nearly a million youths and adults, most of them already employed as factory workers; and any number of small trade schools such as abound in the villages and towns of the fatherland, giving instruction in the industries peculiar to the communities in which they are located. This would make a grand total, omitting the smaller schools just mentioned and the ordinary manual-training schools whose purpose is rather cultural than technical, of considerably more than twelve thousand technical schools with a strong million and a half students. Instead of this, we have scarcely two hundred technical schools of all sorts, even including all properly so-called manual-training schools, and barely fifty thousand students!

Massachusetts, just awakening to the urgency of the situation, has approximately the same population as Switzerland, which generally is believed to have a strictly domestic and agricultural population. Massachusetts has not over twenty-five institutions of a technical or chiefly industrial character; but little Switzerland has more than three hundred schools giving technical instruction of one sort or another! Many of these of course are devoted to very strictly specialized industries, as the making of a particular line of toys or watches, for example. The fact that they exist, however, goes to show that the needs of industrialism, and of the industrial workers themselves, have received careful consideration.

Of the type of schools so common in Switzerland and Germany, which might be called mono-technical, we have almost none at all. What few exist are mostly devoted to the textile trades, though there are indeed possibly half a dozen giving instruction in certain other trades, as for example the School of Horology, at

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THE PATTERN SHOP, MILWAUKEE SCHOOL OF TRADES

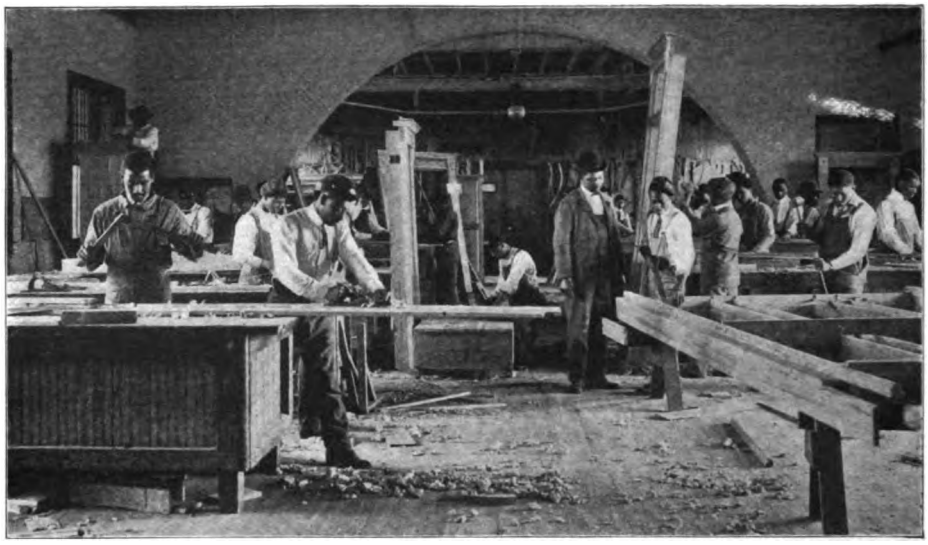
The school was founded and is maintained by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee

Waltham, and the School for Linotype Operators at Washington, the latter by the way conducted by a trade union. In Europe there are more of this sort than of all others combined. Almost every village devoted to some particular industry supports one or more. Generally also they are rather evening than day schools, giving instruction to those already employed and fitting them for greater efficiency or for higher grades of work.

Such continuation schools are practically unknown in this country. The evening schools carried on in some of the larger cities rarely touch the spot. Usually conducted to supplement the day-school instruction in cultural subjects, they do even this badly; and as for technical instruction, in those rare cases where it is offered at all, it is usually so diluted in form as to have small value. Such examples as the Springfield, Massachusetts, Evening School of Trades, and perhaps a few others, as well as those schools already mentioned as being conducted by certain manufacturing concerns for the benefit chiefly of their own employees, serve only to emphasize the disgraceful apathy which has neglected to provide supplemental schooling for those large numbers whom the rush of industrialism has carried into the whirl of active, producing life with little or no preparation and therefore with a minimum of efficiency. Some of the technical and engineering schools are beginning to supplement their regular work with evening courses corresponding more or less to the continuation courses offered almost everywhere in Germany. Professor Woodworth's evening classes at Lewis Institute, Chicago, are typical of these.

It is curious that abroad the initiative in industrial education has usually been taken by the government, whereas in the United States nearly all industrial schools, the comparatively few manual training schools excepted, have been privately founded. Less than half a dozen schools of really technical grade, aside from the agricultural colleges, are called to mind as being publicly supported. There is, however, coming to be a strong

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A CLASS IN CARPENTRY, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

movement toward public initiative in the matter of industrial education. Massachusetts has a Commission on Industrial Education authorized to interest localities in the establishment of such schools, and to draw upon the state treasury for defraying the cost of maintenance to an extent ranging from one-fifth to one-half. Wisconsin has just passed a law authorizing the establishment of local trades and other industrial schools, a trade school has been established by the Philadelphia Board of Education, and everywhere the movement is gathering strength.

In states where agricultural interests predominate, provision for training in the business of farming and its ancillary occupations has long been made on a rather liberal scale. In the agricultural colleges of these states there has generally been offered work in trades not directly connected with agriculture; and the ten-



A CLASS IN GEOMETRY, CASINO TECHNICAL NIGHT SCHOOL

This school is maintained by the Westinghouse companies, Pittsburg, for their employees and apprentices

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LITHOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT, WINONA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, INDIANAPOLIS

dency is distinctly toward the enlargement of this side of their work. Minnesota has agricultural high schools which correspond in a measure to the technical high schools of eastern cities. In Kansas at least one county high school has taken up similar work. Alabama has located such a high school in each congressional district; and Georgia is undertaking to finance a system of such schools throughout the state. It would seem that technical education for rural communities is making greater progress, and indeed is much better established, than in those devoted chiefly to industry. It remains to be seen if industrial communities will rise to their opportunities to an extent relatively equal.

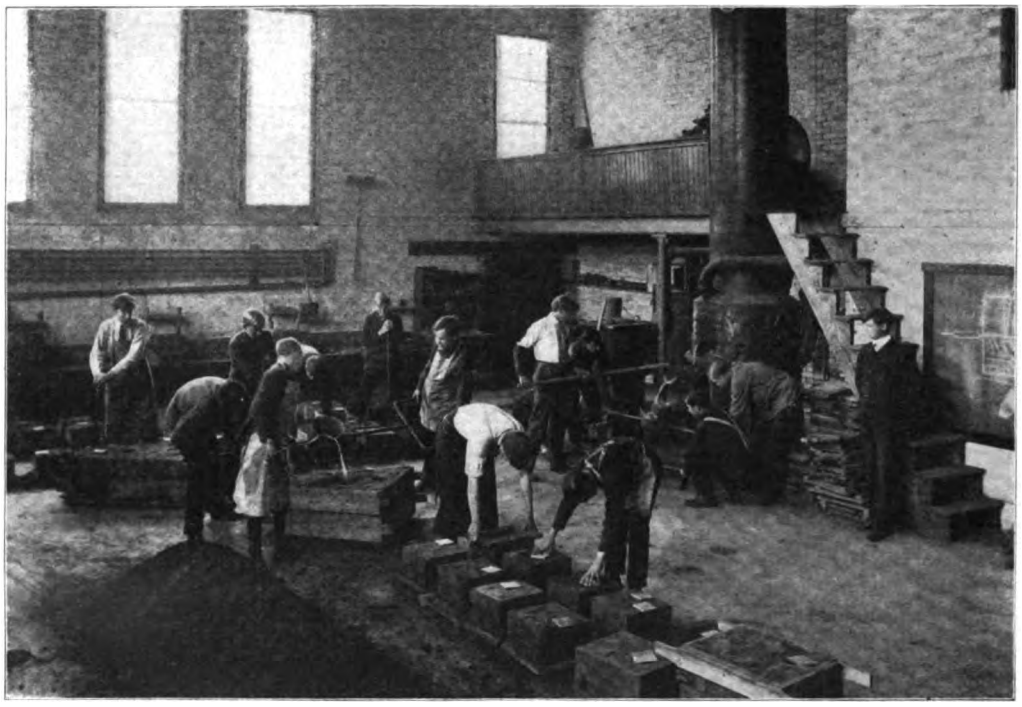
The fiction that organized labor is opposed to schools of this sort is no doubt responsible for much of the apathy of public-school authorities toward practical



COMPOSING-ROOM, NEW YORK PREPARATORY TRADE SCHOOL

Only children are taken, no attempt being made to cover the field of the New York Trade School

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IN THE FOUNDRY, HACKLEY TRAINING SCHOOL, MUSKEGON, MICH.

industrial schools. If there ever was any such opposition, it was very greatly exaggerated and came chiefly from a few demagogues temporarily in power. All the recognized great leaders among unionists, as well as the mass of the rank and file, not only do not oppose properly conducted trade and other industrial schools, but are either indifferent or rather favorable to them; in not a few cases enthusiastically favorable. If evidence on this point were necessary it could be found in the enthusiasm with which they send their children to the manual-training schools and the numbers in which they themselves attend the few continuation schools open to them. There have been not a few cases where the unions themselves have established trade schools for their members and their children, as the former Loom Fixers' School at Fall River, the School for Linotype Operators, at Washington, and the former Apprentice School for Building Trades, in Chicago. The Mechanics' Institute at Cincinnati has for years had for its most enthusiastic supporters the trade unions of that city; and many a unionist looks back with pride upon his own experience in the school, and forward with pleasure to the time when his son shall also share its benefits. This feeling is not confined to any locality. Even where there has been outspoken opposition, there is a perceptible moderation in tone, in spite of the wail contained in the latest report of the Committee on Industrial Education to the latest meeting of the National Manufacturers' Association.

Undoubtedly there has been ample ground for the belief that employers were making use of trade and technical schools for the purpose of securing half-baked workmen with which to fill the places of experienced men in times of labor troubles. Directors of, and instructors in, such schools are well aware that one of the most difficult problems facing these schools is to keep the youth until he has really learned his trade. Jobs are almost lying in wait to waylay students, especially in times of industrial unrest.

In spite of such abuse the industrial school, whatever its type, is its own best defense; and not even demagogism can withstand its logic.

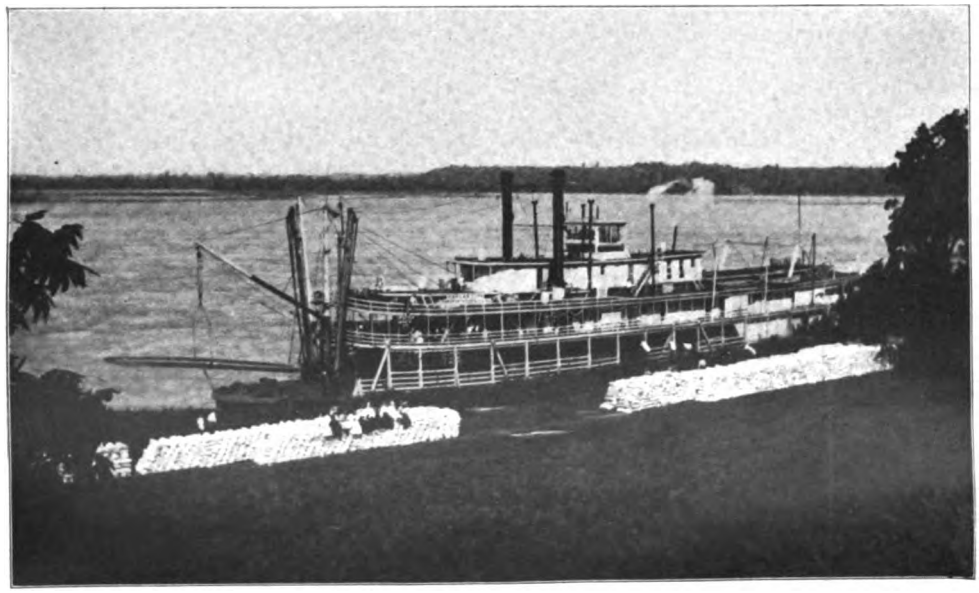
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THE REDISCOVERY OF THE MISSOURI

BY

WALTER WILLIAMS

President Roosevelt's journey down the Mississippi has given new life to an agitation in favor of interstate waterways, which has been growing during the past three years. The river towns and states are determined to reëstablish steamer traffic. Mr. Williams' paper shows how a beginning has been made on the Missouri. The article is something more than a sketch of an industrial awakening. It presents vividly the state of mind of a rapidly growing party in the Middle West. As one of the leading journalists of Missouri, Mr. Williams is peculiarly fitted to voice the public sentiment of his section of the country.



The Steamer Chester Loading Wheat

OUT beyond the Mississippi in the Middle West a great river has been rediscovered. It is the Missouri River, longest river in the world, if it be measured, as it should, from its source, where three rivers mingle to make its beginning, to the Gulf of Mexico, where, united with the Mississippi, it has its ending.

The Missouri River has been rediscovered to navigation. Time was when it carried the freight to western communities from St. Louis to Fort Benton, two thousand six hundred miles to the northwest, and beyond. It carried this freight and many passengers as well in steamboats of large capacity that netted their owners fortunes with every successful round trip. Occasionally the pilot, though his wage was $1,500 in gold coin each month, was not able to dodge the inevitable "snag" and the boat sank and the fortune was lost. These were exceptions, and there are many wealthy families in St. Louis which trace the foundations of

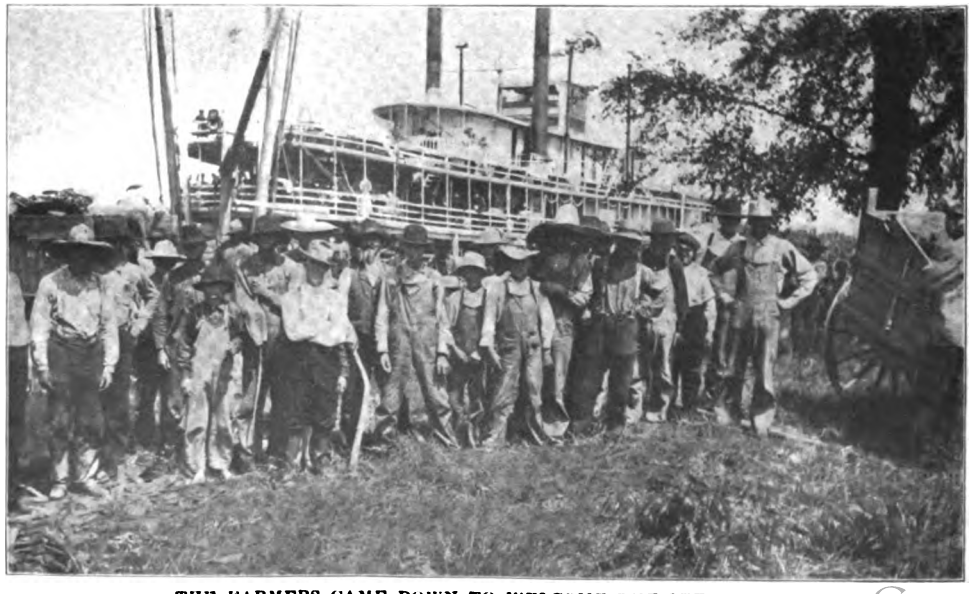
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their fortunes to the Missouri River trade. Then the railroad came, and the steamboat went to join the stage-coach among the abandonment of yesterday. The Missouri River was forgotten. Now, after more than three decades of oblivion, it has been rediscovered.

The discovery was on this wise. A group of Kansas City merchants, buying merchandise from the East, figured with care their freight bills. They found that over forty-one per cent of the freight charge was for the short haul from St. Louis to Kansas City, while less than fifty-nine per cent was for the long haul from the Atlantic Coast to St. Louis. They appealed to the railroads, but could get no readjustment that afforded reduction. They appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission, but found no relief. It was a company of grave, shrewd merchants and manufacturers that sat one evening in the council rooms of a Kansas City club talking over the freight-rate situation. A map was on the table before them, a railroad map with wide black lines, straight as the arrow's flight, to represent the railroads, and narrow, crooked, hesitating lines to show, as afterthought, the river ways. A captain of the dry-goods industry said: "Why not try the Missouri River?" And the rediscovery began.

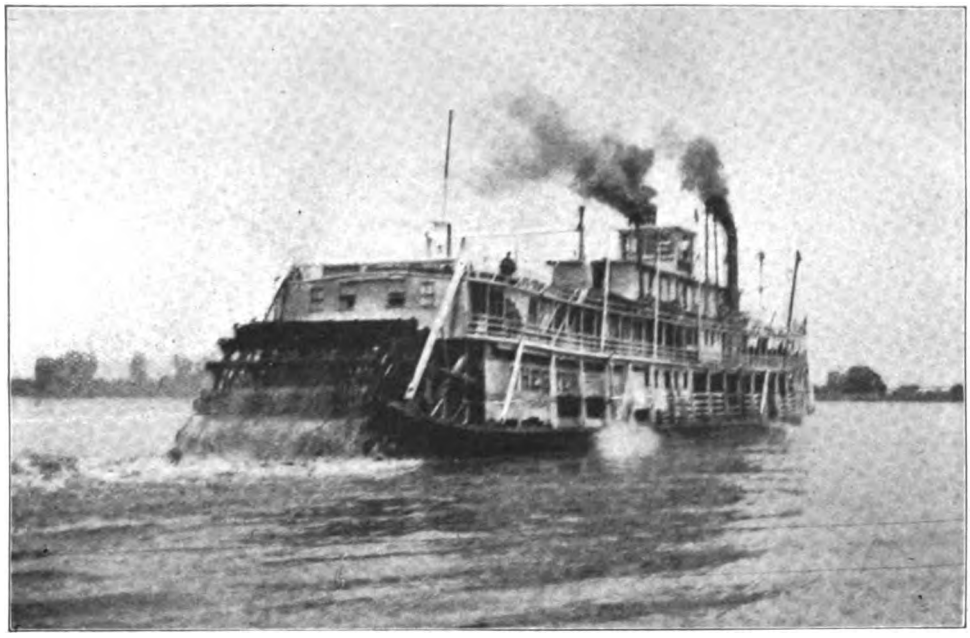
The company of shippers counted the cost. The navigation of the Missouri River had long been abandoned. Boats there were none. Even the federal government had given the great river over to snags and catfish. Discussion, however, brought enthusiasm. Enthusiasm crystallized into subscriptions to stock. A transportation company was formed. Two boats were purchased, unwieldy but capacious, of over-heavy draught for all times but light enough for the ordinary traffic in fair season. They cost $50,000 and must be outfitted. Pilots were secured, men who knew the river in its days of gold and glory. Freight was sought and the first trip of the new service was a success. With each succeeding trip the profits grew. It is over 300 miles from St. Louis to Kansas City by the waterway, though but 275 miles by rail. The boats made the trip up-stream in five days and down-stream in four days. The railroad freightage scarcely does better. The Missouri River had been rediscovered.

It had been early summer when the boats began the river journey. They have continued with uninterrupted success into the winter time. After the first of December ice and low water impede the traffic. The reception of the boats by the river towns appeared rather an ovation to a visiting president than the coming of a prosaic steamer with black funnels and hoarse whistle. At the smallest



THE FARMERS CAME DOWN TO WELCOME THE STEAMBOAT

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UPSTREAM ON THE MISSOURI RIVER

towns great crowds assembled to give the steamboats welcome, and even where no towns were, the farmers came down through grain fields to the river bank to watch the boat's progress. It was partly a protest against the overcharges of the railroads, partly a rejoicing over the revival of waterway transportation and partly the novelty of the thing. Along the river shore for the three hundred miles of journeying, the boats never passed out of the view of dozens of spectators, eager-eyed and expectant, upon the banks. The shippers of merchandise and the buyers of the shipments rejoiced in the waterway's rediscovery. River transportation meant rate regulation, and rate regulation was rate reduction.

There is romance in the rediscovery of the river, but the freight rate is uppermost in the commercial mind. The pioneer boat line on the Missouri River cut freight rates to .0193 cents a ton a mile against a railway rate of .0433 cents a ton a mile. The east-bound railroad tonnage in the Missouri River territory between and including Kansas City and St. Joseph was in a single year approximately three million tons. The tonnage from the East was approximately one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand tons. Twelve lines of railroad are required to handle this freight, and congestion and high charge are results. Yet if there had not been a single railroad, all this freight could have been carried on the Missouri River and fifty times more besides. That it could be carried at one-third the cost is another demonstration of the new Missouri. It was a very simple problem in freight rates that was proved. The freight charges on the grain and grain products shipped from lower Missouri River points to St. Louis were in one year $2,520,000. On the Missouri River, in its present condition, that same quantity of freight could have been carried by boat for $1,250,000.

The Missouri River is not, as popularly supposed, a shallow stream. It contains shallow places and the channel, where the banks are not protected, shifts, but the shallow places are few, while the river channel, along the greater portion of the way from Kansas City to the mouth, is deep enough to float any river craft. The river itself constitutes five per cent of the entire navigable waterway system of the United States. It has two thousand seven hundred miles of navigable water. It drains the largest grain-producing section of the United States. The terri-

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tory affected by its effect upon freight rates is one-fourth of the United States and contains now nearly fifteen per cent of its population. This territory has twenty per cent of the railroad mileage of the country, on which the earnings for 1906 were fifteen per cent of the total of $230,000,000. It is not strange that the railroads have concerned themselves little to secure the Missouri River's improvement for navigation purposes. Its rediscovery means competition. Its improvement means more competition.

For the improvement of the Missouri River is to result from the rediscovery. The demand for a fourteen-foot channel from the Lakes-to-the-Gulf is supplemented by a demand from the Northwest for a fourteen-foot channel in the Missouri River from Kansas City to St. Louis. No general plan for waterway improvement is comprehensive and equitable, the dwellers along the Missouri River point out, that does not include the Missouri River. The fourteen-foot channel could be secured for $50,000 a mile, so the estimates of engineers run. If the government of the United States expended proportionately upon the Missouri River for canalizing improvement the amount per mile which the English government has expended upon the Manchester ship canal, there would be appropriated a billion dollars for the improvement of the river channel between Kansas City and the river's mouth. The area of the single state of Missouri is greater than the area of all England, with rocky Wales thrown in. The highest estimate for river improvement from St. Louis to Kansas City is $2,000,000 for present necessities and $100,000,000 for permanent improvements.

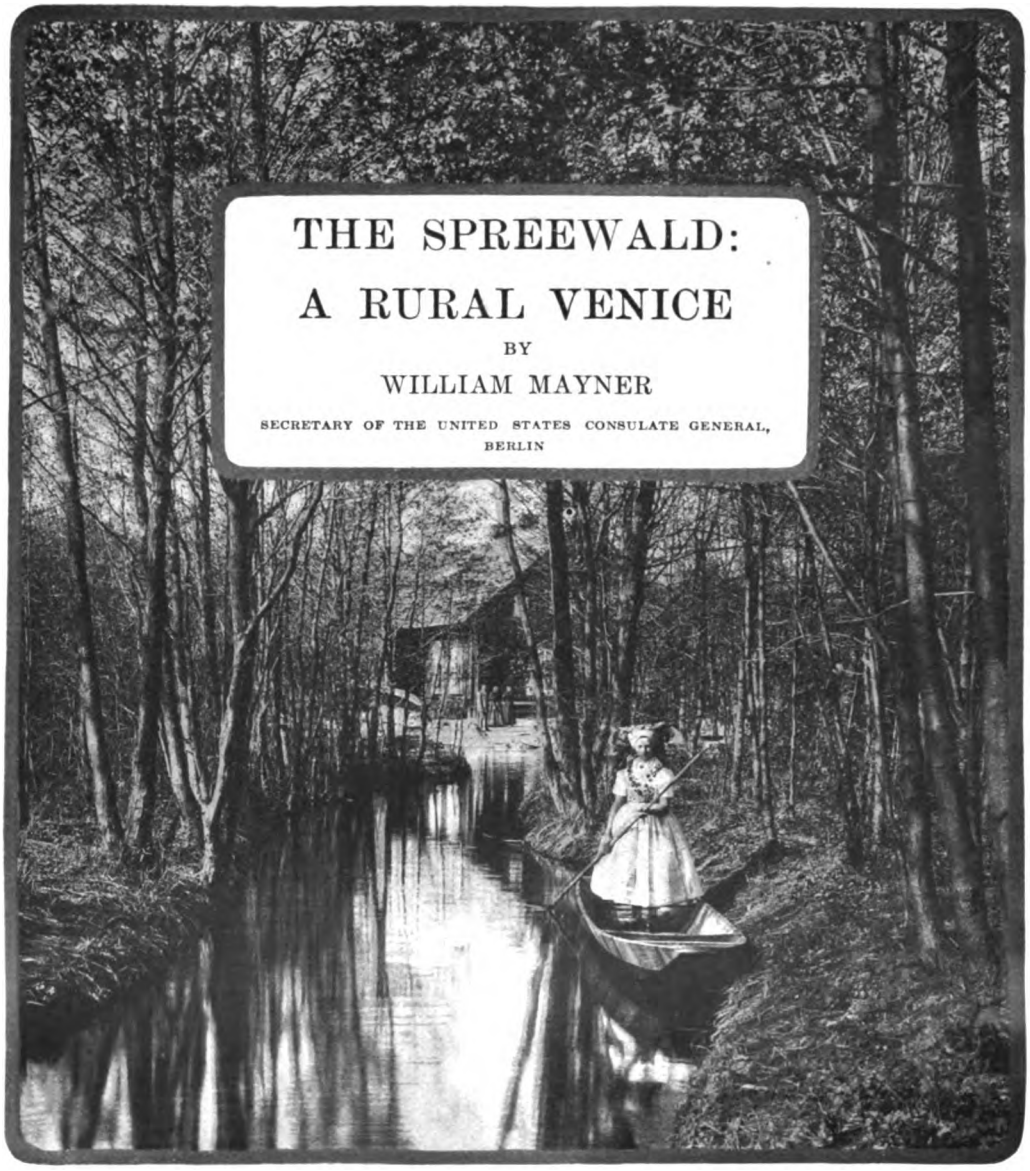
The rediscovery of the river does not stop at Kansas City or with this year. It has "come to stay," and to include the entire river length. With two steamboats running on a regular schedule and saving a third in freight charges, the probability is strong that next year the Missouri River will carry the greatest tonnage it has ever carried. Several new boats will be in the river trade. The plan is to have these boats specially built of low draught, capable of carrying one thousand tons at low water. Steel-hull boats are planned with the latest improved engines and boilers, stern wheels and electrical equipment, with the greatest speed consistent with commercial operations.

The rediscovery of the Missouri River puts Kansas City on the map as a seaport. Barges loaded at its wharves may unload on to ocean vessels at the Gulf of Mexico. Indeed ocean craft may load at Kansas City when the whaleback for the river trade has come. This is the large aim behind the rediscovery of the Missouri River. It remakes the western transportation map.

But this is not all. The Missouri is not unlike the Nile in its turbid color and in the richness of the lands along its borders. In the rediscovery of the Missouri River is involved, aside from the fourteen-foot channel for navigation, the protection of the banks against the ravages of the stream. This is not the chief end of the rediscovery. Indeed, it is only incidental. Any river improvement that did not include care for the farm lands, the most fertile in the West, which lie on either bank of the Missouri, would be most short-sighted.

The entire cultivable area of Egypt, the thin, green line along the slow-moving, melancholy Nile, could be placed in the Missouri River "bottom" land between Kansas City and St. Louis and yet leave some hundreds of acres to spare. This entire area, larger than all Egypt and capable of as rich an output, is menaced by the Missouri River, which made it. Against this menace would be the work of river improvement. In ten years the Missouri River ate up over sixty thousand acres of farm land. The average Missouri farm contains one hundred and twenty acres. That means that each year over fifty Missouri farms are tumbled into the muddy water for want of adequate protection. Nor is this cheap land. It sells at $100 an acre, with the menace of the river hanging over it. The rediscovery of the Missouri River means the salvation of farm lands, as well as the reduction of freight charges.

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THE SPREEWALD: A RURAL VENICE

BY

WILLIAM MAYNER

SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, BERLIN

THE Spreewald is an entirely level tract of land, intersected by no less than three hundred small arms of the River Spree. The majority of the fifty thousand tourists who visit the Spreewald annually prefer to travel by way of Berlin, taking the train from the Görlitzer railway station to Lübbenau. Berlin is situated in the middle of the level, sandy plain of Brandenburg, about midway between the River Oder, which flows down on the east from Upper Silesia past Breslau and Frankfort to Stettin, and the Elbe. Between these main arteries of river traffic flows the Spree, a tortuous and variable river which widens at many points into small ponds or lakes, and after flowing through Berlin, discharges its waters at Spandau into the Havel, a bayou or chain of lakes which has its sources in the Province of Meck-

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and eastern parts of Germany. Their rude blockhouses were located on the banks of the Spree, in green, sheltered, fertile nooks. The Wends never build semi-detached houses. Each dwelling must be surrounded by a free space, forming in its way a "stronghold" of itself. The Wendish dwellings in the Spreewald villages of Lehde, Leipe and Burg, as far as arrangement, form and construction are concerned, correspond almost exactly to the square, massive blockhouses described by Tacitus.

The dress of the Spreewald maidens is exceedingly picturesque and rich in color. As will be seen from the accompanying illustrations, they wear small petticoats,



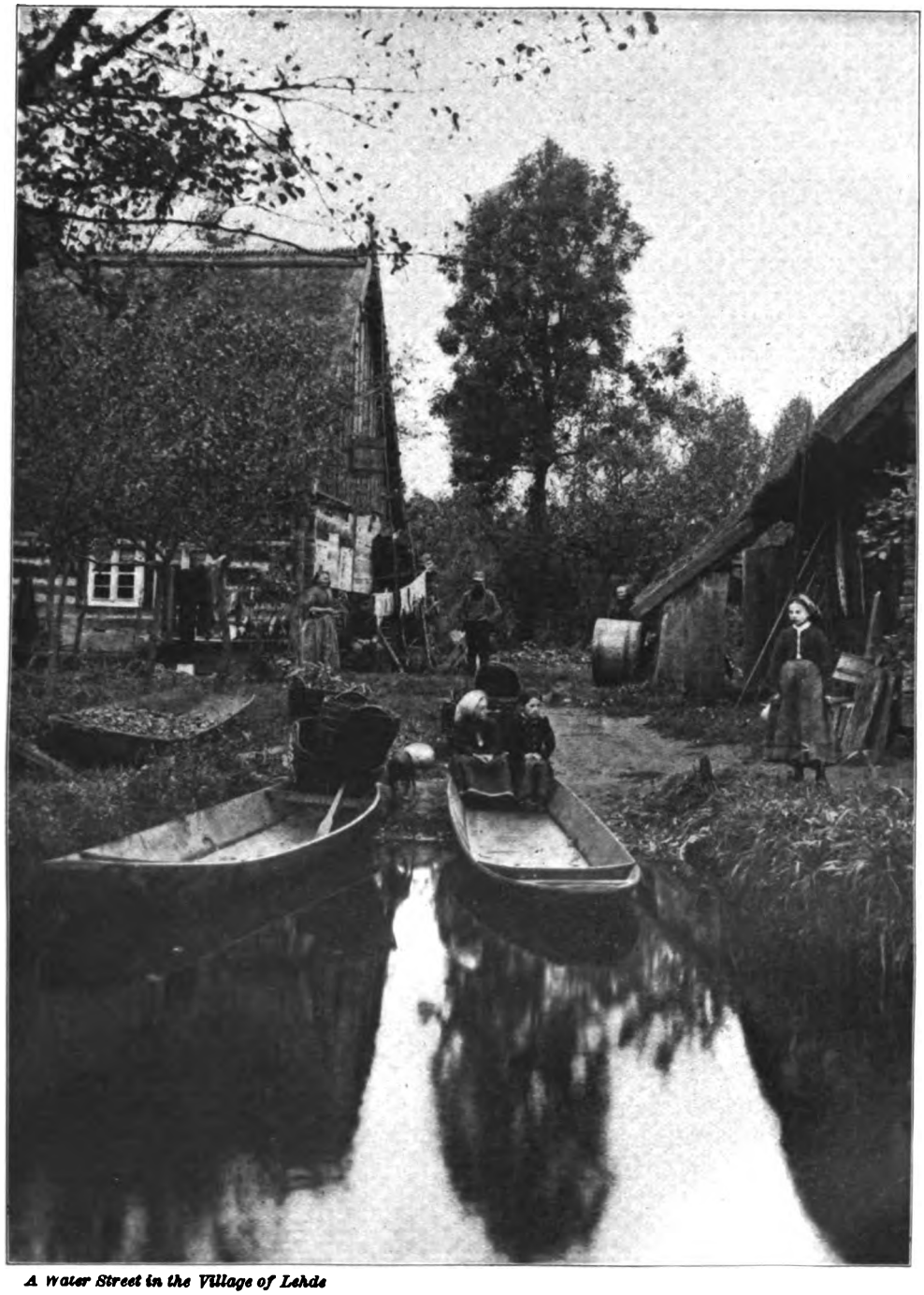
Peasants of the Spreewald

lenburg, and flows thence southward past Potsdam, where it turns westward, and after many meanderings, during which it frequently widens to a shallow lake or narrows to a deep channel, it flows into the Elbe at Havelburg. It has been the work of nearly two centuries to widen and deepen the Spree. The Rivers Spree and Havel lend a peculiar enchantment to the general landscape of the Mark of Brandenburg, but it is the region of the Spreewald over which a particular charm seems to rest.

The present inhabitants of the Spreewald are the remnant of a once powerful race, the Sorbians, or as they are better known, the Wends. The population, manners and customs have remained fixed, while the great torrent of migration and improvement in Germany has swept by almost unobserved.

The Wends or Sorbians are a Slavic tribe which once occupied the northern generally of a bright scarlet hue, bodices, often of rich velvet, and a quaint headdress, as most suited to set off their charms. It is particularly in the village of Burg that the national costume and customs have preserved their Wendish character. The Spreeland women go to communion service clad entirely in black, as if in mourning, with white shawls. A

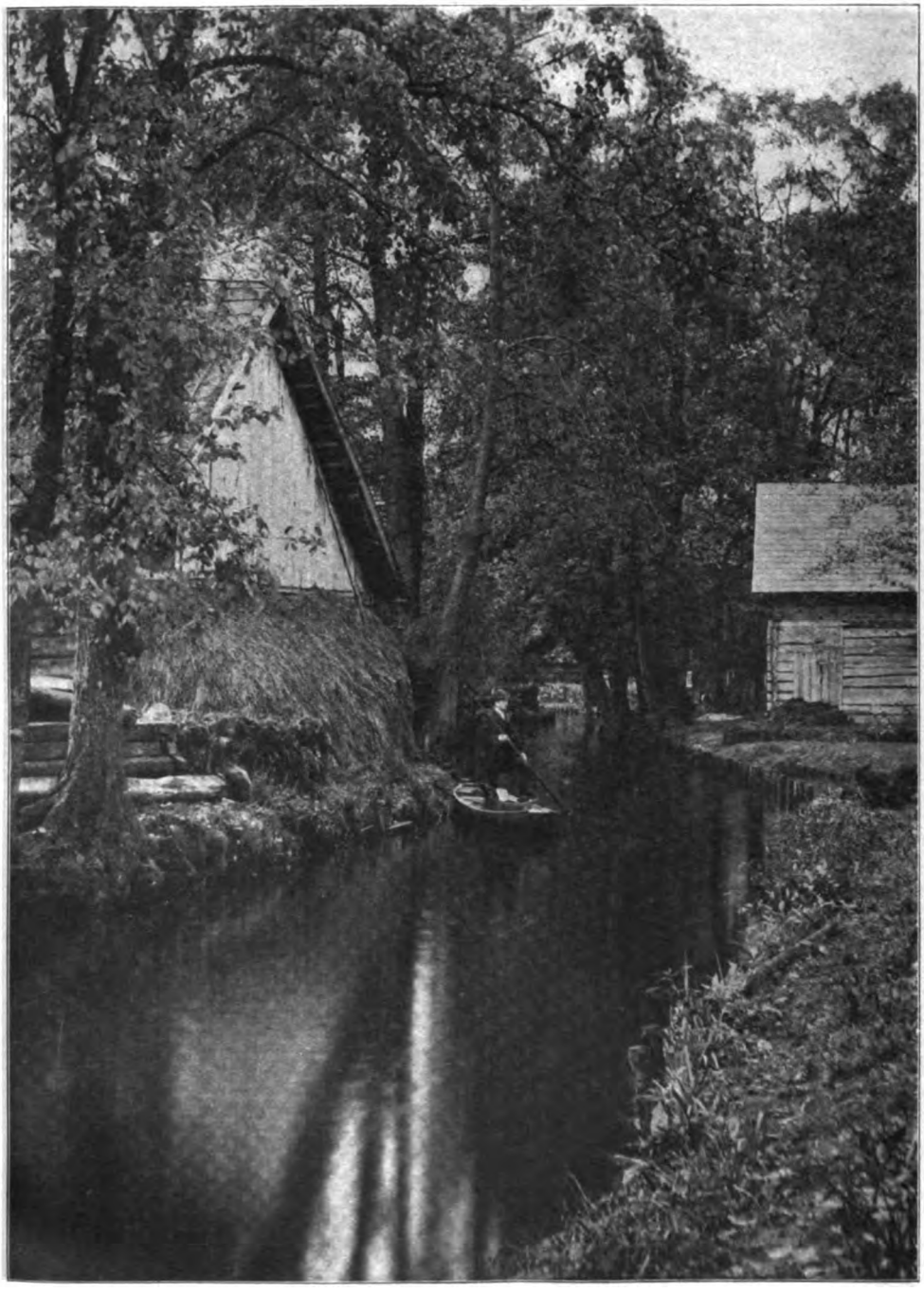
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A Water Street in the Village of Lehde

Spreewald bride wears at her marriage a black cloth dress, a broad frill round her neck, made of beautiful white lace, which forms a frame for the face and head, and upon her head a bridal wreath of myrtle twigs. White stockings and low shoes complete the picturesque effect. The bridesmaids wear black aprons over their

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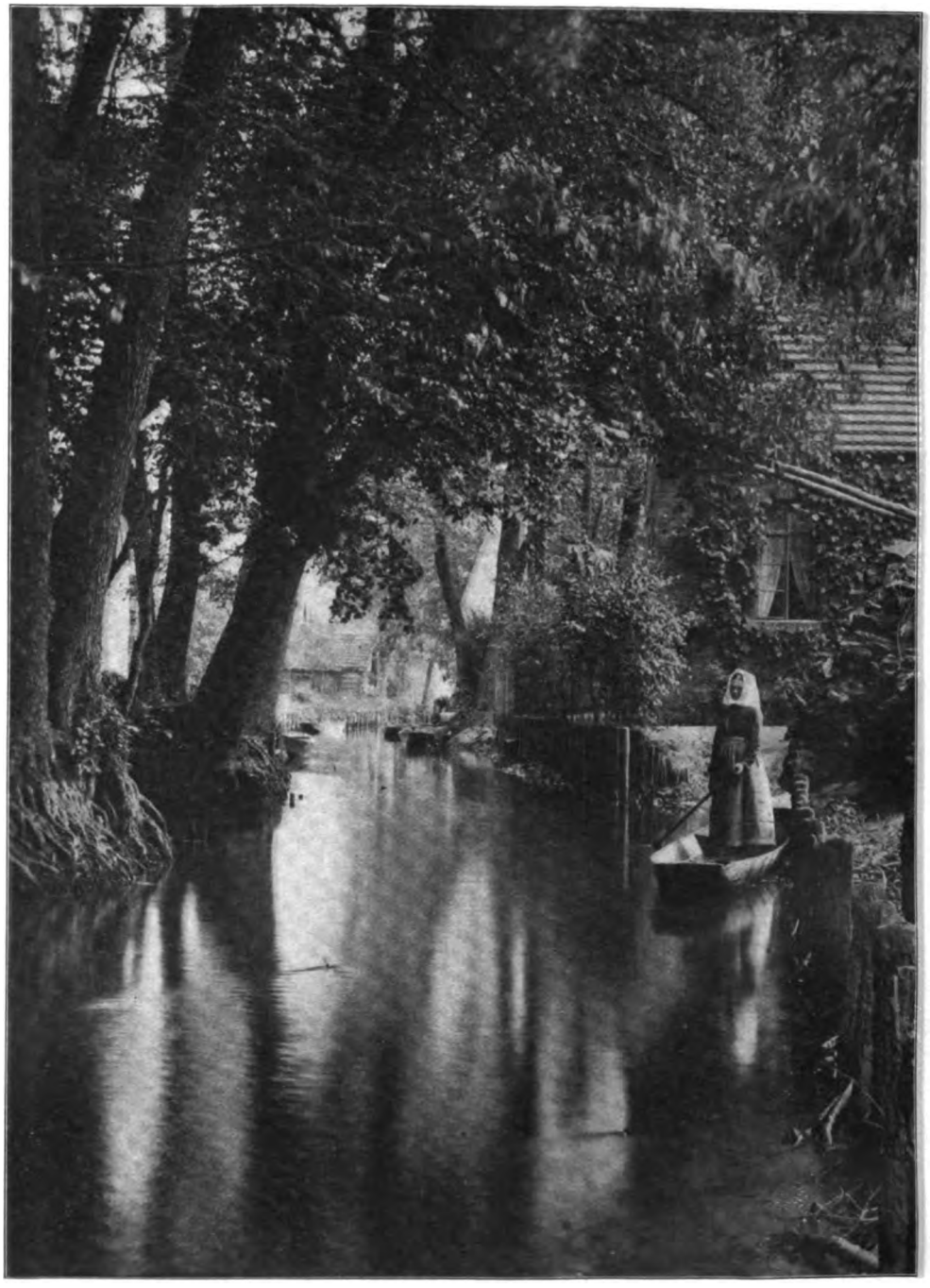


A Village Farm Yard

colored skirts, the wide frill round the neck, without the sash worn by the bride, but with a bright red band over the forehead.

The ceremonies connected with births, marriages and deaths are still carried out with Wendish rites, although the government, which has not time to stop to learn

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A Schoolhouse in the Spreewald

the Wendish language, insists that all records be made and kept in German. When the winter sets in, funerals, baptisms and marriages are conducted over the ice, on sleighs, but when the water is ice-free, all processions are conveyed in boats. In the summer the letter-carrier also delivers his mail to the recipients by means of his

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The Harbor at Lubbenau

Spreewald gondola. In winter he goes his rounds on skates. In short, either the boat or the sleigh carries the Spreewalder to baptism, takes him to his wedding, and finally conveys him to his last resting place. The boats are propelled by the Spreewald gondoliers much in the same way as the Venetian gondolas, and with

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equal grace. The girls especially are skillful and graceful rowers, being accustomed to propel the gondolas over the Spree from their childhood.

On the evening before the burial of the remains, as many candles as the number of years which the deceased had attained are burned around the open coffin, funeral hymns are at the same time sung by the Spreewald maidens, and in some Spreewald villages it is the custom for the schoolmaster to deliver an address. At the funeral ceremonies in Burg the female relatives of the deceased attend clad entirely in white, so that only the hands and eyes are free. When the coffin of the master of the house is carried out, the bees and all the cattle are solemnly informed of the death of their "lord and master" and that they have now to obey the new lord. Immediately after the death of a Spreewalder, the windows are thrown open wide in order "to let out the soul." The bench upon which the coffin rested is at once knocked over, so that no one may sit upon it and "die after." For a similar reason the mound of earth over the grave must be prevented from sinking in. In the funeral sermon, all the relatives left by the deceased must be mentioned by name. Before the burial, lunch must be eaten, and after the ceremony a regular *leichenschmaus* takes place with plenty of beer and *schnaps*. The coffin may only be borne to the grave by persons of equal rank with the deceased.



A Wendish Bridesmaid

After leaving Lübbenau, the first Spreewald village is Lehde. This *dorf* (village) is a lagoon settlement, a "Venice," as it may have been fifteen hundred years ago, when the first fishermen's families sought shelter on its marshy islands. The village consists of as many islands as it has houses. The river forms the main village "street," into which flow small streams or "alleys." Whereas in other villages hedges form the boundaries to a plot of land, here the demarcations are made by the watercourses. The dwellings are generally close to the river, while majestic *erl* trees form a protecting border to the island. The orchards, flower-beds and fishing-tackle give a very picturesque character to the landscape. The abodes are almost invariably the so-called "blockhouses" with small windows and a thick thatched roof, their chief claim to beauty consisting in their rich framework of leaf and blossom, honeysuckle and convolvulus. Between the house and the river bank is a grass plot with a small bridge and landing-stage for the boats and gondolas.

While in other parts of Spreeland the forests are mainly of pine, in the Spreewald proper we find the beech, poplar, elm and oak in liberal profusion. Even at the commencement of the eighteenth century almost the whole area of the Spreewald was an impenetrable forest. But it is no longer the endless Spreewald of the chroniclers, for the forest does not now occupy more than a fifth part of the region.

The Wends are very superstitious and are given to all kinds of marvelous beliefs. At night the headless Wendic king is said to ride over the hill, presumably in quest of his head. The whole Spreewald abounds in legendary superstition that seems to cast a spell over the inhabitants. It is said that visions are seen by the peasants at dawn; at dusk women clad in white "walk" the forest. If deep holes are bored in the hill, great serpents raise their heads.

No description of the Spreewald and its interesting inhabitants would be complete without mention of the *Spinnten*, the regular meetings of the Spreewald spinning girls, for these industrious

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Winter in the Spreewald

maidens spin the materials for their own dress. The male inhabitants of the Spreeland are occupied mainly in fishing, gardening and agriculture, the spade being still used instead of the plow in these drowsy shades of Spreeland.

The Upper Spreewald formerly extended from Lübben to Cottbus, and still forms the principal point of attraction to tourists, but the Lower Spreewald, geographically, ethnographically and historically, can really claim to be the more interesting. The active and enterprising Spreewald Association has made the journey through the Spreewald by way of Lübbenau, Cottbus, Raddusch, Vetschau, Lübben, Leipe, Lehde and Wotschofska, much more pleasant and less dangerous, by building new bridges, putting up new sign-boards, etc., and now that the Cottbus and Lübben railway has been finished, the region can be comfortably and rapidly traversed by the tourist.

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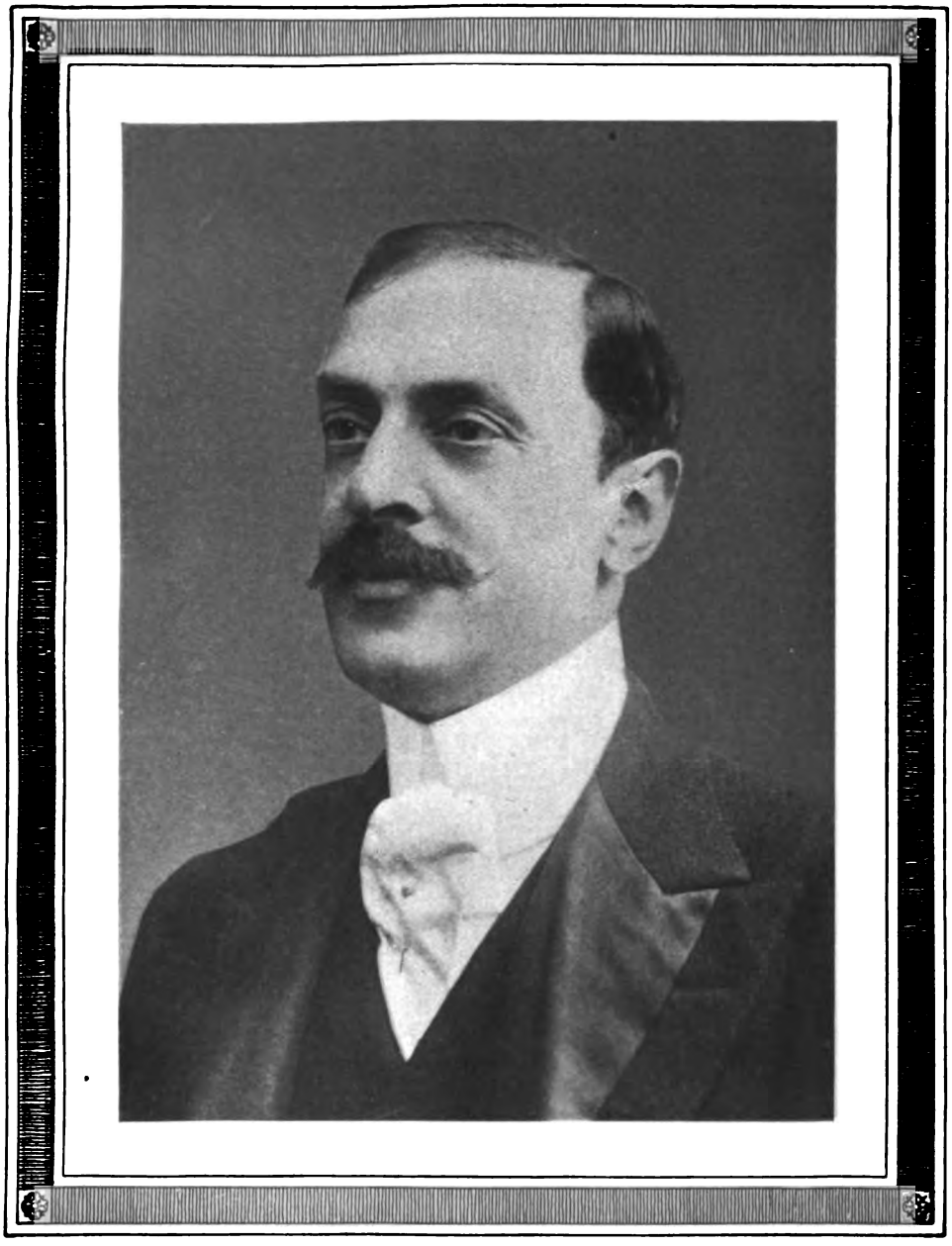


EDWARD R. TAYLOR, POET-MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Dr. Taylor is unique among the mayors of America. He entered his office an absolute dictator, but the product of a peaceful revolution. He might be said to have had the city presented to him. After a long search he was found in a favorite book store and dragged forth by city officials to become chief executive of San Francisco.

Mayor Taylor is now about seventy years of age. He has been a lawyer, physician, scholar, teacher and poet. He is dean of Cooper College and of the law department of the University of California. He has published a number of poems. His term of office is not to be long, as he has not been nominated to succeed himself, but his appointment was an expression of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

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LUIS MARIA DRAGO, THE FORMULATOR OF THE DRAGO DOCTRINE.

Dr. Drago is one of the most potent influences in South American politics. In 1892, as Attorney-general of the province of Buenos Ayres, he maintained that the federal states of the Argentine Republic could not be compelled by force to pay certain definite sums decreed by foreign courts. The doctrine which bears his name was contained in his letter to John Hay in December, 1902, and is in brief an extension of the Monroe Doctrine. Dr. Drago maintained that the collection of public debts in America should not be accomplished by military occupation and control of the debtor states. The very similar doctrine of Señor Calve, former Argentine minister to France, applies the same principle to private debts. The adoption of the Drago doctrine would be satisfactory to Americans, but was not approved by the majority of the statesmen at The Hague Conference.

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META VAUX WARRICK, SCULPTOR OF HORRORS

THE NEGRO GIRL WHOSE PRODUCTIONS ARE BEING COMPARED TO RODIN'S

BY

WILLIAM FRANCIS O'DONNELL

ONE bright summer afternoon six years ago, a little negro girl who had spent two discouraging years as an art student in Paris, walked out toward one of the pretty residence suburbs, Meudon, carrying a bundle which contained photographs of some of her finished pieces of sculpture and one clay sketch of an old man eating his heart out. "Silent Sorrow," she called this rather lugubrious production.

She reached a fine villa with big shade trees all about it and the most fascinating brass knocker on the street door. She stood demurely contemplating this for a space, then pulled it, and asked of the kindly lady who opened the door, "Is M. Rodin at home?" It was the residence of the great master whom the critics of Europe were then proclaiming, as they are more persistently now, the Michelangelo of his age.

"Yes," she was told by Madame Rodin, "he is expecting you; go right out to the garden." There she found the sculptor sitting on a bench under his favorite tree, smoking. Tremblingly the girl watched him as he passed photograph after photograph over in his hands — for she had come to hear judgment on her artistic hopes — and noted with sinking heart that his manner spelled disapproval. Without speaking, he handed the pictures back. She prepared to go. But she had forgotten to show him the clay sketch, and now held it forth, timorously, almost certain that it would prove the last straw on the master's patience. Mechanically he turned the bit of clay this way and that, to view it at different angles. Gradually his squinting eyes parted wider. He ran his fingers along the muscles of the old man's back. Something in it had claimed his attention. Then — was it dream or reality? — he walked over to where she stood, laid a fatherly hand on her shoulder, and, with bearded face beaming, said:

"My child, you *are* a sculptor; you have the sense of form!"

Six years have passed, and to-day that negro girl, Meta Vaux Warrick, descendant of slaves, is unquestionably one of the leading women sculptors of the United States. More than this, with a record of two strong pieces in the Salon in a single year, she has had the honor of seeing some of her work compared in the French press to that of Rodin himself. But this she terms sacrilege.



HEAD OF META WARRICK
Modeled by herself

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"SILENT SORROW"

This figure of an old man eating his heart out caused Rodin to say to Miss Warrick, "My child, you are a sculptor; you have the sense of form"

Not with respect to genius, to be sure, has the parallel been drawn. It is in theme and mode of expression that the two may be likened to each other most distinctly. For, while Rodin has even outdone Verestchagin in depicting the frightful and the eerie, Miss Warrick has gone a step farther than either and won the pseudonym, "Sculptor of Horrors." And in this radical departure from the prosaic, the conventional, rests her strongest earnest of success approaching Rodin's. She knows no school, no restrictions.

As far as the American public is concerned, Miss Warrick is known here almost solely through her group for the Jamestown Tercentennial, on the advancement of the Negro since his landing at Jamestown in 1619. It is an attractive, an effective piece of work. Many a sculptor would have been pleased to secure the commission, if for nothing more than the sum paid for it. Yet in discussing it with me Miss Warrick importuned:

"Please say little about it. It was done too hurriedly — think of it, almost one hundred and fifty figures to model in two months — and besides, the restrictions precluded really artistic work. Think of having to model figures, knowing that they were to be covered with real clothes, painted to represent natural colors, and set up against canvas backgrounds! No, I'm not at all proud of it."

One figure of the group, however, was done with absolute fidelity, that of Paul Lawrence Dunbar. This was a labor of love, and was facilitated by the work which Miss Warrick has been doing on a bust of the poet for his widow.



"THE WRETCHED"

Exhibited in the Salon in 1903

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CARRYING THE DEAD BODY

It shocked Paris at first, but afterward won praise for its wonderful delineation of anatomy and the strong lesson of heroic duty it conveyed

I have said that Meta Warrick is a descendant of slaves. She is proud of it. Especially pleased is she with the knowledge that royal African blood runs in her veins; she believes it may account for the wild fervor which she injects into everything she does, and especially what has been termed the morbid, horrible side of her art.

Researches which she has made have convinced her that her great-great-grandmother was an African princess. It is known that she was brought to Philadelphia in a slave ship, sold into the family of a wealthy resident of the city, and so captivated her captors by her beauty and a sort of refined savagery that she was given a white husband. And this, Miss Warrick declares, is the only infusion of Caucasian blood which she has been able to find trace of in either branch of her family. Her father was a barber, her mother a hairdresser. Her people have all been of the laboring class, poor.

As a small girl, she saw her sister modeling clay leaves and vegetables, as all school children of a certain grade in the city did, and she would steal pieces of the clay and fashion animals and people with it. At school she took naturally to drawing; upon leaving grammar school she was so adept that she easily won a free scholarship in the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art. Here she worked the regular three years, then took a post-graduate and a normal course; for in case she should fail in designing and illustrating, she desired to fit herself for teaching. She did fail in both, yet did not have to teach, for by accident she discovered in herself a talent for sculpture which would not be repressed. This discovery was made in the third year at school, but the real development of the

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A DANCING GIRL
One of Miss Warrick's few genial subjects

talent came only three years later, in Paris.

Although she had mastered the technic of drawing, there had always been something lacking in her efforts in designing and illustrating. One instructor said it was spontaneity; another, sensitiveness to color. Only with clay in her hands did she feel at home. Gradually it dawned upon her, in the last year of her art-school course, that she was sensitive to form; and she realized why it was that as a child in church she used to miss every word of the sermon through wondering how this old mammy would look if she said "beans," and that old darky if he said "pie." She had never let the color of those heads enter into consideration. It was the form that appealed to her.

While Miss Warrick was explaining this to me, I grasped the opportunity to ask how she had acquired her bent for horrors.

"Ghost stories did it," was her reply. "Ghost stories and that characteristic type of negro folk lore which is never separated from the fearful, the weirdly superstitious. My older brother — he was a terrible tease, and is yet — used to tell these things to me to scare me. They didn't; they fascinated me. I took intense delight in thinking of even the most hair-raising of his stories. This was the food upon which my young imagination thrived. Maybe some faint vibrations in my spiritual self, carried along through the blood of generations from the wilds of Africa where my great-great-grandmother was captured into slavery — maybe this, too, had something to do with my predilections. Anyway, the horror bent came naturally." But it had not been manifest while she worked in line and color

The first original piece in clay that she was required to do for the school was the occasion for her debut as a horrorist. She chose a novel subject for a young student, a head of Medusa. And the handling! Jaw hanging; beads of gore clinging to the face; eyes starting from sockets; lines of intense agony; the whole enmeshed in the folds of fearful serpents — all who viewed it instinctively cried, "Horrible!"

Criticism affected her not at all; for when, shortly afterward, she was required to contribute something original for metal work, she made a crucifix upon which hung a human Christ torn by very human anguish. Of course, this was frowned upon. But she stoutly, ably protested: "If the Savior did not suffer as human beings suffer, then wherein lay the sacrifice?"

Next came her panel for a fireplace, in which she somewhat modified her style, yet produced a very masculine piece of work, the subject being "Gestar" out in the snow. And her next piece, "Sigfried Slaying the Dragon," was so distinctly a step toward the "yellow" in art that, as a sort of appeasement, she felt impelled to follow it up with something very gentle and innocuous, "The Rhine Maidens." If this were virtue, it had its reward, for the group of pretty girls offering goblets to Sigfried won for Miss Warrick the

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George K. Crozier prize. She won the Crozier prize again the following year with a frieze twenty feet long containing twenty-seven figures representing the arts and crafts. It is still retained in the school as a model for young students.

Advised by her instructors to go abroad, to give up thought of teaching and try to live by sculpture, Miss Warrick made the required sacrifices, for she was poor, and so it turned out that one day in the fall of 1899, Miss Acly, directress of the American Club, in Paris, led a newly acquired member, a little American negro girl, to the studio of Augustus St. Gaudens and asked him to advise her.

He did, and, as bidden by him, Miss Warrick joined Raphael Collins' life class, studied hard, and made progress. Her race did not serve as a barrier in the democratic Latin Quartier; she readily found a refined French girl willing to share her studio with her; and here, after six months with Collins, she worked from casts and had Carles criticize her sketches. By June she had a studio of her own, and was able to make some money by restoring



"THE CLOUD"—A SYMBOLIC PICTURE OF HUMAN DISTRESS

groups broken in transit from the United States to the Paris Exposition.

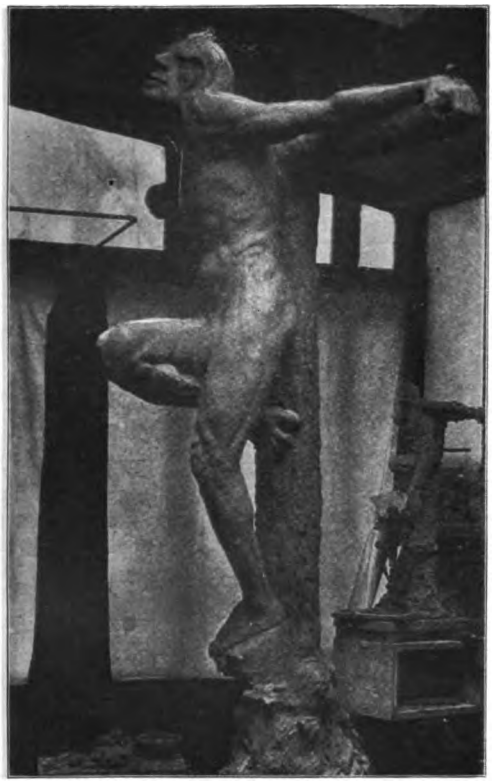
At Colarossi's School she studied under Injalbert, and, in addition, went to that sculptor's own classes at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. All this, not without undergoing her share of the privations, the discouragements of the young art student without money. And when her sky looked most forbidding came that meeting



"OEDIPUS"

Miss Warrick has chosen the moment when, according to the Greek story, Oedipus, in horror at his misfortunes, plucks out his eyes

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THE THIEF ON THE CROSS
Brutal and unrepentant." This piece was exhibited in the Salon in 1903

with Auguste Rodin, arranged by a German lady friend, which rent the clouds and revealed success beyond.

"After that interview," she tells you, "M. Rodin took me by the hand and led me through his galleries, then returned to the garden, telling me to look around as long as I pleased. When I was leaving I could not help stealing a glance back over my shoulder. There sat the master, on the same bench where I had found him, still smoking, looking at the ground. My heart went out to him, and with clenched fists I determined to fulfill the fair promise he had bespoken for me."

This was but the first of many visits, for she was given entrée to the great artist's home. When M. Rodin permits one to visit him, that one must be of no common parts. When M. Rodin visits one, that one's career is assured. After awhile, Rodin visited Miss Warrick, and deemed it an honor. No wonder that in this happy period she was able to produce "The Wretched." In it she depicted the forms of suffering which seemed to her most intense, hopeless: the suffering from loss of a dear one; from old age; from shame; from poverty; from hunger; from incapability; from melancholia; from incurable sickness; and the philosopher she portrayed as suffering through sympathy for all these. Some French critics were kind enough to call it "an exposition of horrors," but they might well have waited, the horror work had but begun.

The last year of study in Paris was prolific. From her industrious hands there came many modelings more or less finished: "The Laughing Man," "The Man with a Thorn," "Head of Sylvia," "The Bouquet." This last was promptly bought upon its completion by M. Bing, the famous French art connoisseur.

Then came another "spasm," as the Paris press was wont to term almost every new creation of the "Sculptor of Horrors." It was "Silenus." With the carouser are shown the fawn and the satyr, and all are inebriated. The satyr, bearing Silenus upon its shoulders, is attempting to rise, but is stumbling; and the whole is a rather blunt lesson in temperance. A milder touch of the horrible was impressed upon "The Wrestlers," which yet was made thrilling enough from the fact that the contestants were each trying to push the other over the edge of a precipice.

A reign of peace, though a transitory one, produced the "Dancing Girl," which was a type of the child who often follows a hand-organ in France, serving the same purpose as the red-capped monkey in the United States. The action and pathetic human interest in the figure appealed to M. Bing, and he bought it.

Roman and Grecian mythology gradually obtained a hold on the young sculptor, and she became convinced that the symbolical methods of the old Egyptian artists were best suited to her peculiar mental proclivities. When this influence was at the zenith of its force, she fashioned, in all the crude, unvarnished originality of the Theban legend, "Oedipus" in the act of tearing his eyes out after having been accused of murdering his father and wedding his own mother. It startled Paris, but finally won fulsome praise for the

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originality of the idea and the correctness of the anatomy, and for very gratitude Miss Warrick was prompted to make a fat, laughing "Falstaff," which was well received.

But in the very next thing she did, the "Sculptor of Horrors" took a deeper plunge than ever into the depths of the lugubrious, this time with "Carrying the Dead Body," in which she depicted a man bearing away on his back a corpse which has lain on the battlefield, one would think, for days! Who but a brother could undertake such a task of burial? And even he — oh, the look of fright he wears!

"Why did you do it, with so many pleasant themes at your disposal?" I asked Meta Warrick.

"Because I wished to show the extent to which duty should spur one — how we should perform it, no matter how unpleasant, without a murmur."

So, if this be morbid, there is method in it.

"My work is of the soul rather than the figure," Miss Warrick further elucidated, "and it happens that sometimes the figure must be very crude in order to carry the full strength of the spiritual meaning."

Her work began to attract widespread attention in Paris when she joined a number of notable artists — she was the only woman and the only American among them — in a private exhibition. Shortly afterward, M. Bing exhibited twenty-two of her pieces in his private galleries, and purchased the "Man with the Thorn," "The Wretched," and a number of others at prices which enabled her to continue her work with a free mind. The patronage of this connoisseur made the negro girl's prestige in Paris secure.

In "Death and the Wind" — the grim destroyer turned out of doors, but rattling along with the knowledge that sometime, sometime, he will be admitted, that some other door even now must be open to him, was another horror. And this was followed by a parting "spasm" for Paris in "The Thief on the Cross," a brutal, unrepentant figure, suffering yet blaspheming, so close to Deity in body but so far removed in mind. And yet it was hailed as the very best thing Meta Warrick had done, with the possible exception of "The Wretched."

It took M. Rodin thirteen years to gain recognition by the Salon. It took but three years for this American negro girl, Meta Vaux Warrick. Rodin was thirty-five when his first work was accepted. She was but little over twenty. His early masterpieces were rejected because they were so original. Hers were accepted for the same reason.

Since her return to the United States, Miss Warrick has made a portrait of William Still; "Peeping Tom" from Tennyson's "Godiva"; "A Brittany Peasant," a bust of Paul Lawrence Dunbar — these and many other pieces, in which, however, the horror phase has been almost entirely eliminated.

Her studio is over a brick stable on a narrow Philadelphia street, but little removed from the hubbub of the most fashionable thoroughfare. Young, untrammeled by the shackles of any school, she is determined to shine by her own, not a reflected light. As an instance of this, it may be stated that when, some time ago, she saw for the first time Rodin's "Old Beauty" reproduced in a magazine, she had almost completed a figure, "The Scandalmonger," which bore distinct marks of similarity. Without a moment's hesitation, Miss Warrick seized a hammer and at one blow destroyed the work to which she had devoted weeks.

"You will out-Rodin Rodin!" exclaimed an enthusiastic visitor to her studio the other day.

And, with an injured, indignant look, Meta Warrick replied: "Don't use that man's name so lightly. It's sacrilege — nothing short of it!"

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THE BUSINESS MEN OF THE ARMY

BY

JOHN G. ROCKWOOD.



HE business transactions of the army play a part in warfare not less important than that of the field operations which are always followed by the public with eagerness, and the bureau work at Washington calls for ability not less eminent, though of somewhat different character, than that required in the personal leadership of an expedition.

The Secretary of War is the man whom the nation holds responsible for the welfare of her soldiers and for their efficiency as a fighting force. He is not necessarily a soldier — in fact some of the most distinguished war secretaries have been civilians — and he is not ordinarily to be held accountable for the failure of an army in the field. But he is held to a high degree of care and diligence in providing that army with all physical things needful to its success. The secretary not only exercises legislative, executive and judicial functions in the government of the army, but he in effect supervises a large clothing store, a steamship line, a construction company, a big grocery business, a medical and hospital service, great gunshops and arsenals, a telegraph company, a bank, and vast engineering enterprises.

To assist the Secretary of War, there are two civilian officers: the Assistant Secretary of War, to whom certain classes of business are delegated from time to time, in which he exercises practically the same authority as the secretary, and the chief clerk, who is the immediate executive officer of the secretary in fiscal and other civic affairs. In addition, the law provides as expert military executives and advisers, ten general officers, besides the general staff corps. These are the business men of the army. Each presides over a distinct department or bureau, assisted by subordinate officers and employees, military and civil.

The chief executive officer of the army is the Military Secretary. His office is the center of the whole system. The essence of military efficiency is implicit obedience to orders, and means of immediate communication. The Military Secretary is at all times in touch with every part of the army; his department is a fine machine for the receipt, record and dispatch of correspondence, orders, regulations and military information in all forms. Most of the "paper work" passes through his hands or those of his assistants, and the personal records of officers and men from the time of the Revolution to the present, are filed in his bureau. The numerous reports which are necessary in order that the work of the army may come regularly under the scrutiny of superior officers, are forwarded to his office. One of the great undertakings of the Record and Pension Office, a branch of this bureau, besides its current business, has been the publication of the "Official Records of the Rebellion," comprising 128 volumes, which constitute practically an official history of the Civil War.

One of the busiest men of the army is the Quartermaster-General. He either buys or manufactures all of the various articles required to clothe and uniform the army. The awarding of contracts and the inspection, delivery and issue of these goods constitute a work of some magnitude. In time of peace it is handled with no particular difficulty, but in war time there are often unforeseen demands to be met, as in the case of our late war, when for the first time American troops had to be equipped for service in the tropics.

Of equal importance is adequate and systematic transportation. Railroad transportation is, in war time, a difficult and

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vexatious problem. The movement of hundreds of large and small bodies of troops from various points to various destinations, inevitably produces confusion if there be not the strictest system and the most complete arrangements. Contracts must be made, rates fixed, trains secured, arrangements perfected for the reception of troops and perhaps for temporary quarters at transfer points, and advices of these arrangements must be dispatched promptly to all concerned. The Quartermaster's Department also operates a fleet of twelve transports, and should war come, many more would have to be bought or leased. The need of this number of ships is found in the large number of troops quartered in the Philippine Islands. The service of regiments is apportioned between this country and the Philippines, so that some organizations may not be subjected to tropical service for an undue length of time, while others are enjoying service in the home land. As a consequence, there are frequent movements of troops and supplies.

The Quartermaster-General not only clothes and transports our troops, but he furnishes and maintains their quarters. The construction of dwellings and barracks, storehouses, hospitals, and post exchanges is under his direction, as is also the installation of water, sewer and electric light systems.

The importance of a high state of efficiency in this bureau can not be overestimated. An army to be effective must be properly clothed, properly quartered, and properly provided with transportation. There must be system in every detail of the department and harmony among its branches. Movements of troops and supplies must be made promptly. Many of the great victories that have made our history glorious might have been disastrous defeats if the Quartermaster-General of the Army had been tardy in executing an order or had forgotten some seemingly trifling detail.

The Commissary-General has a monopoly, so far as the work of supply is concerned, of the subsistence of this body of sixty thousand men. He spent last year between five and six million dollars for our "boys in olive-drab." And the grade of food he buys is good, for not only are our soldiers the best paid and the best clothed of any in the world, but they are the best fed. The work of this bureau involves the buying of large quantities of meat, fish, cereals, vegetables, in fact, plain groceries and provisions of every kind. Storehouses are established in New York, Chicago, Kansas City and elsewhere, from which supplies are sent out upon requisition.. Fresh beef is sent to Manila in refrigerator ships, so that the boys on the other side of the world may have palatable and nutritious food. Purchase and issue must of course be carried on with regularity and precision even in time of peace, and in time of war it calls for great diligence and resourcefulness to provide for constantly changing numbers and destinations. In addition to issuing the regular ration, the commissary department provides for sale to those who desire them, various delicacies and also miscellaneous articles such as buttons, brushes, combs, stationery, needles, soap, tobacco, etc., for the convenience of the soldiers.

Having provided an expedition with food, clothing, transportation and tents, the Secretary of War has still another vitally important subject to consider, and that is the preservation of the health of the army. In direct control of this is the Surgeon-General. Nowhere would the results of inefficiency or maladministration more certainly appear in case of war than in the medical department. The Surgeon-General is charged with caring for the sick and wounded, but of even greater importance are the preliminary measures to be taken to conserve the health and comfort of the expedition. If the adage about "An ounce of prevention" is applicable to anything, it is applicable to the situation of an army in the field. The congregation of thousands of men in an open country presents numberless problems of sanitation. If exposed to infection and contagion, an army may be rapidly depleted and the result to the campaign in that way may be more disastrous than a dozen battles. The purchase of medical and hospital supplies in adequate amounts and their prompt delivery and transportation; the presence of a sufficient number of medical officers to minister to the sick and wounded; the examination of camp sites in advance, with a view to ascertaining their health-

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fulness; the analysis of drinking water and the discovery of facilities for drainage and sewerage — such things are of paramount importance. Medical men of the army must not only be good executive officers but must be sedulous students of their profession, and much of their time is devoted to scientific research and experiments.

The Paymaster-General one year disbursed about $32,000,000 of government funds at points ranging from the coast of Maine to the Sulu Archipelago, in the payment of salaries. His work is, however, not simply that of paying stated salaries. It is complicated to a great degree by various allowances attaching to the pay of various grades, and their computation. For instance, officers are entitled to a certain number of rooms for their personal use at posts, but when on detached duty are allowed a certain sum in substitution therefor, and enlisted men traveling under orders are allowed a fixed amount — one dollar a day — for their subsistence. There are also extra-duty pay, pay of increased rank, and other provisions which furnish arithmetical tasks to the clerks of the Paymaster-General. There is in the pay department a sort of savings bank for enlisted men, an excellent system by which soldiers may deposit their savings and draw interest on them, and also an arrangement by which the soldiers may allot any part of their pay for dependent relatives. The private soldier in the American army draws $13 a month, besides his food and clothing, while the Lieutenant-General draws $11,000 a year. In each case they are better paid than the soldiers of any other country in the world.

The weapons of war are furnished by the Chief of Ordnance. Most of them are made in the government armories and arsenals, but some are purchased from private manufacturers. The output comprises every article of ordnance, from a cavalry saber to a great coast-defense gun. There are six manufacturing plants under the direction of the Chief of Ordnance, employing over five thousand men, and in these rifles, swords, bayonets, cartridge belts, field, mountain and siege artillery and their carriages, caissons, limbers and ammunition, as well as the ponderous coast defense guns and their carriages, barbette and disappearing, are made, assorted and distributed. An important function of the ordnance officers is the testing of weapons and ammunition, both those submitted by inventors and those in current use, to determine questions concerning strength, velocities, deterioration, susceptibility to climatic conditions, *et cetera*. The head of this bureau is not only a manufacturer, purchasing agent and distributor, but also an expert in the designing and construction of weapons. In this inventive age the Chief of Ordnance must be alert and progressive, in order to keep the types of our weapons abreast of the times, and equal, if not superior, to those of foreign nations.

It is impossible for the Secretary of War to inspect annually in person every post and fortification in the United States, so the law has provided a corps of personal representatives, at the head of which is the Inspector-General. This officer and his assistants inspect all military commands and stations, depots, armories, arsenals and public works of every kind pertaining to the army, and also money accounts of disbursing officers. The functions of this corps are important, for the observations of an indifferent officer are valuable not only because a stranger is likely to discover defects not apparent to one who is accustomed to and is perhaps unconscious of them, but also because such an officer is not easily influenced by the liability of incurring the personal displeasure of superiors by reporting maladministration. In war time this corps is particularly valuable, as the danger of overlooking vital defects at such a time is great.

Necessarily in such an establishment there is a law department, and that department is presided over by the Judge-Advocate General, an officer who combines military knowledge and experience with legal learning. He is kept busy furnishing opinions to the Secretary of War upon legal questions constantly arising; amending the "Army Regulations" — a code of laws adopted for the government of the army in all its branches; reviewing the proceedings of court-martial and other military courts; examining applications for clemency from military prisoners; and drafting deeds, contracts and other legal instruments.

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The preparation of plans for seacoast and inland defense, and the erection of fortifications, as well as engineer work in the field, are under the control of the Chief of Engineers. His corps is composed of some 150 officers, skilled in engineering, and particularly in those branches of it which bear upon distinctly military matters. In time of war the engineers build bridges, construct earthworks, plant mines, etc., and in time of peace they are busy preparing for war. The elaborate scheme of coast defense evolved by the "Endicott Board" in 1883 has been gradually brought into existence and there are now modern fortifications at twenty-one different points in our seaboard. But the system devised by that board is now, in view of changed methods and material of warfare, imperfect and insufficient, and a new board, known as the "Taft Board," has rendered a report for the improvement and modernizing of the work originally planned so as to adapt it fully to present needs. The inventive genius of the age is nowhere better illustrated than in the progress of military inventions in the last twenty years.

The engineer bureau is also of immense importance to the commerce of the country. The Federal government has jurisdiction over all navigable waters, and the Engineer Corps is the arm of the service charged with river and harbor improvement. Vast sums of money are expended every year in deepening and widening the channels of rivers, the construction of breakwaters, and similar engineering works. Most of the great office buildings of the Government at Washington have been erected under the supervision of the army engineers.

The signal appliances of modern warfare are many and marvelous, and constantly increasing in value; and the Chief Signal Officer, like the Surgeon-General and the Chief of Ordnance, not only conducts a vast amount of current work but devotes much time to scientific research and experimentation. Electricity has invaded the military world as it has all other spheres of human activity, and the work of this bureau deals largely with its application. Thousands of miles of military cable, telegraph and telephone lines have been built and are now in operation in this country, Alaska and the Philippines. One of the wonders of modern warfare, to the layman, is the admirable system of fire control, by which the fire of the great seacoast guns is governed and the accuracy of the aim is scientifically predetermined. By means of the nicest measurements, facilities for observation, and instant electrical communication, the fire of a battery can be concentrated upon a fast approaching vessel with wonderful exactness. The purchase and installation of the manifold electric appliances and devices used does not, however, end the responsibility of the Chief Signal Officer, for their maintenance and repair calls for constant and skillful attention.

Besides the chiefs of bureaus enumerated, there is another body of officers concerned with the administration of the army, and that is the General Staff Corps. Its functions are principally advisory and its members do not ordinarily exercise command. The corps is arranged in divisions, each charged with certain classes of business. The general staff considers all questions affecting the efficiency of the army; supervises inspections, military education and instruction, examinations for appointment and promotion, efficiency records, details and assignments; prepares plans for the national defense and for mobilization of the military forces, and collects military information all over the world. The immense value of this corps is that it furnishes the secretary with a body of the most experienced and capable officers in the army, to whom he may turn for expert advice.

Officers are detailed to the general staff on account of their efficiency and personal fitness, and serve for a period of four years unless sooner relieved. The greater part of the corps is stationed in Washington, but a number of officers are attached to the staffs of commanding officers throughout the country. One of the most valuable features of the general staff is its utility in coördinating the work of the bureaus. Before its creation each bureau, working independently, was often unaware of arrangements made by other bureaus, and frequently confusion and misunderstanding occurred, simply for want of a supervisory and coördinating agency. By general supervision of all,

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the work of each bureau is now better regulated.

At the head of the General Staff Corps is the Chief of Staff. The law provides that the office shall be filled by the selection of an officer not below the grade of brigadier-general, and that the appointee shall hold office for the term of four years or until the expiration of the administration under which he is appointed. To be appointed Chief of Staff is to receive what is really the highest honor that can be bestowed upon an officer, for though the one thus honored may not enjoy the coveted rank of lieutenant-general, or perchance even that of major-general, he is nevertheless the one who will wield the greatest influence in the administration of the army, and is the officer nearest to the Secretary of War.

The office of "Commanding General of the Army" was abolished at the time of the retirement of Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles. The title has always been a misnomer, for the commanding general, in time of peace, did not exercise independent command, indeed, could not, under the character of the organization of the army and the War Department. The responsibilities of the Secretary of War are so interwoven with the internal administration of the army that the degree of initiative coveted by "Commanding Generals" was, and is, impracticable. Under the new law the chief officer of the army is just what his title implies, a chief of staff to the Secretary of War, the latter being the personal representative of the President, who is the constitutional commander-in-chief. With his functions explicitly defined by statute, the Chief of Staff is in position to render invaluable service by giving to the secretary the coöperation and advice of a master of the military profession.

The work of the bureaus is not all done in the big stone building in Washington. There is located simply the headquarters. Each bureau chief has a corps of assistants in the field. The country is divided geographically into divisions, and these are again divided into departments. A division is usually commanded by a major-general, and a department by a brigadier-general. Each of these commanding officers has a staff composed of officers of the staff departments, whose headquarters are in Washington. For instance, the commanding general of the Department of the East, comprising the New England and North Atlantic States, has at his headquarters in New York, an adjutant-general, a chief quartermaster, a chief commissary, a chief surgeon, a chief paymaster, a chief ordnance officer, and a chief signal officer. Representatives of these staff departments are also attached to each regiment, battalion and company, and the personnel of the bureau ranges in rank from the chief, usually a brigadier-general, down through all the grades to a non-commissioned officer, such as a commissary-sergeant.

It should not be supposed that a general at the head of an army corps engaged in field operations is not in need of the qualifications of a business man. He must have those qualities of leadership and executive ability which will insure the harmonious working of the representatives of these bureaus who compose his personal staff and look after their particular branches of supply and other duty for his army. But the work of supplying and supporting an army is quite as important as that of directing it, and its prompt and efficient execution is quite as creditable to the officer who, working at his desk unnoticed by the public except in case of scandal or abject failure, is unrewarded by the acclaim of a jubilant public, as is that of the officer in the field whose army he has faithfully supplied with the munitions of war, and who is lauded to the skies for the skillful wielding of a perfect weapon.

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THE MIDWAY ISLANDS

BY

JETER R. HORTON

SECOND LIEUTENANT, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

On September 20 a sudden break in the Pacific cable between the United States, Japan and the Philippines was reported by the relay station on the Midway Islands. Few people have ever heard of these islands, and Lieutenant Horton's article will be an unexpected revelation of the sacrifices that must be endured in order to supply the world with news from distant places.



HE young man who enlists in the United States Marine Corps has an opportunity to do duty at numerous stations in the United States and abroad. He also serves a portion of his enlistment on some of Uncle Sam's men-of-war, but of all the stations there is none more novel, more interesting or more isolated than Midway Islands.

Far away on one of these islands whose miniature shores are washed by the great Pacific Ocean, one thousand two hundred miles distant from the nearest point of land, there is a little colony of thirty-nine souls who, for a period of six months at a time, live absolutely to themselves save for the news of the great events of the world ticked off to them by the cable of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, which maintains a relay station on the island.

The Midway Islands consist of two strips of land of a few acres each; one called Sand or Western Island, the other Eastern Island. Sand Island is the home of the marines and of the staff of operators through whose hands messages to and from all parts of the world pass daily. This heap of sand in the Pacific is a mile and a half in length and three-quarters of a mile in width.

The highest point of land, known as Observation Hill, is only fifteen feet above the level of the sea. The place, however, where the marine quarters are located, is only eight feet above the sea level. But nature has erected a coral reef around the islands and this reef, fifteen miles in circumference, five feet high and from twenty to twenty-five feet in width, forms a perfect protection against the waves of the mighty ocean. Were it not for this reef Sand Island could never have been utilized as a government station.

Sand Island, as its name implies, is an almost verdureless waste of coral sand. Indeed, with the exception of a few short, sickly looking shrubs known as dwarf magnolia, it is absolutely without vegetation. The sea inside the reef is a beautiful green that shades the varying lights to a wonderful turquoise tint, and outside of the reef it is of the indigo-blue variety that makes the Pacific beautiful. The white sand, the green and blue of the sea, the colors of the sky with the green of the dwarf magnolia, are all the colors the inhabitants of Midway see except the radiance of the sunrise and the sunset.

The Midway Islands are important because they constitute a station of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company from Manila to San Francisco. All messages are taken from the wires there, reinforced and sent on their journey under the sea across the Pacific. Other stations are Guam and Honolulu. Without these relay stations it would be impossible to send messages by cable across the Pacific. When it became evident that a cable line was to be laid across the Pacific it was seen at once that possession of the Mid-

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way Islands was necessary to its successful operation. The United States already claimed them by reason of their prior discovery in 1860 by Captain Brooks.

When the cable proposition came up, the relaying process required a station at Midway and forthwith the national government sent out a war-ship to hold the islands. The American flag was raised and notice was sent to the other nations that the islands were henceforth to be American territory, not only by reason of prior discovery, but through actual occupation.

As one approaches the islands one sees first of all two large windmills standing out against the sky. These furnish the water supply for the station. A peculiarity about the place is that you can dig down almost anywhere on the little bank of heaped-up sand and find fresh water. As one comes closer he sees a number of little detached buildings where the cable operators first lived when they came to the place. Closer inspection discloses five commodious structures, built in the style of dwellings in the Orient, with long balconies along the second story. The entire area devoted to buildings and their surroundings has been concreted and the group makes an imposing square for a Pacific Ocean island.

Seventeen of the island's inhabitants belong to the cable station and the other twenty-two are the members of the force of marines that Uncle Sam keeps on the island to show that it is occupied by his government as a military station, and that it is really his property. The cable station has a superintendent, Mr. B. W. Colley, who is also postmaster of the place. He took charge of the expedition sent to Midway in April, 1903, to prepare the station and have a temporary office and quarters erected for his staff preparatory to the landing of the cable which took place in June of the same year. Since that time the construction of the new station and the general improvements have been under his direction. In the fall of 1903 Mr. Colley was joined by his wife, who enjoys the peculiar distinction of being the only woman on Midway.

Every one who has ever visited Midway always manifests the warmest possible interest after leaving. [illegible] ind on the island feel t[illegible] friendships made during an association among the sand dunes, for years afterward. Lieutenant Commanders Pond, Rodman, Niblack and Carter, all of the United States Navy, whose duties as commander of the U. S. S. Iroquois caused them to make occasional visits to the island, have never forgotten the colony and are continually showing evidence of their interest in various ways. The same may be said of some of the genial captains of the ocean liners which found it convenient to call at Midway for orders during the progress of the Russo-Japanese war. All of the army and navy transports have, during the past three years, paid visits to Midway, but the great stand-by of the isolated station is the stanch little U. S. S. Iroquois and Inter-island boat Iwalani, which is periodically chartered by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company.

In April, 1905, the Cable Company's steamer, Restorer, called at Midway en route from the far East to Honolulu, where she was to be permanently stationed. Her first experience of the island, however, was not altogether pleasant. She arrived at Midway on April 16, when the captain and second officer landed. Shortly after their arrival on the island, the sea began to break across the entrance to the reef, which prevented them from returning to their ship. For two days the Restorer steamed up and down outside of the reef in an effort to make a landing so as to bring their officers on board. Finally under the pilotage of Assistant Superintendent Morrison the officers succeeded in reaching their ship through a gap in the southeast reef. After two days' further delay it was found impossible to land Mr. Morrison, and rather than delay any longer he was taken to Honolulu, where he secured a well-earned vacation of several weeks before he could return to Midway.

In May of last year a party of marines went to the north reef on a fishing expedition. As was their custom on such occasions they took with them their mascot and constant companion, a small fox terrier, subsequently known as Piliki, the Hawaiian term for trouble. When the marines were ready to return to the island, Piliki could not be found. Several of th[illegible] at once began to patrol

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THE QUARTERS OF THE COMMERCIAL PACIFIC CABLE COMPANY

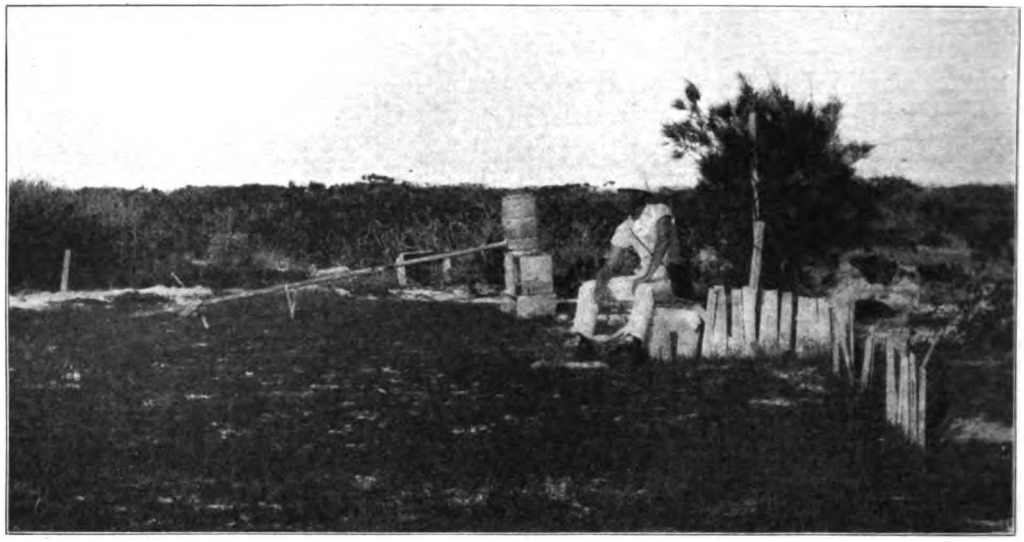
the reef in an effort to locate the dog, but the most thorough search proved of no avail. It was concluded that he had fallen into a crevice of the reef and had perhaps formed a nice morsel for a shark. Another fishing party about six weeks later landed at practically the same spot on the reef and, upon disembarking, the marines were amazed to see what appeared to be the ghost of Piliki crawling toward them. It was impossible for them to realize that their mascot was still alive, but such did the apparent apparition prove to be. Judging from evidences found on the reef it was concluded that the dog had managed to keep alive by capturing and killing the little white terns which roost and make their nest on the



THE MARINE CAMP

Twenty-two members of the United States Marine Corps live here as evidence that the islands are an American military station

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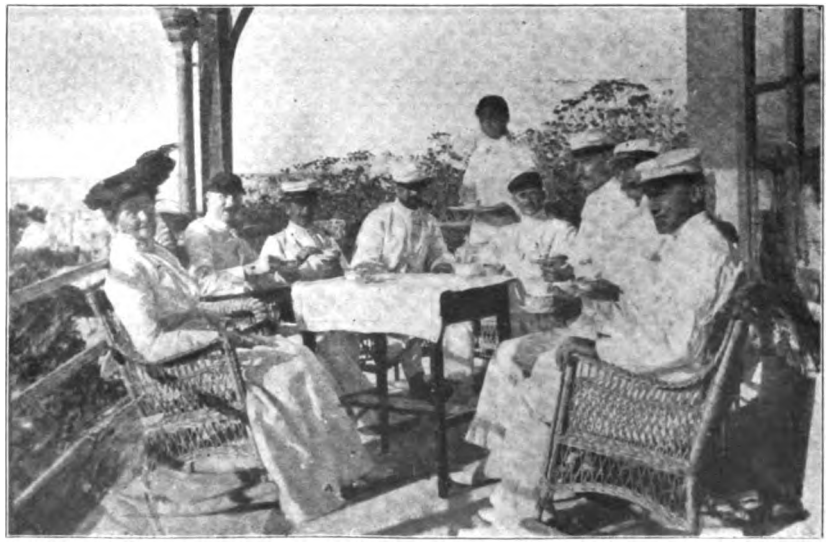


THE GARDEN SPOT OF MIDWAY

The only tree on the island, six and a half feet high, and the only place where Bermuda grass has been successfully grown

ledge of the reef, but no idea could be formed as to his source of water supply.

One of the most thrilling experiences enjoyed by any of the inhabitants of Midway was on a fishing trip to the north reef made by Assistant Superintendent Dan Morrison, Lieut. E. L. Bigler, U. S. M. C., Acting Assistant Surgeon Tyree, U. S. N., and two privates of the marine detachment. Before the party left the reef on their return trip to the island, a heavy wind began blowing and the sea became especially rough. Notwithstanding such conditions the party set sail, but the small craft was unable to resist the onslaught of the rough sea despite the skillful maneuvering of its occupants. Before two hundred yards had been sailed the boat capsized, spilling the members of the party into water thirty feet deep. For three-quarters of an hour an effort was made to right the boat, but it soon be-



AN AFTERNOON TEA

Mrs. Colley, the only woman on the island, is the hostess

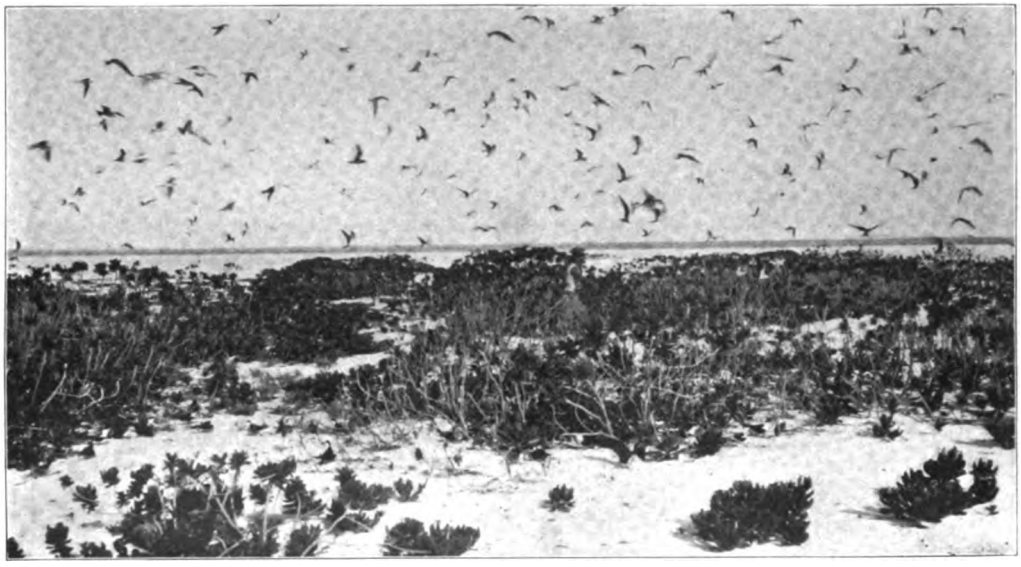
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came apparent that any further attempt in that direction would only serve to exhaust the men, and it was decided to resort to other means of relief. Darkness was fast approaching and there was no hope of the unfortunates being seen from the island. Finally as the last resort Assistant Superintendent Morrison volunteered to swim ashore with the object of securing aid. Such an undertaking seemed practically useless, but it afforded the only hope of relief.

Mr. Morrison accordingly stripped himself of his clothing and started on his perilous effort to swim a distance of over three miles to shore. In the meantime the remaining inhabitants of the island became uneasy as to the safety of the fishing party and a whaleboat, manned by marines, was sent to the reef to search for the absent ones. Fortunately the boat took the right course and soon picked up the four men of the party, who were still clinging with a deathlike grip to the upturned boat. On their return to the island every effort was made to locate Mr. Morrison, who was still plowing his way through the sea in an effort to gain the land. Because of the strong tide, the heavy seas and the sharks that infested the lagoon, it was thought that Mr. Morrison would never be seen again. When all had given up hope of rescuing their comrade and when the boat was about one hundred yards from shore, the marine lookout on the boat spotted a human form struggling against the tide, but gradually making headway toward the shore. It was Morrison with only a little strength left after his swim of over two miles.

There is no record of a tidal wave having ever swept Midway Island, but occasionally the fag end of a typhoon pays the isolated station a visit. Such it was that aroused the inhabitants one morning early last summer when the wind was sweeping across the island at the rate of ninety miles an hour. By noon the marine camp was a total wreck, the tents having been torn in shreds, and the tent-poles, flooring, etc., scattered over the entire island. The strong wind continued throughout the day, and in the afternoon considerable alarm was felt when it was noticed that the sea was running across the island from the south side. A few hours later the sea had divided the island into three sections and there seemed to be every prospect of it soon covering the entire sand heap.

Naturally the inhabitants were frightened and steps toward embarking in small boats were taken. By the time all preparations were completed, the wind sub-



TERNS ON THE MIDWAY ISLANDS

The shrubs are dwarf magnolia bushes, the only vegetation there

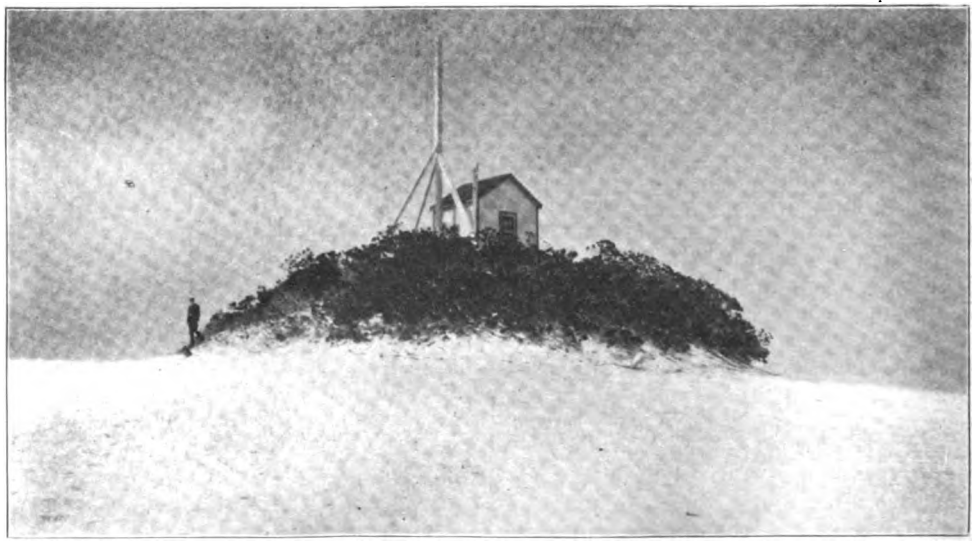
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MARINES GETTING THEIR CANNED RATIONS FROM A CELLAR OR "DUG-OUT"

sided and the sea sought its former level, much to the satisfaction and relief of all on the island. During the gale the wind was so strong that it was almost impossible for one to stand up against it, and walking was not to be considered. The small wooden buildings at one time used as an office and quarters for the cable company survived the storm and in these buildings the marines were temporarily quartered, while the officers found accommodations with the staff of the cable company.

The explosion that occurred in the magazine belonging to the marine detachment was another exciting incident that served to break the monotony of the life on this distant island. The magazine was located near Observation Hill, the highest point on the island, and one evening last spring a marine discovered that it was on fire. A general alarm was at once



OBSERVATION HILL AND LIGHTHOUSE

This is the highest point on the island, only fifteen feet above the level of the sea

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sounded, but because of the explosives stored in the magazine none dared go near the fire, but on the contrary the entire population sought shelter behind the various sand dunes. In a very short while after the fire was discovered the first explosion occurred, and for two hours afterward a continuous bombardment was kept up. The noise sounded like the roar of twenty battles, and six-pounder shells were flying in every direction about the heads of the frightened islanders, who had no possible means of escape. Each one expected every moment to be struck with a shell, but at the expiration of the uproar it was found that not a single person had been injured. The following day numerous empty shells were gathered and are now held by those who witnessed the explosion as souvenirs.

THE HINDU IN THE NORTHWEST

BY

WERTER D. DODD

"Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,
Till Earth and Sky Stand presently at God's Great Judgement Seat."—*Kipling.*

THE East and the West have met in complex combat on the Pacific Coast of the United States and Canada, but there has been so little blending of the racial elements that the philosophy of Rudyard Kipling stands unchallenged. The races have met, but they have not mixed. The intermingling of peoples on the western slope has introduced problems, industrial, social and political, that must become more intricate if they are not solved soon.

The first climax in the invasion of the West by the Hindus occurred at Bellingham, Washington, the night of September 5, when a mob of six hundred workmen in the lumber mills raided the quarters of the Orientals, completely terrorized them and forced them to leave the city. Many of the Hindus were injured, but none fatally. Their squalid homes in the most wretched parts of the city were invaded, their belongings thrown into the streets, and in some instances their valuables stolen, although robbery did not seem to be the purpose of a considerable number of the rioters. The fact that the demonstration did not have a more serious outcome was probably due to the non-resistance of the police and the tawny subjects of Great Britain. The officers regarded the situation as being beyond their control and did little more than advise caution. In some instances they were forced to release rioters whom they had arrested.

The spirit of the mob was one of hilarity and good humor. The object was to impress upon employers the resentment of the laboring men against the importation of Hindu workmen. At no time was there danger of unrestrained violence. The only Hindus injured were those who leaped from buildings in an attempt to escape. When the acquiescence of the police was assured, the Hindus were gathered together from all quarters and herded along the streets like cattle. After two hundred of them had been collected they were driven to the city hall and placed for the night in a large room, the court room of the municipal judge, adjoining the office of the chief of police. During the night men and boys continued to bring in meek and lowly stragglers. In one case, a schoolboy drove in three of the timorous Asiatics who had once served in the soldiery of Great Britain.

With the coming of dawn, the ardor that had animated the mob cooled, and the rioters dispersed. From that time on the police had the situation well in hand. The city council held a special session and Mayor A. L. Black ordered fifty deputies sworn in at once. He declared that order

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BELLINGHAM HINDUS DISCUSSING THE SITUATION WITH THE SPECIAL DEPUTIES

Although assured protection by the mayor, and offered higher pay by the mill-owners, they preferred to leave town

would be preserved at any cost, urged the Hindus to remain, and assured them of the city's protection. The mill owners assured them that they could continue to work and in some instances they were offered the same pay as the whites were receiving, but apparently they had lost all desire for American dollars, and within two days they had nearly all left town. On the morning following the riot they went under guard to the mills, drew their pay, and were escorted to the depot to take the next train for Canada, where they felt that they would receive better protection. Only a few of the bolder, more Anglicized members of the race remained, but in a few days a Hindu was considered a rarity on the streets of Bellingham. At the time of the riots there were perhaps four hundred Hindus in Bellingham, although there were several hundred in neighboring towns. Even these became intimidated, gradually folded their tents and sought protection under the British flag.

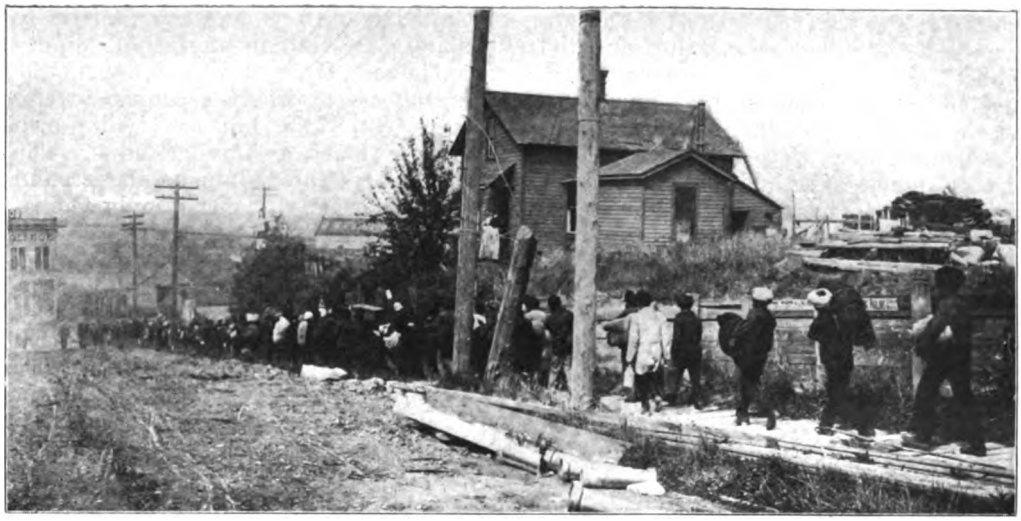


SOME OF THE HINDUS DRIVEN FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CANADA

As a sequel to the Bellingham riots, came the riotous condition in Vancouver, British Columbia, which lasted for several days. There the demonstration was directed, not so much against the Hindus, who are British subjects, as against the Japanese and Chinese. The mob at Vancouver was more serious than that at Bellingham, but it did not reach the bloodletting stage. The Chinese were subjected to many abuses, but when the Japanese colony showed resistance there was a sudden retreat, although much damage was done before conditions finally adjusted themselves.

To make the situation more acute, and while the mob spirit was still rampant, an Oriental vessel landed in the Vancouver harbor with a number of Chinese

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HINDUS ON THEIR WAY TO THE MILL TO DRAW THEIR PAY

They are under guard of the police after having spent the night at the City Hall as prisoners of a mob

and Japanese and twelve hundred Hindus aboard. After much parleying they were permitted to land and the Hindus were scattered throughout the British Columbia towns and logging camps, a few being sent by boat to California. The circulation of a petition was started among the business men and it was liberally signed for the purpose of chartering a special train on which to send the shipment of Hindus to Ottawa to impress upon the Canadian officials the fact that British Columbia is confronted with a serious problem, but this somewhat daring undertaking was abandoned.

One of the contributory causes of the riots in Vancouver was a mass meeting of laboring men under the auspices of the Japanese-Korean Exclusion League, immediately following the affair at Bellingham. In fact, it was the crowd that could not find entrance to the hall that started the riot. A similar meeting of the league was held in Bellingham, September 15, and the citizens were apprehensive of a similar demonstration against the Japanese. But as the local papers had previously announced that the three hundred members of the Japanese colony were armed and the police were determined to resist violence, no outbreak occurred. Indeed, it appeared on that date that there was no evidence of the mob spirit.

Whether for good or ill, Bellingham has probably solved for herself the Hindu problem just as she solved the Chinese problem several years ago. The Chinese, once having been intimidated, now steer clear of that city, except during the fishing season, when their labor is in much



IN STRANGE SURROUNDINGS

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demand. Yet the method has been condemned by the press, the pulpit and the public. Even the labor organizations, some of whose members participated in the riot, are vigorous in their condemnation, while they criticize the employers of Oriental labor. The attitude of the public in general seems to be that, while the Hindus are not wanted, they should be fairly treated if they come.

The problem presented by the natives of India is not, as in the case of the Japanese and Chinese, a race problem; it is industrial. True, the Hindu is not a desirable citizen. He is not adaptable; he does not fit in. He is a stranger in a foreign land. He is a poor workman, and he lives in dirt and filth. But he is an Aryan, not a black as frequently characterized in the press. When he abandons the turban and assumes American garb, which he is in no haste to do, he is a sort of nondescript and might pass for a Portuguese or Spaniard.

In the industrial world, however, he fills a place. The mill men of the Northwest declare that they employ him, not because they want cheap labor, not because they want to use him as a club over the labor unions, but because they must have labor of one kind or another. Relatively speaking, the Hindu does not supply cheap labor. He gets $2 per day in the mills and camps where a common white laborer gets $2.25, but two white men will do as much as three Hindus. The unions oppose the Hindu on the ground that the shortage of labor is only temporary and that once he is established, the Hindu will be a substantial factor in competition on the labor market.

The Japanese question has a broader significance, but it is universally admitted that it can not be disposed of by sticks and stones. The Japanese are a militant people and where a few hundred of them are gathered together a mob that attempts to haze them is inviting wholesale bloodshed.



THE TWO HUNDRED HINDU PRISONERS
The room in which they were confined by the mob during the night

Inspired to renewed activity by the recent events in the Northwest, the Exclusion League proposes to put the Mikado's subjects out of business on the Pacific slope by means of the boycott. Petitions will be circulated among the people of the Puget Sound cities asking that no employment be given to the Japanese. The leaders of the movement assert that they will have completely solved the problem within a few months.

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THE MAKING OF TO-MORROW

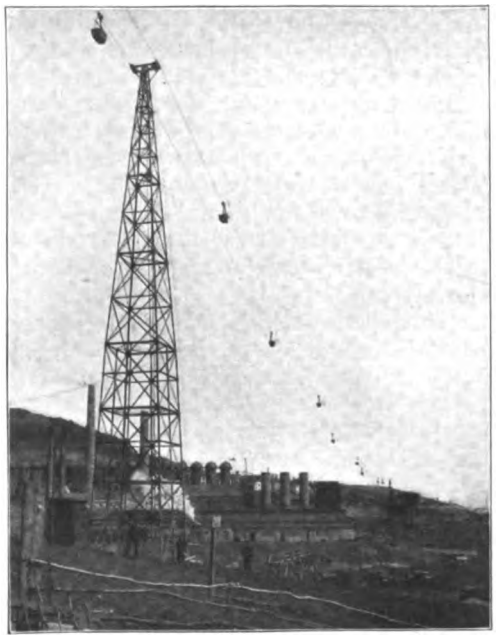
HOW THE WORLD OF TO-DAY IS PREPARING FOR THE WORLD OF TO-MORROW

Railroads in the Air

By W. G. Fitz-Gerald

HERE and there in out-of-the-way parts of the world you will see what may be taken on casual inspection for long vistas of telegraph poles or standards bearing heavy cables. But soon, to the onlooker's amazement, regular cars containing men and merchandise are seen skipping along these cables suspended from pulleys, and then it is that the full significance of the "aerial ropeway," as it is called, dawns upon the spectator.

It is altogether surprising how this remarkable invention has developed wild and remote territories for which capital is not forthcoming to build regular railroads, no matter how small. Even in southern India and Burmah to-day the great teak forests, which were formerly served by elephants, now have their swinging cables, and the great rough-hewn logs are no longer hauled through the dense jungle by teams of tuskers, but go swinging and swaying from the endless cable.



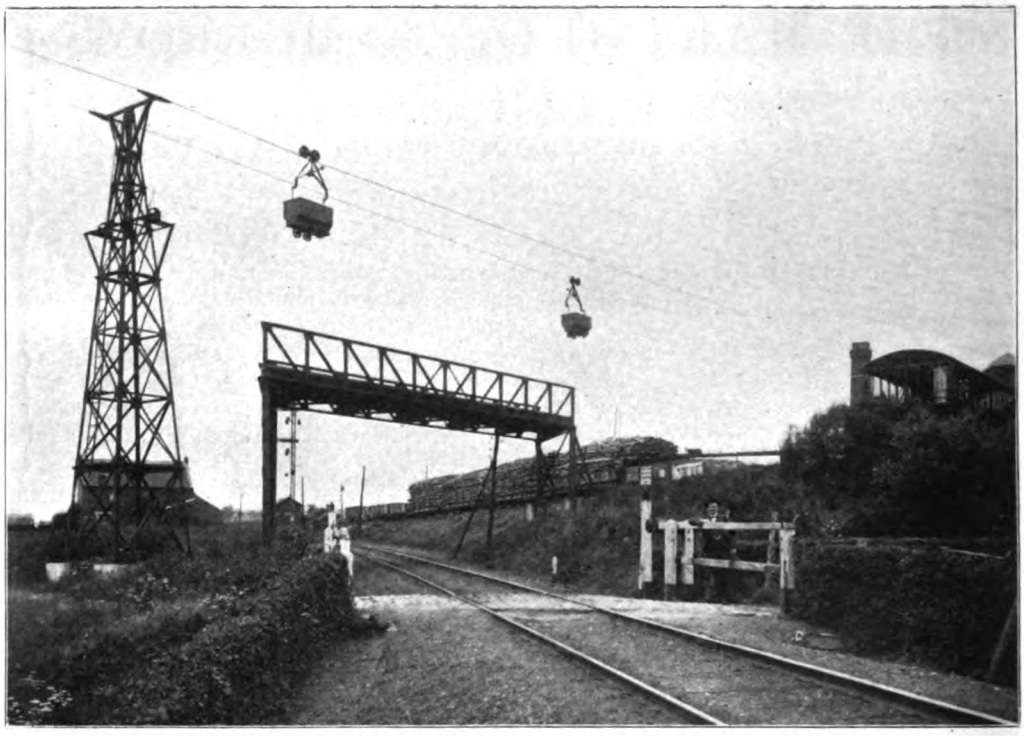
A STANDARD FOR THE AERIAL ROPEWAY

The system is perfectly simple. The cars or buckets are suspended on pulleys running on wire ropes, and these in turn are supported by standards, which may be 100 feet high, and as far apart as 1,700 feet. On one of the carrying ropes or aerial tracks the loaded cars run in one direction, while the "empties" return on another and thinner rope. These ropes, by the way, are of steel, and have a breaking strain of about forty tons to the square inch.

Perhaps the most striking thing about these railroads in the air is that most of them are entirely automatic. The cars are moved by a special rope of small diameter running beneath the carrying ropes. This is known as the endless hauling rope, and passes round horizontal pulleys at the terminal stations. Thus very few men are needed to work a system of this kind. Indeed a staff is only needed at both ends — a few men to keep an eye on the loads as they arrive at one terminus and others to fill the cars at the loading end.

In the province of Almeria, southern Spain, the Bedar-Garruchar wire ropeway is an excellent example of these curious "railroad" systems, which have done so much to develop industries in out-of-the-way parts of the world. This system carries iron ore from the Sierra de Bedar to the seashore near Garrucha on the Mediterranean Sea. The line is nearly ten miles long and is divided into four sections. At one point it sails clean over a mountain range 18,000 feet above sea level. Now whereas an ordinary light railroad for this distance — assuming the country were possible at all, which it is not — would have cost $600,000, on the

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THE AERIAL ROPEWAY WITH LOADED AND EMPTY CARS

The ropes upon which these cars run are of steel and have a breaking strain of forty tons to the square inch. The railroad beneath the ropeway is protected by a bridge in case a car or any of its contents should fall

other hand the aerial ropeway was put up in nine months at a cost of little more than $130,000.

This line presents a spectacle at once peculiar and superb when viewed from the mountain pass between Bedar and Serena. From this point the entire track can be seen with its 670 carriers or aerial cars running at regular intervals along the swaying ropes. Half of them are descending and the other half ascending with a velocity of about ten feet per second. They seem to grow smaller as they approach the sea, until they finally dwindle to mere specks that look like birds silhouetted against the glorious blue sky. And at length only faint traces of the ropes are seen forming two white threads in the sunlight and connecting the far-off glittering sea with the mountains at the spectator's feet.

These "railroad" systems cross the most terrible abysses and country encumbered with rock masses where even an ordinary cart track is an utter impossibility. The silver strands of these all-conquering ropes run up precipices, over mountain peaks, cities and rivers.

It matters not whether the country be flooded for miles or rendered impassable with snow. Nor can the loads be pilfered by thieves on the way. In Mexico cunning natives used to lie in wait underneath big stones and try to intercept buckets full of gold quartz. They even had special poles for holding up the loads, but now the ropes of the loads are whitewashed and a watch is kept beneath the longest spans.

Another interesting feature of these systems is that wherever they cross an ordinary railroad or a street, foot passengers are protected from anything which may fall from the carriers by a curious kind of bridge intended to receive any such droppings.

Perhaps their most interesting use is between ship and shore. Wherever the surf breaks upon the coast in a terrific manner the vessel may lie out in comparatively smooth water and unload easily and without delay. Systems of this kind are

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now in use in South Africa and enable vessels to unload valuable cargo even during tremendous storms, when barges and lighters could not live in the furious seas.

Another interesting use for the aerial ropeway is in lighthouse building, for it is manifestly a very difficult matter to convey great blocks of granite out into the sea to some foam-washed rock where the foundations of a new lighthouse are being laid under very precarious conditions. Just such a case was the ropeway established on the great cliff known as Beachy Head, on the southeast coast of England. This headland is some 600 feet above sea level, and its lighthouse was frequently invisible to ships owing to fog and mist. Accordingly it was decided to demolish the lighthouse on the cliff and build another about 100 feet out at sea. But the site chosen was, of course, covered at high tide, and so there was no place where a workyard could be established, save on the cliff top, for the purpose of rough-hewing the great blocks of stone for the new lighthouse. Accordingly an aerial ropeway was built on top of the 600-foot precipice, and workmen, stones, tools and other paraphernalia were brought to and fro as required.

The carrying rope was 6 inches in circumference, with a breaking strain of 120 tons, and at the lower terminal a stage was built just by the side of the foundations of the new lighthouse. Often enough the workmen would descend seated on top of a 5-ton block of granite, dangling their legs carelessly as they left the cliff's lip full 600 feet above the pebbly beach. But the lighthouse was built entirely without accidents, and when at length the new lantern of 20,000 candle-power shot its beams out to sea, the aerial ropeway which had made it possible was quietly folded up and transferred to another sphere of usefulness.

Purifying Water by Nature's Method

By T. Everett Harry

ONE million gallons of muddy, sluggish, foul-smelling water from the Schuylkill River in Philadelphia are daily transformed into a liquid as pure, sparkling and delicious as the water of a mountain spring. This is done at a filtering plant on the banks of the lower Schuylkill River, where the water is nothing but diluted sewerage — one of the most inauspicious points for a filtering plant in that city. The water is purified and sterilized by ozone. The plant has been built for demonstrating purposes, and for more than a year the system of sterilizing water discovered by A. Vosmaer, a Dutch chemist, has been tried and according to many eminent scientists has been found perfectly satisfactory.

As a member of a party of investigators invited to inspect the plant, I made a careful investigation of the system by which this marvelous change in the water is accomplished. The investigating party consisted of members of the advisory board, of Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, departmental heads and many noted scientists. The spectacle we witnessed was interesting. It was surprising. And it was convincing.

On the banks of the lower Schuylkill, where the test plant is situated, the water is repulsively filthy and unclean. According to the tests of Dr. D. Rivas, assistant bacteriologist of the city of Philadelphia, it contains two million five hundred thousand bacteria to twenty drops of water. This liquid, brown, and clouded with mud and sewerage, before the eyes of the party was pumped into the filtering plant, to pass out a steady stream of pure white, clear, sparkling water.

"Taste it," said W. W. Gibbs, the president of the United Water Improvement Company, which owns the plant.

"It is perfectly pure," said Dr. Henry Leffman, a distinguished chemist who has made repeated tests of the sterilized water. The water was as palatable as spring water. To all appearances it was as clear as crystal.

Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen, one of Philadelphia's leading physicians and bacteriologists, expressed his surprise. "If the water by test is found to be free from bacteria," he said, "there is no doubt this is the most advanced method of clarifying and purifying water. The water to the taste at least is good. It is clear. It is evidently free from filth. It is good to drink. Ozone," he continued, "is nature's method of destroying foul matter. If nature's methods are adopted to purify water and ozone is manufactured

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in a greater quantity than nature produces, there is no reason why it should not be used to sterilize large quantities of water."

Taking the official test of Dr. Rivas, the water after being ozonated contains but five to fifty-five bacteria to twenty drops, or an average of twenty-five. These, he says, are harmless varieties, having no effect whatever on the human organism. The plant which the company offered to erect for the city of Philadelphia will be capable of purifying seventy-five million gallons a day. There is no limit, it is claimed, to the quantity of water which can be sterilized by plants using the Vosmaer method.

"There is no doubt," said Doctor Leffman, "that seventy-five million gallons can be purified as thoroughly as a few gallons. I have made a number of tests of the water at the plant and find that after ozonation the water is practically sterile. The bacilli have been burnt up by the ozone, and the water is perfectly pure. There is no doubt of the efficiency of the system. One of the advantages of this process is that it does not affect the taste of the water. It does not introduce foreign minerals into it as the copper sulphate and alum processes do. The process of sterilization by heat is apt to make the water taste bad, and all mineral processes are objectionable. With this system the only process is by active ozone."

The slow sand filtration process according to Doctor Leffman is unsatisfactory, and in a few years will be superseded by the new method. The new process has been strongly commended by Doctors Jackson and Hale, city bacteriologists of New York city. Vosmaer, a noted Dutch chemist and engineer, perfected his system after years of experimenting, two years ago. The plant on the Schuylkill River was erected about a year ago under his supervision.

The air from which the ozone is condensed is dried in a tank by means of freezing, and thus is relieved of all moisture. This air passes through tubes into the ozonator by means of an air pump and is converted into ozone by a silent electric discharge. The plant is the embodiment of simplicity. It is entirely mechanical and automatic. An electric switch is turned and the operation needs no further attendance. The electric current at the test plant is taken from the city's wires to operate a motor generator. This produces a current of one hundred cycles, which is raised by transformers and condensers to a ten thousand voltage. The ozonator is an apparatus consisting of a number of copper tubes, about three inches in diameter, and sixteen feet in length. Through these tubes run nickel combs from which the electric discharge is made. By the operation of reaction coils and condensers voltaic arcs and sparks are prevented, and the current passes as a thin ray of blue light from each of the millions of metallic discharge points across a short air gap to nickel receivers. The "silent discharge" appears in the form of blue phosphorescence in the tubes. The air drawn from the drying tank through the tubes is converted into ozone by this discharge.

The ozonated air is then forced into a standpipe. It enters the pipe at the bottom, while the water is poured into it at the top. The water is first relieved of the suspended matter in a sand filter, and collected in a basin. From this it is forced into the sterilizing tower. The ozone sizzles through the water, burning up the germs. The water passes out at the bottom of the tower, and the countercurrent produced insures thorough mixing.

"The contained bacteria are instantly destroyed by the ozone," said one of the scientists who tested the water. "The reason of this is extremely simple. Chemical analysis of the bodies of bacteria show they are made up of eighty-four per cent of water and about sixteen per cent of solids. Of these solids more than half is made up of carbon. The strong affinity of oxygen for carbon is well known. Ozone being a concentrated form of oxygen has an even greater affinity for carbon; and the moment a bacillus comes in contact with a bubble of ozonized air the carbon of its body combines with the oxygen and the bacillus is consumed as completely as if it had touched a flame. Nothing remains of the bodies of the bacteria but carbonic acid gas, which partially rises to the surface of the water and passes off into the air, and is partially taken up by the water. So, too,

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with much of the soluble organic matter contained in the water, the invisible products of animal and vegetable decay. These are largely oxidized and similarly rise as gas through the water. In this way discolored water is made bright and sparkling and the putrescence resulting from decaying organic matter is removed without removing its causes. On the other hand, nothing of a deleterious nature is added to the water."

A number of plants are successfully operating in Holland. The Philadelphia plant is the only one in the United States. In Europe the process has been commended by such scientists as Doctors Ohlmuller, Prall and Schudler, of Germany; Ermenghem and Gerard, of Belgium; Roux, Marmier and Calmette, of France, and Vant Hoff, Lebret and Gorter, of Holland.

"Until recently the process of slow sand filtration was the best known," says Doctor Rivas, of Philadelphia, in his report, "and hygienists had to be contented with a purification that was only partial; now ozonation comes in either to replace sand filtration or to perfect it. It should be said, however, that a comparison with slow sand filtration is misleading, because ozone has the advantage of acting in a selective way, leaving nothing but the harmless species of bacteria in the water treated."

In his report to the Isthmian Panama Commission, Dr. Clifford Richardson in recommending the use of the Vosmaer system for the purification of water to be supplied the laborers on the canal, said: "It appears that there is no question but that the purification of water by means of ozone is by far the most thorough of that attainable by any process that has been proposed."

The cost of sterilizing water by the new process is said to be considerably lower than by sand filtration alone. Instead of guaranteeing to produce only sixty million gallons of water daily at the proposed plant at Queen Lane, Philadelphia, as was required, the company owning the rights promised to produce seventy-five million gallons. This will be at a rate of $3.50 a million gallons instead of $4, which was the maximum price set by Major Cassius Gillette, chief of the Filtration Bureau.

Not only can manufactured ozone be used to sterilize water, but it can — and probably will — be used for many other purposes. Introduced into large buildings it is claimed it will purify the air. It is probable in years to come all theaters, clubs and other places where large crowds congregate will have a supply of ozone furnished by which the air will be regenerated. Introduced into smoky rooms the smell disappears. It can be used effectively, it is claimed, in curing the early stages of consumption, and for many practical purposes in manufacturing industries.

The New Zealand Domestic Workers' Union

HOUSEKEEPERS in New Zealand are facing a new situation. Circulars have been recently sent to them, asking for their signatures to an accompanying agreement. The demands made in this communication are concerned with the regulation of the hours of labor of the domestic servants employed in the household. Sixty-eight hours is the total to be expected for a week's work. On Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays the day's labor is to commence at 6:30 A.M., and end at 7:30 P.M. On Wednesdays work is to end at 10 P.M. and on Sundays at 2 P.M., except that on alternate Sundays servants may be required to prepare tea between 5:30 and 6:30 P.M. Three intervals of a half hour each are to be allowed for meals and one hour in the afternoon of each week day. On Sundays it is expected that two hours in the morning shall be allowed for attendance at church.

It is rather interesting in face of such demands for limitation of the hours of labor of domestic servants, that so reasonable a requirement is made at the same time as to the hour of night at which they shall be in the house. It is made obligatory that they shall be in at 10 o'clock every night except Thursday, and on that evening at 12 o'clock.

The regulations in regard to public holidays are certainly unusual. Eight days are specified: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, the King's and the Prince of Wales' Birthdays, Anniversary Day, and Labor Day, and to these are to be added all statutory holi-

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THE RESIDENCE OF THE MUTUAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION, INDIANAPOLIS
A home for self-supporting young women who have to live on small salaries

days. Work done on these days is to be paid for at the rate of one shilling (24 cents) per hour. It would seem as if this provision would be generally deemed excessive and that few housewives would consent to any agreement containing this clause. The other demands may fairly be considered reasonable, for it is unquestionable that it is the failure to arrange for definite and sufficient hours of freedom that has made domestic service so distasteful to women. The heavier work in shops and factories, performed often in far less pleasant environment, and less well paid, proves more acceptable to a large majority for the very reason that the hours of labor are fixed and outside of them there is absolute freedom.

The Mutual Service Association

By Anna Hoses

THREE years ago, in Indianapolis, a few self-supporting young women banded themselves together for mutual helpfulness. With a spirit of earnestness and enthusiasm they enlisted the coöperation of other women workers and the financial aid of some of the leading business men of the city, and to-day they have a property valued at $12,000, a membership of over eight hundred, and an organization the work of which is attracting attention in other cities as well as in Indianapolis. This is the Mutual Service Association, which was incorporated in February, 1907.

The Mutual Service Association has a board of directors, each one of whom, with the exception of the secretary, gives her services without charge. The secretary is paid a small salary. The work of the association has been supported by membership dues, $1.20 each, and subscriptions; at present it is on a self-supporting basis, the secretary's report at the recent annual meeting showing the institution to be in a good financial condition.

The purpose of the organization is to lend a helping hand to wage-earning women; to provide a home for small salaried girls who are homeless, as well as those who are strangers and unprotected in the city; to make it possible for a girl on a small salary to live without feeling that she is an object of charity.

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Among the first acts of the association was the purchase of a four-acre wooded tract in West Forty-third Street, north of Indianapolis, for a home and summer camp, and here, in the shade of handsome maple trees, was erected a two-story residence, containing fourteen sleeping rooms, bath-room, two large living-rooms, dining-room, kitchen, pantry and storeroom — a home all the year.

In the rear of the residence a number of tents are pitched, over wooden floors, each being furnished with two cots, a little table and a washstand. Throughout the summer these tents are in great demand by girls who are employed in offices and stores, and who wish to get away from the noise and heat of the crowded city and enjoy the benefit of pure country air and simple living. The location of the camp, only a few miles from the city, makes it possible for the young women to go back and forth in the morning and the evening.



THE SUMMER CAMP OF THE MUTUAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION, INDIANAPOLIS
Here girls working on small salaries in the city can spend the summer at small cost

To members the price of board and room is $3 a week. During the past summer 314 different persons were accommodated at the camp, some of them staying only a few days and others remaining for weeks.

As the young women give personal care to the house, the tents and the surrounding grounds, including vegetable and flower gardens, it brings them into touch with a home life which is both healthful and helpful.

The Commerce of India

By Annie E. S. Beard

COMMERCIALLY and industrially India is waking up. Public spirit is developing and the natives who have hitherto taken life easily are becoming enterprising. In eastern Bengal and Assam there was an increase for the year 1906-7 of over eighty-three per cent in the value of maritime trade. A little less than half of this was foreign, the remainder being coasting commerce. The import and export trade of the province of Sind for last year was the largest in its history. The imports were mainly articles of food and drink, oils and textile fabrics; the exports were mostly wheat, hides and skins. The River Indus runs through this province from the north to the south, affording a good supply of water for irrigation. A much larger area of land was brought under irrigation last year than ever before.

The following table shows the value of some of the imports into Madras during the last two years:

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A CORNER IN THE LIVING-ROOM
The Mutual Service Association Residence, Indianapolis

	1905-6.	1906-7.
Paper and pasteboard	$356,805	$374,942
Matches	204,330	249,709
Soap	82,765	99,528
Candles	73,810	72,125
Tea chests	51,685	71,245
Leather, manufactures	37,484	51,599

The Madras indigo crop of 1906-7 is estimated at 1,896 tons as against the actual yield of 864 tons in 1905-6.

The trade of weaving has greatly developed of late years. The total number of jute looms in India in 1890 was 7,964. By January 1, 1907, these had increased to 26,799; the sacking looms had doubled in number and the Hessian looms sevenfold.

Cultivation of the tea plant in the northern Shan States of Burma has been largely extended, a single village making a record of ten thousand fresh plants.

The commercial reports of India's foreign trade by sea for June, 1907, show a total increase of $7,600,000 as compared with the same month in 1906. In consequence, Calcutta and all the large ports of India have made large expenditures on dock and harbor improvements. The port revenues of Calcutta are indicative of the flourishing commercial conditions. In 1886 the aggregate was $722,011; in the present fiscal year it has been $3,638,427, which is approximately five times the amount of twenty-one years ago. Other ports show proportionate gains. The Bombay revenues increased $1,062,300 in the same period.

Between Bombay and Ahmedabad lies the State of Baroda in one of the most fertile sections of India. It is called "The Garden of India." Its ruler is one of the most progressive of the native princes. A new office has just been created by this state, to which the title of "Economic Adviser to the State of Baroda" has been given. An American, Mr. R. C. Whitenack, has been chosen to fill the post. He is expected to exploit the resources and develop the industries of the country. Sugar and chocolate factories have been set in operation and a cotton-mill started, which has steel and concrete floors and is of standard fireproof construction. A company is being formed to build a cottonseed-oil mill in Baroda, for which the machinery will be probably purchased in the United States.

The extent to which native industries are being fostered is remarkable. There is a technical school in Baroda where instruction is given in the running of machinery and in native arts. The state has also an experiment station for special work in regard to sugar-cane and cotton, although the lack of system in observing and recording partly destroys the value of the experiments. Regular classes of agricultural students are maintained at this station. On the farm connected therewith is used the latest make of steel plow, and the students have opportunity to become familiar with modern farm machinery, including a steam engine and pump used for obtaining water from a deep well.

A German expert in horticulture is employed by the state. He has been developing a cottage industry of silk growing and reeling. The cultivation of fiber plants is also being pushed, especially that of agave and ramie. For the last-named there is increasing demand, continental ramie mills being frequently closed for lack of material.

These various movements are all indicative of a growing commercial spirit in India, which promises still larger increase and development of trade and manufactures in the near future. The opportunity for America is evident, especially in the line of machinery, and mill, factory and farm equipments.

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BOOKS AND READING

Sociology and Economics

A Handbook of the Philippines. By Hamilton M. Wright. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.40 net.

There have been a good many books published on the Philippines, but most of them by college professors. They have been very valuable and on many points have given us the information we need. It has remained for Hamilton Wright to produce a book from the point of view of the business man. Mr. Wright spent months in the country and was a good deal less interested in politics than in business. Some of the material has already been published in THE WORLD TO-DAY, but in its present form the book makes a notable addition to Philippine literature. It can be especially commended to men who are considering the investment of capital in the islands.

Races and Immigrants in America. By John R. Commons. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1907. Pp. xiii, 342.

"Races and Immigrants in America" is a good contribution to the discussion of one of the country's most important questions. In chapter-headings and form of argument the book reminds one of university class lectures. Its merit is not that of a scientific or exhaustive study but that of a serious, up-to-date, popular presentation of the great problem of our recent immigration. Its convincing power depends not upon elaborate argument but upon the straightforward statement of a recognized authority. It is an excellent example of a most valuable form of university extension and will probably accomplish more than an exhaustive dissertation on the same subject would have done.

Gillette's Social Redemption. By Melvin L. Severy. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. Pp. x, 783. $2.50 net.

"This first volume undertakes to determine those present world-wide conditions which call most loudly for immediate treatment," while the second volume "will treat of the evolution of the present conditions and of the remedy for them which Mr. Gillette has devised." The volume at hand proclaims in vivid superlatives certain untoward conditions, often magnifying a gnat into an elephant. After crying aloud the excesses in Russia, Asiatic Turkey and The Congo, the author addresses his fault-finding to the United States, chiefly as concerns its government and its business interests. The author is rather more severe than most socialists in his denunciation of governmental injustice and failure and of business in general and competition in particular.

As formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and now as Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York, Frank A. Vanderlip has had peculiar opportunities to observe financial developments and to acquire business wisdom. The principal interest of his book "Business and Education" (Duffield, $1.50), will therefore center on the essays and addresses on the currency, foreign commerce, old-age pensions and banking developments, for, while he is not particularly convincing when he speaks on education, he is illuminating when he discusses the matters of his profession.

Harlow N. Higinbotham, one of the best known of Chicago merchants, sets forth the underlying causes of commercial success in "The Making of a Merchant" (Forbes, $1.50). Based largely on personal experience, his work has a practical value hardly to be overestimated, though it can not be said that he presents any novel or striking views on the subject. Nor can it be said that any note is made of changing conditions in the business world. To be diligent, thrifty and honest, however, can not fail to be a good rule in any age.

"Railway Organization and Working," edited by Ernest Ritson Dewsnup (The University of Chicago Press, 1906, $2 net), consists of a series of special lectures delivered by railroad officials before the railway classes of the University of Chicago, supplemented by some papers prepared by students in those classes. The lectures do not presuppose technical acquirements on the part of the reader, and have the interest which attaches to the talk of men about subjects with which they are acquainted at first hand. The volume may be recommended to students of railroading on its practical side, and makes an excellent showing of the possibility of university education in the business of conducting transportation. The editorial work has been done in a very satisfactory manner, and an index adds to the usefulness of the volume.

Essays

The Story of My Heart. By Richard Jeffries. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. Pocket edition. Pp. 207. 75 cents.

The little classic by Jeffries, which has been before the public twenty-four years and has been widely appreciated in America and England, is now reprinted in a "pocket edition" both attractive and compact. The frontispiece is a portrait of the author after an etching by W. Strang.

Arthur Stanwood Pier has written a number of capital stories, but in his little book of essays, "The Young in Heart," he has done a bit of work which will be welcomed by every man who cares for anything other than fiction. For these little essays, containing different

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aspects of life, are literature of the sort that Howells writes when he is not writing about socialistic states and Aroostook heroines. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25 net.)

Mr. Howells has made another contribution to the Altrurian discourses in a delightfully satirical book, "Through the Eye of the Needle" (Harper's, $1.50). The volume is a collection of complementary discourses; one set of them on New York society by an Altrurian, the other of Altruria by a New Yorker. The opportunities for contrast are obvious, and Mr. Howells makes the most of them. Particularly delightful is his description of a "simple" Thanksgiving dinner in a New York apartment.

Samuel Smiles' "Self-Help" *ciquante ans après* describes accurately Orison Swett Marden's "The Optimistic Life; or, In the Cheering-up Business" (Crowell, $1.25 net). One may here discover how all the great ones who arose from small beginnings achieved their place, and may see portraits of most of them. It is certainly an encouraging book, entirely moral, quite American, but with a trifle too much emphasis on optimism for optimism's sake.

Herman Lee Meader has attained middle age at the cost of human kindliness and virtue, one judges from the unabashed cynicism of "Thro' the Rye" (Altemus, 50 cents). It hardly seems possible that one could be so old and so sad a dog.

Religion and Philosophy

The Prayers of the Bible. By John E. McFadyen. New York: A. C. Armstrong and Son, $1.75.

Professor McFadyen takes up the problem of prayer in the light of its place and meaning in the religion of the Bible. In the first part he shows how totally different from that of our day was the philosophical atmosphere in which the ancient Israelites lived, and he traces, in their prayers, the development which Hebrew thought underwent. The prayers of the New Testament are considered in their relation to Christian thought, and one chapter is given to "Modern Prayer." Of the second part nearly one-half is given to a classified arrangement of all the prayers of the Bible. In discussing some of the problems of prayer the author succeeds in lifting devotion to a rational plane.

The Modern Sunday School in Principle and Practice. By Henry Frederick Cope. Chicago: Revell & Company, $1.

The author of this book is General Secretary of the Religious Education Association, and is one of the best informed men on the Sunday-school in the country. The volume is one that demands serious attention. It is not so much an original speculation as it is a summary of experience and the most progressive literature on this subject. It is, therefore, an exceedingly valuable handbook, and one destined to be of real service to Sunday-school reform. As an aid in the reorganization of Sunday-schools the book will be particularly helpful.

One of the chief difficulties attendant on the application of educational methods to the Sunday-school has been the lack of suitable text-book material. This need is being rapidly met, however, and among the several series of carefully prepared lessons for graded schools the most elaborate and complete is the "Constructive Bible Studies" series issued by the University of Chicago Press. Herbert W. Gates has prepared for this series a text-book, "The Life of Jesus" (75 cents), with its accompanying "Note Book for Pupils" for classes in the division corresponding to the fifth to seventh grades of the elementary public schools. The pupil's book is prepared in outline with blanks for the child to fill in and with provision for other manual work. The average child will take up such work with eagerness. The plan of giving occupation for hand and eye is well carried out. The teacher's book is excellent, the lesson material being grouped on pedagogical principles, the needs of both teacher and student being kept in mind.

The Minister of the United Church, on the Green, at New Haven, has brought together in "Social and Religious Ideals" (New York: Scribner's, $1 net) a large number of paragraph sermons and essays averaging less than half a page in length. Written from the general viewpoint of the newer theology, they avoid disputations and deal simply with matters of everyday living. Frankly fragmentary, many gems are nevertheless found in the pages.

There are 230 million Mohammedans in the world and more than half of them in India and the Far East. "Islam and Christianity in India and the Far East" (Revell, $1.25 net). Thirty years as a missionary with them in India has given Rev. E. M. Wherry, the author, abundant opportunities for observation. His study of the Moslem conquest of that country and their present condition is illuminating, and from this point of view the book is worthy of study as an introduction to one of the strongest faiths to which foreign missionary endeavors are addressed. But there will certainly be to some readers even greater interest in the picture which the author unconsciously presents of the difficulties attendant on offering to the modern Moslem mind a certain type of Christian philosophy.

Dr. Augustus Hopkins Strong, Professor in Rochester Theological Seminary, is republishing his "Systematic Theology" in three volumes (Philadelphia: Griffiths & Rowland Press. Vol. I. $2.50 net). The work is constituted on the same general plan as the original edition. A series of propositions are laid down and then the evidence is adduced in finer print. Dr. Strong's position is radically orthodox. He believes that no one is entitled to the name of Christian who does not hold the correct theory of Christ; i. e., that he is omniscient, omnipresent and omnipotent. Although he is well acquainted with modern theological tendencies, he distrusts them, and, barring certain statements on ethical monism, his volume is all but untouched by present philosophical and scientific critical thinking. His chapters on the Bible set forth his later views of inspiration, but these views are almost unaffected by the critical theories of to-day. Despite his theory, Dr. Strong's use of the Scripture is essentially that of the man who believes in plenary inspiration. The book contains rather

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a full collection of quotations from various authors and occasionally homiletic material. It would be difficult to find an abler presentation of views derived by the theological method which it represents.

Poetry and Drama

The Development of Shakespeare as a Dramatist. By George Pierce Baker. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. 329. $1.75 net.

A thorough study of Elizabethan stage technic has prepared Mr. Baker to write a study of Shakespeare's development better founded than much that has been written on this familiar subject. For he presents the plays and the evolution of the dramatist's skill in plotting not as questions of mere literature but as facts of practical stagecraft. While giving full honor to Shakespeare for his original contributions to dramatic art, he shows how in many ways he was indebted to his predecessors and contemporaries for features which he brought to perfection. A valuable feature of Mr. Baker's book is the illustrations and the chapters relating to the London theaters of Shakespeare's time.

Oliver Huckel has followed his earlier successes in translating Richard Wagner's poetical libretti with a versified rendering of "Rheingold" (Crowell, 75 cents net). Previous versions in English have been written to fit the music of the master; Mr. Huckel has gone back to the original poem upon which the music-drama was founded, to make his work complete, prefacing the work with an excellent little sketch of the Nibelungen tetralogy.

"A Night in Avignon" (McClure, 50 cents net) is Cale Young Rice's latest poetic drama, differing from its predecessors in being in *vers libre*, and as an episode in one act. It shows Petrarch in the act of resorting to dissipation as a revolt against Laura's indifference, and caught in the act by Laura herself, who has wearied of her husband at last and comes to him for solace. The moral is somewhat confused, but the incident is sufficiently dramatic, and Mr. Rice's verse is good.

The entire realm of English poetry, from its beginnings through the nineteenth century, is to be displayed in four volumes by Professor Walter C. Bronson, of which the last in point of time is the first to appear in print under the title of "English Poems: Nineteenth Century" (University of Chicago Press, $1.50 net). A few minor poets of the last century are included, Swinburne alone among the living finds representation, and there is a manifest indisposition to depart from the more conventional aspects of English poetry, nothing that indicates the nineteenth aspiration for human liberty finding place. The notes are unusually full and inspiring, a welcome feature being the inclusion of contemporary criticisms of the various epoch-marking books.

Erudition so simply displayed that it becomes a matter of course, and further mellowed by a keen sense of humor, characterizes Professor Charles Mills Gayley's "Plays of Our Forefathers, and Some of the Traditions Upon Which They Were Founded" (Duffield, $3.50 net). The book is a comprehensive survey of the beginnings of the modern drama, carrying the theme from its tiny germ in the offices of the Church, through its passage from the Church to the Guild into the Morals and Moral Interludes, and thence to some curious and almost forgotten forerunners of Shakespeare's more immediate predecessors. The secularization of miracle plays through the introduction of broad humor, the extraordinary orgies into which some of the most sacred themes degenerated, and the real longing of humanity for dramatic expression are clearly shown. The book fills an obvious gap in the transition from ancient to modern dramatic history, and bears proof of its author on every page.

"Familiar Faces" (Duffield, $1) is Harry Graham's latest contribution of humorous verse, and it preserves an astonishing vivacity and ingenuity in punning, in spite of the fact that it is the least spontaneous of his published books. The people we meet every day are sympathetically commemorated where sympathy is possible, excoriated whenever it seems necessary, and always treated with true humor.

Fiction

Something less than a year ago Edward A. Steiner published that gripping book, "On the Trail of the Immigrant." Now he has turned to the realm of fiction, and in "The Mediator" (Revell, $1.50), he tells the story of a Jewish immigrant. It is not quite an untrodden field, but it is one so unusual as to make the book noteworthy even if its realism were less effective. The first half, which describes the bitter experiences of a Jewish boy in Poland, as he abandons Judaism and becomes a monk and then returns to Judaism, contains some of the strongest writing of the year. The second half, in which the scene is transferred to America, and which deals with the work of the Christian church among the immigrant Jews, is not so effective. In it, however, Professor Steiner lays down the great principle that should govern the work among the newly arrived Russian Jews, to show the Jews the real meaning of Christianity in social service and acts of love. It is a book which is well worth reading from whatever point of view it is approached.

Randall Parrish's latest novel, "Beth Norvell" (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.50), is a really interesting story along unconventional lines. There is in it a melodramatic touch that seems to be inevitable in all books dealing with the West; but it carries with it an occasional sense of reality. The young engineer becomes the champion as well as lover of a young actress, rescues a mining claim from gamblers at the risk of his life, and otherwise shows himself to be the thorough-going sort of young man the novels now are telling us the young men of the West are. But where did Mr. Parrish find his conversations!

Tragedies are too rare as themes for modern fiction, for, well handled, they are the most engrossing of human themes. Richard Bagot's "Temptation" (Macmillan, $1.50) brings the

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fact home. He shows the slow evolution of crime, a wife murdering her husband to secure her lover, his cousin and heir, in the estate and in her heart. History and mysticism play their part in the drama, the scene being laid in contemporary Italy. The book is valuable as a picture of provincial life in Viterbo, not far from Rome, and its moral is powerful and insistent.

Katharine Tynan (Mrs. Hinkson) adds another pleasant story to her lengthening tale, with "For Maisie" (McClurg, $1.25), in which an old peasant-artisan wins steadily to great wealth that he may give his little stepdaughter, the heroine, her proper station as a lady. The old man is cleverly drawn with all his uncompromising adherence to the customs of his own class. It is a pretty story, especially suited to girls—of almost any age.

The scene of Harold Bell Wright's "The Shepherd of the Hills" (Book Supply Company, $1.50) is laid in the Ozark Mountains. A city clergyman, broken down by anxiety over his son's disappearance, resorts to the comfort of these great rocks and the living humanity of the dwellers in their valleys, for peace. In finding it he brings comfort to others in distress. A love story of real merit runs through the book.

Reading Harold Morton Kramer's "Gayle Langford, Being the Romance of a Tory Belle and a Patriot Captain" (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, $1.50) will do much toward taking away the prejudice against revolutionary romances. Though the machinery of the book is old and worn, the incidents are interestingly combined to suit the demand of the average reader.

The author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" has become one of our most prolific writers. Her latest contribution is a volume of letters, "Fraulein Schmidt and Mr. Anstruther." If the volume had been condensed by a third it would have been much more effective. As a series of letters it is rather without the region of probability, but as a succession of clever descriptions of German life as contrasted with the English, as well as the disclosure of the love of an exceptional woman, it just misses being something very much out of the ordinary. (Scribner's, $1.50.)

Twice a year, if not oftener, we have a novel from Mr. E. Philipps Oppenheim. The latest we have received up to the time of writing is "The Lost Leader" (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50). It is the story of English politics, with an impossible mystery and an equally impossible hero. It is apparently written without zest, and is not in the same class with "The Malefactor" and "A Maker of History." Mr. Oppenheim should engage a new force of literary assistants.

Charles Bradford Hudson makes his first appearance as a writer in a book of parts, "The Crimson Conquest: A Romance of Pizarro and Peru" (McClurg, $1.50). It is a dignified and vivid presentation of one of the most dramatic incidents in history, the scenes from the authentic annals of the conquistadores enhanced by the splendid love the Spaniard Cristoval bears for the sister of the unfortunate Inca, Atahuallpa. It is a big book, in both conception and execution, and one that suggests itself as likely to survive in literature.

Juvenile

An ingenious combination of amusement and mental training is found in a new juvenile, "Mother Goose's Puzzle Pictures" (Henry Altemus Company, 50 cents). The Mother Goose rhymes are illustrated by puzzle pictures in each of which is concealed some face or figure belonging to the story. The child will be fascinated by the search for these hidden faces, and the powers of observation will thereby be cultivated.

Children's books come in swarms at this time of year, and one of the best of them is Dillon Wallace's "Ungava Bob: A Winter's Tale" (Revell, $1.50). It tells of the adventures of a party of fur-hunters and trappers in the Labrador wilds, and is interesting and almost sensational.

Several come from the press of Lothrop, Lee & Shepard: "Long Knives: The Story of How They Won the West" ($1.50) is an account of George Rogers Clark's conquest of the Ohio country during the Revolutionary War, written by George Cary Eggleston out of full historical knowledge and sympathy. As an exposition of a little known phase of our struggle for independence it has marked value, and is both exciting and trustworthy. "The Boys of Pigeon Camp: Their Luck and Fun" ($1.25) is the second volume of Martha James' "Pigeon Camp" series and, like its predecessor, combines boyish fun and mild adventure with the humane treatment of wild things. The indefatigable "Pansy" (Mrs. G. R. Alden) has some of her characters in the second generation, as the title of "Ruth Erskine's Son" ($1.50) goes to prove. The mother of the nice boy who grows up to marry in this volume is an old acquaintance, and the favorable impression she has already made will be strengthened in these chapters, which breathe a profound and unshaken piety.

George P. Upton has added four volumes (McClurg, each 60 cents net) to the "Life Stories for Young People," including "Hermann and Thusnelda" and "The Frithiof Saga," by Ferdinand Schmidt, "Joseph Haydn," by Gustav Hoecker, and "The Swiss Heroes," by A. A. Willys, all well illustrated and translated from the German into simple and delightful English. Written primarily for the young, they will interest readers of every age.

Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson's "The Camp-Fire of Mad Anthony" (Houghton, Mifflin, $1.50) covers the years 1774-1776 in the revolutionary career of General Wayne, when he was making trouble for Great Britain up and down the colony of Pennsylvania. Well told, it brings out the fact that Philadelphia, too, had a "tea party," and closes with an unremembered little battle during the invasion of Canada in which Wayne wrested victory out of an almost certain defeat. Dr. Tomlinson also writes "Four Boys in the Land of Cotton: Where They Went, What They Saw, and What They Did" (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, $1.50), in which the boys who traveled last year in the Yellowstone Valley journey through Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas to the Indian Territory, greatly to the profit of themselves and of all who care to read about them.

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THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH

United States

Casualties.— September 15.— Twenty-four persons killed and as many injured in a collision on the Concord division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, near Canaan, New Hampshire.

— September 19.— Thirty persons killed and many injured in a collision between a passenger and a freight train on the Mexican Central Railroad at Encarnacion, near the city of Aguas Calientes.

— September 20.— Eleven men killed and seven fatally injured by the fall of a mine cage 660 feet down the shaft of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company mine at Negaunee, Michigan.

— October 8.— A tornado near Leeds, Georgia, caused the death of fifteen persons who were hit by falling trees and timber. Large damage to property.

Chicago Charter.— September 17.— The proposed new charter defeated at special election by a vote of more than two to one.

Deaths.— September 23.— Wilbur Olin Atwater, chemist, aged sixty-three . . . Samuel Sloan, capitalist and railway builder, aged ninety.

— September 24.— Anna T. Jeanes, philanthropist, who gave $1,000,000 for a fund for rudimentary schools for negroes, aged eighty-five.

— September 16.— John Grimes Walker, Rear-admiral U. S. N., aged seventy-two.

— October 10.— Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, noted bank wrecker, aged fifty-four.

Fraud.— October 8.— Nineteen men prominent in the lumber business were indicted at Minneapolis for conspiracy to defraud by use of the United States mail.

Immigration.— October 7.— Attorney-General Bonaparte rendered an opinion declaring that a state making promise of employment through its regular board of immigration, to an intending immigrant, violates the contract labor law.

— October 8.— Protest by governors and other officials of southern states against the final opinion of Attorney-General Bonaparte.

McKinley.— September 30.— The McKinley monument at Canton, Ohio, the nation's tribute to its martyred President, unveiled in the presence of President Roosevelt and fifty thousand men and women from all parts of the United States as well as many foreign official representatives.

Municipal.— September 18.— Fourteen persons arrested on charges of defrauding the state in connection with the building of the Pennsylvania state capitol.

— September 23.— The State Supreme Court of California sustained the validity of the grand jury which indicted Schmitz, Ruef and others.

— October 1.— The grand jury indicted ex-Supervisors Andrew M. Wilson, S. R. Wilson and Michael Coffey of San Francisco on charges of accepting bribes from the United Railroads, the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company and the Home Telephone Company.

Oklahoma.— September 17.— The constitution for the new state adopted three to one, prohibition carried by at least thirty thousand, and the whole state Democratic ticket elected.

Railroads.— September 23.— The federal court in Omaha overruled a motion to remand to the State Supreme Court the cases of the Burlington,

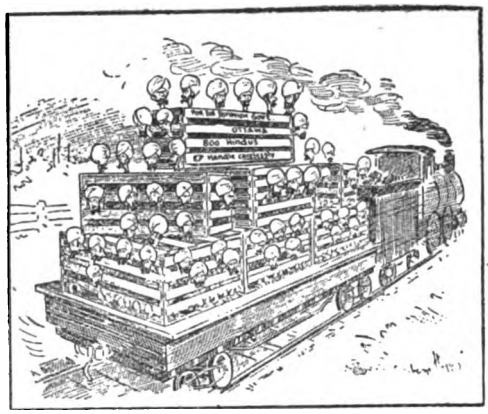


THE SIGHT-SEERS
Webster, in Chicago *Inter Ocean*

Union Pacific, North-Western and Missouri Pacific Railroads with reference to freight and passenger rate reduction. . . . The United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the eighth judicial circuit decided the appeal of the Great Northern Railroad against a fine of $15,000 for rebating, in favor of the government. The company claimed immunity through Section 10 of the Hepburn law. . . . Judge Lochren of the United States Court issued order for an injunction estopping all persons from the rates in the Minnesota commodity-rate act. . . . Pennsylvania roads and those in Kansas decided to put into effect the two-cent passenger rate.

— September 24.— Attorney-General Young granted a mandamus to compel the Northern Pacific Railroad to put into effect the commodity-rate law. . . . The Pennsylvania and Reading Railway Companies decided not to change the round-trip fare rate within the state pending

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WITH VANCOUVER'S COMPLIMENTS
Hager, in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*

a decision on the constitutionality of the two-cent rate law.

— September 24.— The Alton Railroad granted immunity in rebate charges by Judge Landis on the request of Attorney-General Bonaparte.

— September 25.— Missouri railroads, after a three months' test of the two-cent-fare law, report a loss of $1,500,000, and will appeal to the courts.

Religion.— September 24.— The fourth International Congress of Religious Liberals opened in Boston.

— September 29.— The foundation-stone of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul laid at Washington, D. C., by Bishop Satterlee. President Roosevelt made an address.

— October 2.— The forty-fifth triennial general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church opened at Richmond, Virginia.

— October 8.— The National Council of the Congregational churches met in its thirteenth triennial session at Cleveland, Ohio.

— October 9.— The men's triennial thank offering at the Episcopal convention amounted to $775,000.

Roosevelt's Trip.— September 29.— The President left Washington for a trip on the Mississippi from Keokuk, Iowa, to St. Louis, Memphis and Louisiana.

Senatorial.— October 2.— Senator William E. Borah of Idaho acquitted of the charge of conspiracy to defraud the government of timber lands.

Trusts. — September 21. — Fines aggregating $1,800,000 imposed on the Gulf Compress Company by a Mississippi court, with orders to leave the state.

Waterways.— October 4.— The Deep Waterways Convention met at Memphis.

Philippines

National Assembly.— September 18.— The governor-general issued a formal proclamation convening the national assembly on October 16.

British Empire

Ocean Steamship.— October 11.— The turbine steamship Lusitania of the Cunard line made new record of 4 days 19 hours and 40 minutes from Queenstown to Sandy Hook, New York.

Religion.— September 17.— The Methodist New Connexion, the Bible Christians and the United Methodist Free Churches consummate their union at Wesley Chapel, London, under the name of the United Methodist Church.

Treaty.— September 23.— The Anglo-Russian convention ratified in St. Petersburg. It regulates the interests of Great Britain and Russia in Tibet, Afghanistan and Persia.

Newfoundland

Fisheries.— September 25.— An imperial rescript made public at St. John's forbidding service by any colonial authority of any legal process regarding fishery rights on any American vessel and suspending all colonial statutes authorizing seizure of American vessels for alleged violation of fishery laws.

Storms.— September 19.— Sixteen lives lost along the coast in equinoctial storm, seventy-five fishing vessels wrecked and wharves damaged. Financial loss estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

France

Dreyfus.— September 25.— The retirement of Major Alfred Dreyfus from the army gazetted in the form of a nomination of an officer to the post last held by him, that of commander of artillery at St. Denis.

Balloon Race.— September 30.— The long-distance balloon race from Paris won by the balloon Nord, piloted by M. De Lobel. It covered 159 miles and was declared provisional winner of the grand prize of the Aero Club of France. Germany and Belgium participated with France in the contest.

Floods.— October 9.— Serious floods owing to



NOT A FAMILY AFFAIR
The contracting parties to the Anglo-Jap alliance do not seem to have taken the children into account
Bartholomew, in the Minneapolis *Journal*

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heavy rains causing large casualty list. House swept away, railroad trains derailed and traffic interrupted.

Treaty.—September 19.—The Franco-Canadian commercial treaty signed in Paris.

Spain

Casualties.— September 25.—A cloudburst at midnight and the consequent rising of the river at Malaga and adjoining towns caused large loss of life and property. Thousands made homeless, railway bridges swept away, gas, electric works and telegraph lines destroyed.

— September 29.—A tornado caused loss of life and destruction of a church and three houses at a village near Malaga.

Belgium

Balloon Race.— September 15.— Thirty-four balloons ascended at Brussels in the international race organized by the Belgian Aeronautic Club.

— September 17.— The long-distance prize in the race won by the German balloon Pommern. It descended at Bayonne, France, 621 miles from Brussels.

Labor.— September 16.— The striking dock laborers at Antwerp agreed to return to work on the condition that a commission be appointed to settle the wage question.

— September 24.— The strike ended with victory for the Federation of Ship Owners. The men returned to work unconditionally at the terms of the employers.

Netherlands

Hague Conference.— September 29.— Resolution passed providing for the convocation of a third conference, followed by speech stating that it was understood that Emperor Nicholas would convoke the next conference, thus preventing an automatic meeting every five or seven years as desired.

— October 7.— The committee on arbitration approved of the Anglo-American project for obligatory arbitration or the permanent international high court of justice by a vote of thirty-one yeas to nine nays.



Jap—"I'm going to tell on you!"
Donahey, in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*



Uncle Sam—"It's up to John now!"
Donahey, in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*

— October 10.— Professor De Maarten's plan for obligatory arbitration rejected by the committee on arbitration. The report of James Brown Scott on the international high court of justice adopted by committee by 38 to 3 votes. Resolution that governments institute the court as soon as method of choosing judges is decided passed almost unanimously in committee.

Switzerland

Airship.— September 24.— Count Zeppelin, German aeronaut, circled Lake Constance with his airship, being four hours and seventeen minutes in the air and thereby establishing a new record for dirigible balloons. The airship carried ten men.

German Empire

Airship.— September 30.— From Frederichshafen Count Zeppelin made a successful flight of 220 miles in his airship.

Casualty.— October 10.— The Arctic steamer Frithjof, which accompanied the Walter Wellman expedition to Spitzbergen, lost off Iceland, and her captain and fifteen of the crew were drowned.

Russian Empire

Arrests.— October 2.— The Warsaw police arrested nearly all the members and sixty-nine chiefs of different local branches of the society known as the "Bundists of Holland."

Persia

Death. — September 14. — Mushired Daouleh, ex-grand vizier and ex-foreign minister, who was chiefly responsible for the Shah's rescript granting a national assembly.

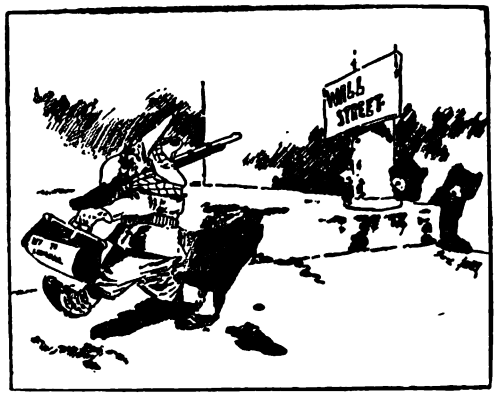
Morocco

Revolt.— September 16.— The tribal delegates at Casablanca accepted peace conditions fixed by General Drude.

— September 22.— Negotiations for cessation of hostilities having failed, General Drude burned the Moorish camps south of Casablanca and dispersed the tribesmen.

— September 23.— The delegates of seven important tribes accepted the French peace overtures. Hostilities to cease at once. Hostages given by tribesmen for fulfillment of agreement.

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Wall Street Bear—"He certainly is a Hunter!"
Donahey, in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*

Raisuli.— October 6.— The British government agreed to advance the ransom of $150,000, demanded by Raisuli for the release of Kaid Sir Harry MacLean, and to give British protection to Raisuli and his family. Sultan Abd el-Aziz will guarantee the ransom.

Chinese Empire

Appointment.— September 24.—An imperial edict appointed Wu Ting-fang minister to Washington.

Casualties.— September 27.— One hundred lives lost and houses, boats and pontoons destroyed to the value of $250,000 by a fire in Wuchow, believed to be incendiary as a protest against increased taxation.

Council.— September 20.—An imperial edict authorized Prince Pu Lun, former Chinese envoy at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and Sun Chi Anai, in coöperation with the grand council, to frame regulations for the establishment of a council of deliberation to aid the government in laying foundations for a parliament.

Japan

Casualties.— September 17.— Thirty persons drowned by the breaking of a water reservoir in the village of Kosa Rabi. . . . Twenty-seven men killed and sixteen injured by an explosion on board the battleship Kashima during target practice on September 9, but the news kept from the public until this date.

— September 27.— Overflow of the River Otonashigawa, running through the town of Fukuchiyama, near Kyoto, caused the loss of more than six hundred lives.



AS SEEN BY JAPAN
Our Secretary of War is looked upon as a dove of peace by Japan
Bartholomew, in the Minneapolis *Journal*

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THE SPIRIT OF THE MONTH

PROSPERITY FINANCIALLY EMBARRASSED

Wall Street Learns the Danger of Speculating with Bank Deposits

The West Prefers New Barns to New Bonds

Europe Contributes Good Advice by Cable and Gold by Freight

Southern Factories Discharge Infants and Hire Boys and Girls

It is Rumored That the Man on a Salary Can Presently Afford Fresh Meat

The Irrepressible Fecundity of the American Hen Threatens Cold-storage Speculators with Bankruptcy

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The Christmas Spirit Leavens Industrialism

IN PROSPERITY'S KINDERGARTEN

Madam Corporation (whose dividends are earned by children): "It seems almost a pity to cut *this* one"

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The World To-Day

VOLUME XIII DECEMBER, 1907 NUMBER 6

Prosperity Sobering Off

FOR the past few years our prosperity has amounted to commercial intoxication. Now we are recovering from its after effects. It is not that we are poor: there is as much real wealth in the country as there was a few weeks ago. Although prices have begun to fall, speculation has lost some of its attractions and some of the free lances of finance have lost their armor, the country at large has good crops and all but limitless financial resources.

A good many causes have brought about the present situation. Some of these are discussed on other pages. But for all of them, whether they be speculation in copper or steamships, President Roosevelt's strenuous reforms, muckraking journalism, lack of flexible currency, a craze for luxuries, there is one sovereign remedy — common sense.

* * *

Common sense is so called because it is not common. Now is the time for a man who has it to use it.

Men who believe that the country is prosperous should show their faith by their works.

Instead of hoarding cash, let them invest it. Every dollar put into a safety-deposit vault is a menace to commercial stability. It is a chance of a life-time for the conservative small investor.

Instead of curtailing credits lenders ought to continue to extend credit. Our manufacturing concerns and our railroads need loans as much to-day as ever. The opportunity for expansion is still with us.

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Just now every grain of confidence in the solvency of the nation should be transformed into two grains of credit. We want to end speculation, but inability to borrow means the discharge of wage-earners. That means a reduction in consumption of products; and that in turn means hard times.

* * *

Business is psychology at work. Business rests on confidence, and confidence is an attitude of mind.

Confidence, we are told, has been shaken. But confidence in what? Not in crops, nor in the general financial soundness of the country, nor in the purchasing power of the average man or woman.

Confidence has been shaken as to the future of capital, we are told. We doubt it.

It is true there has been too much indiscriminate attack on wealth, but what really has been shaken is confidence in the ability of certain corporations to pay dividends on over-capitalization, and in the legitimacy of the methods by which some corporations have done their business.

It would be mere stupidity to transform this attitude of mind into one of universal distrust.

* * *

Our financiers hold the situation in their own hands.

The public wants to use its money in productive enterprise rather than in speculation. We have been extravagant and we are trying to pay our debts. We want to be allowed to follow our program. The business man of the small town wants to buy on credit. Manufacturers want discounts to run their factories. The thrifty man wants to pick up bargains in bonds and stocks.

The easiest way to turn stringency in the money market into an epidemic of financial distrust is to assume that the conditions of Wall Street exist west of the Alleghenies.

* * *

Because a man recovering from a debauch has the blues is no reason for making his whole neighborhood pessimistic.

Our financial earth has been shrinking. We have staved off the earthquake. We are on solid ground. Now let us go about our business.

At any rate, let us be sensible.

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The Norwegian Type

WOMEN WHO ARE NATIONAL TYPES

Photographs by Elizabeth Buehrmann

PAINTERS have never found it difficult to portray national types of womanhood, but for the photographer the task is unusual and difficult. Miss Elizabeth Buehrmann has, however, succeeded in accomplishing, with a camera, results which the painter's brush has all but monopolized. She has sought and

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The Polish Type

found national types in all classes, from the artist's model to the social leader. In her search she has photographed hundreds of interesting women, but not all of them are really typical. A national type can not be found every day. Her interest, like that of the artist, is not primarily in physical beauty, but in that truer beauty of the soul which expresses itself in poise and expression and revealed character.

Her Norwegian type she found in Madame Robard, a well-known composer of Scandinavian music. Tall and sturdy, with a wealth of golden hair, large and

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The French Type

strong features, Madame Robard is eminently typical of her people. It is these characteristics that give value to the photograph.

Miss Buehrmann believes no type to be more interesting than the Polish. The strength and magnetism of the people appear in their faces, whether in repose or animated by deep emotion. Madame Modjeska has been selected by Miss Buehrmann as the type of Polish woman. In her face the artist has found both the pensive and the tragic elements which history has wrought into the Polish character.

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The British Type

Style is the keynote of the French woman as it appears in the portrait of Madame Bird. The large picture hat, the rich sealskin jacket, form a fitting background for the mobile face, with its combination of sentiment and hauteur, which characterizes the French women of the higher classes. The true representative of French womanhood is not to be found in the concert-hall and theater, but in the home of culture.

National poise and intelligence show themselves in Miss Buehrmann's portrait of Mrs. Robertson of Glasgow, her choice for the type of British woman.

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The Italian Type

Strikingly distinct in comparison with the British type is that of Signora Belmonti, an Italian writer. Italian women have a charm quite their own. Physical beauty is, however, only one element of this charm. As the photograph so well shows, there is in it a warmth of feeling and poetic suggestiveness that belong alone to the Italian race.

Miss Buehrmann has not dared to choose between her American portraits as American types. The typical American is found with difficulty, if at all. Almost as difficult was the search for a German type. Miss Buehrmann has

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The German Type

selected, however, Fraulein Füchs, a German singer. Fraulein Füchs is a southern German type somewhat suggestive of the Italian, a suggestion which is deepened by her costume; yet any observer of German life will see in her face suggestions of the German woman of temperament.

In art photography the artist is something more than an artisan. These pictures of Miss Buehrmann's are admirable examples of the possibilities of photographing character as well as physical features.

—*Delia Austrian.*

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EVENTS OF THE MONTH

Foreign Affairs

A Royal Gathering

An event which is believed to be of great political importance is the meeting of four kings in England during the month of November. While King Alfonso of Spain and King Haakon of Norway, with their queens, who are English women, were visiting King Edward, the German emperor and empress, with Prince von Bulow, the imperial chancellor, arrived on November 11 for a week's stay at Windsor Castle, also as guests of Great Britain's king and queen. Elaborate festivities were planned in their honor. On the occasion of the landing of Emperor William at Portsmouth, the channel fleet of British men-of-war was lined up in full array of naval pomp.

The Douma Elections

The results of the elections for the Russian douma show the effect of the restrictions placed by the new election law. Out of 330 deputies elected, 159 are Conservatives, 101 Moderates and Octoberists, forty-one Constitutional Democrats or Cadets, and twenty-nine Radicals. This reduces the Leftists to a very small number, and gives the government the majority it wanted. It is, however, reported that many who were elected as Monarchists are in reality Moderates. The only consolation left to the Liberals under these circumstances is that the ministry will now have no manner of excuse for not carrying out the reforms it has been so long promising, for there will be no revolutionary proceedings in the douma to hinder. While this third assembly does not by any means represent the people, for the elective power has been limited almost entirely to the landowners, yet so long as the douma is maintained and recognized even as a consultative body, there is hope for the future liberty of the people. It has still the power also to refuse consent to financial measures and taxation of which it does not approve. The Constitutional Democrats and the Octoberists in a convention held since the election have agreed to coöperate in the douma to a certain extent, forced thereto by the action of the Monarchists, who, at a conference held in Moscow, adopted a resolution to the effect that the duty of their deputies is "not participation in the labors of the douma, but the destruction of this body." The reactionary party have declared themselves in favor of the abolition of the douma as soon as the crisis which called it into existence is past. This party has also vigorously declared war on the Stolypin ministry.

A New Shock to German Bureaucracy

Germany has been recently passing through a serious crisis of public opinion. Herr Harden, editor of the socialist journal, *Zukunft*, has been acquitted of the charge of libel, brought against him by Count von Moltke. Harden's accusations were of so scandalous a nature as to stir Germany profoundly, but public sentiment was even more aroused because the charges involved the circle of the highest officials in the country, those next to the Emperor. It was however, apparently impossible to make the Emperor realize the seriousness of the situation until the Crown Prince brought it to his attention. Count von Moltke attempted to involve Herr Harden in a duel — a most remarkable fact, but failing to do this was forced to bring suit for libel. The fact that Herr Harden was acquitted was a blow both to the prestige of the emperor and the bureaucracy, but

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THE RAILROAD DISASTER AT SHREWSBURY, ENGLAND
Nineteen persons were killed and thirty-nine injured in this wreck on the London & Northwestern Railroad, October 15

the Crown Prince has gained the people's favor. Most important of all, the popularity of the acquittal shows that the German empire is developing public opinion both official and popular, that is not subject to military fetish.

Reforming the British House of Lords

A definite plan has been announced by the Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, for limiting the obstructive power of the House of Lords. The will of the people as expressed in the House of Commons has been so constantly disregarded by the upper house, that the government has decided to put an end to such procedure. It is proposed that if after a bill is passed by the House of Commons, the House of Lords should reject or fundamentally alter it, a conference be held by committees appointed from the two houses for the purpose of finding a basis for mutual agreement. Failing this being found, the government, after an interval of six months, will reintroduce the bill, pass it in the usual way through the commons and send it to the lords. A second conference with the same purpose as the first is to try its powers should the upper house repeat its former action, and if it also fails, the government will give the bill a third trial, but on sending it to the lords will notify them that unless passed in the form submitted, it will be passed without their consent. A third conference would give them one more chance, if they were inclined to compromise, otherwise Parliament would be dissolved and an appeal made to the country to decide whether the people should be governed by those of their own choosing or by hereditary legislators.

Earthquake and Flood

The forces of nature have been again devastating Europe. An earthquake destroyed on October 24 the town of Ferruzzano in Italy, which was located on a hill near the sea. About six hundred people out of a population of two thousand were killed, and one thousand injured. A torrential rain followed which added to the misery of the survivors, most of whom escaped clad only in their night clothes. The oscillation of the earth was so violent that the needle in the recording instrument at the observatory of Calabria was broken. An ancient tower at Torre di Gerace, which had withstood the earthquakes of centuries, was thrown down, as was also the cathedral at the same place.

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Half the houses in this village are in ruins. Detachments of troops were hurried by the government to the scene of disaster, and an initial grant of $20,000 for relief of the victims was made. The king gave $20,000, and the Pope $10,000. In Spain floods have wrought great damage. The rivers have risen to an unusual height and many houses collapsed. There is a total lack of provisions in some districts. A landslide following an earthquake on October 21, in the district of Bokhara, Central Asia, caused immense loss of life and property.

The Nation



Photograph, Underwood & Underwood, New York

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN NEW YORK CITY

The crowd in Wall Street during the run on the Trust Company of America, October 22. It is this sort of excitement that imperils the financial affairs of the entire country

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The Panic

The country is just now passing through a thoroughgoing test of its financial stability. As might have been expected, the panic began with the speculating financiers of New York who have been "pyramiding" their assets. F. Augustus Heinze had endeavored to corner copper. For a few hours it looked as if he would succeed. Then the market was deluged with offers and the price broke and the corner was ruined. As a result the Mercantile National Bank, of which Mr. Heinze was president, found itself in difficulties and was forced to suspend payments. This in turn compelled the suspension of several brokerage houses and banks and a genuine panic was in evidence. Wall Street sheltered a financial mob. The clearing house in New York determined to clear the financial atmosphere at all hazards. Mr. Heinze, Charles W. Morse, and Orlando F. Thomas were forced to sever their connection with the various banks and trust companies before the clearing house would aid their institutions. It looked for a moment as if further danger had been averted. Unexpectedly, however, the National Bank of Commerce announced that it would no longer clear for the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the second largest institution of its class in New York, with assets of $70,000,000. A run at once began upon the trust company and it was forced to suspend. This precipitated runs on several banks and trust companies not only in New York but elsewhere. The Trust Company of America paid out $22,000,000 in cash in a few days. It was not, however, compelled to suspend because of assistance rendered it by large financial interests. Doubtless most of the suspended banks are solvent. But currency was wanting and within a few days the banks of nearly every city in the country had refused to pay out currency, although receiving deposits and making payments in checks. In several cities banks cleared by the use of clearing-house certificates.

Why It Did Not Bring More Ruin

Two causes combined to prevent the threatened panic from becoming universal: The first was the action of J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller and other large financiers who placed millions at the disposal of beleaguered and solvent banks. The second reason is the undoubted solvency of the country at large. The situation is radically different, despite its analogies, from that of 1837, 1890 or 1893. Having removed the "plunger" from the financial field, it would seem as if the financial interests of the country had determined to restore financial health. They have come to the aid of the great concerns whose paper is widely held all over the country. In one or two cases like that of the Westinghouse Company it has appeared advisable to put solvent and money-making corporations into the hands of a receiver for the sake of protecting their interests, but there has been no general collapse in business affairs. We are still prosperous. Particularly in the West the banks have been conducted in a conservative way and although they are still short of currency and to some extent are curtailing credits, they give every evidence of essential soundness. Similarly in the case of the business interests of the country. There has been some decline in business, but the enormous crops both of grain and cotton will soon be sold, and hundreds of millions will be added to the financial resources of the country. If the banks do not presently return to paying out money affairs will look more serious, but large shipments of gold are being made from England and the continent, and the United States Treasury has coöperated in enabling the banks to issue more currency guaranteed by collateral other than national bonds. As long as the legitimate commercial interests of the country are solvent we can endure temporary inconvenience.

The Causes of the Panic

Various explanations have been given for this financial cataclysm. The representatives of large financial interests, for instance, are almost as one in ascribing it to the policy of President Roosevelt. To a certain extent it can hardly be doubted that the vigorous campaign waged by the administration against the trusts has considerably shaken the confidence of the people in corporations. They have not been ready to buy bonds and other stocks. But it will be hard to convince the rank and file of

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the American people that the President caused the panic. The corporations themselves have much to answer for. The discovery of dishonesty always checks prosperity. The innocent suffer because of the sins of others. The revelation of the methods of the great insurance companies under their old administrations, the stock manipulations of Mr. Harriman, the financial methods of men like Mr. Heinze, have brought about a lack of confidence, which has been made general through being exploited by various publications and agitators. Further than this, the panic shows that the country to an undue extent is at the mercy of any financial hysteria that may seize New York. The runs upon the trust companies were not simply due to the fact that individual depositors desired to obtain cash. Great business concerns and even banks withdrew currency on deposit. Financial panics are seldom moments of kindness. Men then want others to do precisely the opposite of what they do themselves.

The Lesson of It All

The time is coming when we shall handle our money matters more seriously and wisely. If there is to be a financial center of the country it must be one not exposed to the mob spirit like that exhibited in New York. Sooner or later Congress will be obliged to pass legislation relieving the country from the dangers attendant upon local financial hysteria. The country at large is prosperous. It has been piling up wealth for the last ten years. All it lacks is currency and confidence. And for that it needs better legislation and less agitation. We do not want the administration to cease its prosecution of illegalities, but we do need a better and more flexible currency, a less amateur and socialistic attack on business enterprise on the part of men who advocate extemporaneous reforms, and an end of financial buccaneering.

State Elections

The result of the elections in San Francisco was a marked triumph for the Reform party. Acting Mayor Taylor was elected as the nominee of the Good Government League. It will be recalled that the straight Republican convention refused to renominate Taylor, but good citizens organized a new party with the gratifying result here recorded. With Taylor as mayor and Langdon overwhelmingly reëlected as prosecuting attorney, it looks as if San Francisco was on its way to actual reform. In Salt Lake City the Mormon ticket was defeated, which is considered as a repudiation of Senator Reed Smoot. In Cleveland Mayor Tom L. Johnson was reëlected for the fourth time in a hard contest with ex-Congressman Theodore E. Burton, ex-chairman of the house committee on rivers and harbors. In Rhode Island Governor Higgins won a reëlection, which means the passing of the boss rule of General Brayton. By the reëlection of Governor Guild in Massachusetts the merger of the Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads is approved. Kentucky changed over to the Republican party by the election of Augustus E. Willson as governor,



CHARLES W. MORSE

One of the financiers whom the great bankers of New York determined to put out of business because of his speculative methods

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and in New York the Tammany forces elected the entire county ticket, giving Hearst and his party a decisive defeat.

The Prohibition Issue in the Elections

The growing sentiment in favor of prohibition has been emphatically demonstrated in the recent elections. In Illinois where the local option bill gave the people in country towns and districts the privilege of expressing their preference, out of fifty-eight precincts in certain counties fifty-two voted to become anti-saloon territory, and that will close the doors of seventy-one saloons. In eighteen counties under precinct organization 220 saloons out of 339 will have to give up business. To the ten "dry" counties already existing in Illinois, five others have been added. There are now fifty thousand square miles of prohibition territory in this state. In Delaware prohibition won in two out of the four districts. In Kentucky the defeat of Judge Hager, the Democratic candidate for governor, was occasioned by the verification of a rumor that he had secretly made an alliance with the brewers and whisky dealers not to sign further prohibition bills. Mississippi also favored this issue, and it received strong endorsement in Ohio and New Jersey. Local Prohibition candidates won in Pennsylvania.

Secretary Taft in the Philippines

The visit of Secretary Taft to Manila was welcomed with evidences of affectionate regard. In opening the Philippine assembly he made a clear and direct statement of the policy of the United States government in relation to the islands. He did not hesitate to say that immediate independence is not possible. The period of political preparation for it would, he believed, take considerably longer than a generation. While recognizing that those among the Filipinos who favor it are in the majority in the assembly, he expressed himself as confident that they nevertheless were "not irreconcilables but desired the government to exist for the benefit of the Filipinos." Secretary Taft declared that the report of a contemplated sale of the islands was utterly without foundation. He assured the assembly that he came bearing a message of friendliness and encouragement and gave warning that upon it "falls the responsibility for

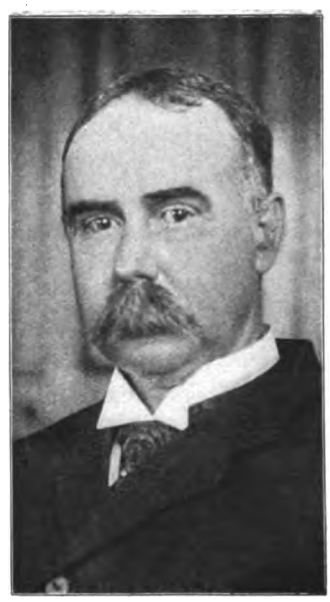


THE DEDICATION OF THE TURNBULL SUN-DIAL AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Ambassador Bryce made the presentation address in behalf of the donor, Sir William Mather, M. P. The dial is a replica of the famous Turnbull Sun-dial at Corpus Christi College, Oxford

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W. H. H. SOUTHERLAND
Captain of the battle-ship New Jersey

AUSTIN M. KNIGHT
Captain U. S. S. Washington

CHARLES W. BARTLETT
Captain of the battle-ship Ohio

YOUNG BLOOD FOR THE NAVY

No recent innovation in governmental administrative policy has caused more widespread discussion than President Roosevelt's dictum that the fighting commands in the United States navy shall henceforth be bestowed upon younger men than would obtain them were the old rule of seniority of service rigidly enforced. This has resulted in radical changes among the officers of higher rank in the line of the navy on the eve of the departure of the battle-ship and armored cruiser squadron for the Pacific. The new order of things is to be carried out in accordance with two basic principles. First, commanding officers who will retire within a few years, and whose period of sea duty will soon expire must make way for younger men. Secondly, battle-ship commands will go only to officers who have four or five years of active duty ahead of them, including the expectation of at least two years of active service in the rank of rear-admiral.

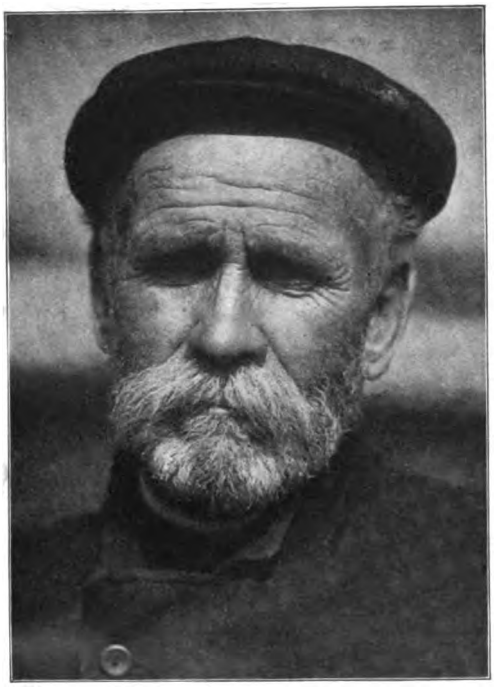
Even with this new policy in operation the commanding officers of the republic's first-class fighting ships will not average nearly so young in years as the occupants of corresponding positions in the British, French and German navies. The significant point is that a beginning has been made to conform to the modern world-wide tendency to put younger men in the positions of greatest responsibility, and gradually the approved age will be still further lowered. Thoroughly representative of the new class of men who will direct the destinies of our heavy-weight fighting craft are Captains Southerland, Bartlett and Knight. Captain W. H. H. Southerland, age fifty-five, is the new commander of the first-class battle-ship New Jersey; Captain Charles Ward Bartlett, age fifty-seven, will command the battle-ship Ohio on the long cruise around the continent; and Captain Austin M. Knight, also aged fifty-seven, will have charge of the Washington. It is predicted that ere many years there will be captains in the American navy who will be less than forty years of age, but since there are now battle-ship commands in the British navy in the hands of officers of thirty-four years it can be seen that the United States is not a pioneer in the adoption of this policy.

achieving success and bringing a greater extension of political power, or through neglect and obstruction, of requiring the confiscation of its existing powers because they were prematurely granted."

The Collapse of the Telegraphers' Strike

Cessation of hostilities against the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America on November 6 marked the close of the strike of thirteen weeks' duration. The strikers surrendered unconditionally. During the preceding fortnight or two desperate efforts were made to secure some kind of a settlement, but the companies remained deaf to all proposals. Originally demanding a twenty-five per cent increase in salary, the same wage scale for women as for men, free typewriters, an eight-hour day and a closed shop, the strikers would have returned to their keys if conceded the last two, and called the strike a successful one. Even now, the fifteen thousand participants of the walkout are looking at the situation optimistically, with winter at their doors and the companies' assurance that there will be no discrimination

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Photograph by J. R. Schmidt, Cincinnati

DAN O'LEARY OF CHICAGO
The famous pedestrian as he looked on the last day of his 1,000-mile walk in 1,000 hours

against any member of the union. It is estimated that in six months the companies' business will return to its normal volume and that there will be room at their old places for all of the former strikers.

Child-labor Reform in the South

The Southern Textile Conference convened at the state capitol in Nashville, Tennessee, October 14 and 15. The call was issued by Governor Patterson of Tennessee by the direction of the last legislature of that state. There were about one hundred delegates present, representing labor organizations of the South, textile manufactories, and the "allied" or benevolent interests. The conference was a remarkable one and an emphatic success, and this in spite of the fact that the invitation to other states and the basis of membership were indefinite and not calculated to make the conference truly representative of the whole South. The striking feature was the spirit of fairness and coöperation manifested both by representatives of labor and of capital. Unhappily manufacturers from other states did not see fit to send representatives, and when the very respectable number from Tennessee found that they were in a hopeless minority in the conference, they seriously considered withdrawing from the body and going home. But the magnanimity of the representatives of labor was manifested when they readily agreed to giving the manufacturers voting power and representation on all committees equal to the combined strength of labor and the so-called allied interests. The following are the more important of the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the general age limit in manufacturing and mercantile employment and street trade be fixed at fourteen years;

That those southern states that have not adopted a sixty-hour-per-week schedule should adopt same at once for all employers of women and of children under eighteen years of age, except those engaged in agricultural pursuits and domestic service, and adopt as soon as possible thereafter a fifty-eight-hour schedule; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as a recommendation to lengthen the hours per day in cases of states that have already adopted laws providing shorter hours of work;

That no child under sixteen years of age be allowed to work in any mercantile or manufacturing establishment or street trade between the hours of 7 P.M. and 6 A.M.

The Appalling Cost of Paper

A matter of no small interest to every man and woman who reads a newspaper or a magazine is the promise of President Roosevelt to urge the repeal of the tariff on the wood used in the manufacture of paper. Further than this, he promises to investigate the alleged trust of paper manufacturers. It is time some action be taken. The cost of paper has already advanced $12 a ton and is to advance $10 more in 1908. Altogether this means that the printing industry will have to pay $10,000,000 extra for paper during the present year, and $19,000,000 extra during the coming year. There is no excuse for this tremendous advance as far as can be seen. The cost of material has advanced only about sixty-four cents per ton! Printers and publishers are ready to pay a sensible advance because of increased cost of production, but a sixty-four-cent per ton increase in cost should not advance the price $10 per ton. The committee that called upon the President brought forward evidence to estab-

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lish their statement that in all the history of combinations and trusts there has been nothing in any way comparable to the extortion which is threatened by the combination of the manufacturers of paper. This is a matter which touches every reader, for sooner or later the increase must be passed over from the publisher to the public or the publisher must go out of business. The cost of a magazine today as under the proposed price of paper would be so much increased as to make inevitable an increase of the subscription price. This can be avoided if the people at large will use their influence upon their Congressmen to remove the $6 per ton duty upon wood intended for the manufacture of paper.

The Drama

The season has already been pronounced financially unsuccessful. Many unexpected failures have momentarily dampened the enthusiasm of the most daring commercial gamblers in the field. In consequence many expected productions have been delayed. This does not mean, however, that there is a single available theater dark in any city in the country. Established managers keep open house, and continue to produce in spite of the outlook of the market. The momentary demand for the problem play dealing with the question of sex has brought into notice "John Glayde's Honor," by Alfred Sutro, and a repetition of its triumph abroad. It handles the topic, brilliantly but tactfully, of an American millionaire's attitude toward an erring wife, and has afforded James K. Hackett the most virile and interesting modern rôle he has ever presented. "The Secret Orchard," a charming Pollock version of the Egerton novel, is likewise a problem play, but, in juxtaposition to the former, deals with a woman's attitude and the world's theoretic condemnation of an erring husband. Again in "Her Sister," a drama of emotions by Clyde Fitch and Cosmo Gordon Lennox, sex frailty is handled blandly and candidly. It is the first time that Ethel Barrymore has been seen to advantage in a serious drama demanding any sustained emotional power.

The Eternal Problem Play

Yet the general public has a decided longing for the big drama, built on melodramatic lines, dealing with primitive passions and romantic in tone, if wholly modern in dress. In this category stands a fine dramatization of "The Right of Way," by Sir Gilbert Parker. Its intensely picturesque characters, its wonderful clash of great emotions has yielded a superb vehicle for the stage. Hall Caine's melodrama, "The Bondman," has found favor on the road, unquestionably reëstablishing Wilton Lackaye as one of the foremost character actors on the American stage. Gentler and sweeter, yet no less dramatically significant, is "A Grand Army Man," by David Belasco in collaboration with Pauline Phelps and Marion Short, presenting David Warfield in a tender, beautiful

Healthier Plays



MARIE DORO

The leading lady in "The Morals of Marcus," a play that has been a success in London for a year.

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MARGARET DALE
Who is playing in Gerge Ade's comedy, "Father and the Boys"

rôle, idealizing paternal devotion. Another example of modern drama rendered romantic by the temperamental clash of highly colored characters, is found in Locke's dramatization of his own novel called "The Morals of Marcus." It has more of the society flavor than the usual romantic play, but it introduces an element in the way of an Oriental woman and her eastern habits which debars it from the category of so-called drawing-room drama. In this play Marie Doro, a young comedienne of facile method, is being starred for the first time. An interesting premier of the month is the first production of the "Christian Pilgrim," by Henrietta Crosman. Although it is also a somewhat romantic effort based on John Bunyan's immortal allegory, its worth as a modern morality play is unquestioned. As a production it is magnificent in proportions, well staged and superbly acted. The "Christian" of Miss Crosman is a performance of subtle and beautiful art.

The Passing of Poetic Drama

Once more it has been proved that the public will not accept and support poetic drama or tragedy in which the literary qualities overshadow the histrionic ones. The failure of Percy Mackaye's "Sappho and Phaon" to attract encouraging patronage, and the somewhat cynical efforts of reviewers to reduce the work to ridicule, has led to a hasty withdrawal. It marks the doom, no doubt, of the heavy play in verse for American audiences, who do not want mere rhetoric without quick play of emotion and action.

Light Comedy

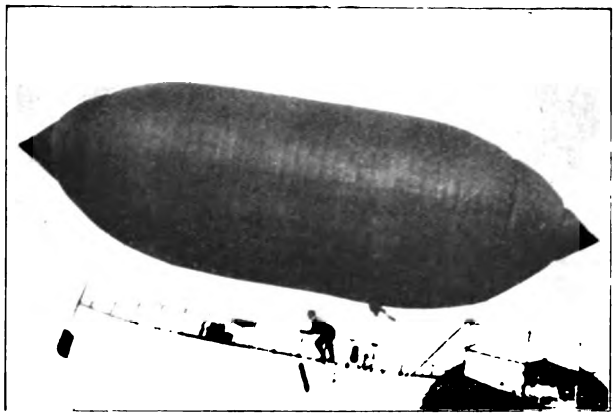
Light comedy for the moment is in the descendant, though two remarkable examples of convincing farce-comedy are winning great applause on the road. The first is "Father and the Boys," a characteristically humorous product of the pen of George Ade. It marks the highest point of attainment by this humorist of effective types. In it, W. H. Crane is irresistible and it has revealed Margaret Dale as an actress of vivacious and clever light comedy method. "Caught in the Rain" continues on the road to repeat its metropolitan success, and Will Collier is winning a triumph for his clean, wholesome little play.

Amateur Sport

The Balloon Races

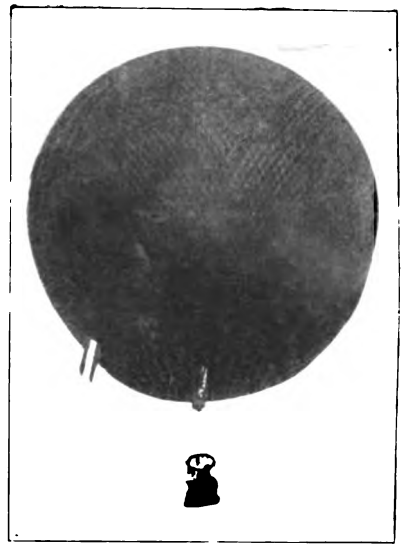
October 21 occurred the international race between balloons under the auspices of the Aero Club of St. Louis. Nine balloons participated. The first to get off was the German Pommern, and it was followed by those of France, England and the United States. The Pommern won first prize by a flight of forty hours and 876¾ miles. The two American air-ships traveled 735¾ and 625¼ miles respectively. On Tuesday, October 22, were the races of dirigible balloons, the prize being won by Lincoln Beachey. An interesting feature of the exhibition was by a fifteen-year-old boy, Cromwell Dixon, who sailed about in a balloon of his own construction, which worked like a bicycle.

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LINCOLN BEACHY AND HIS AIR-SHIP

He won the air-ship race at St. Louis by sailing to windward and return, a distance of a mile and a half in 4¾ minutes

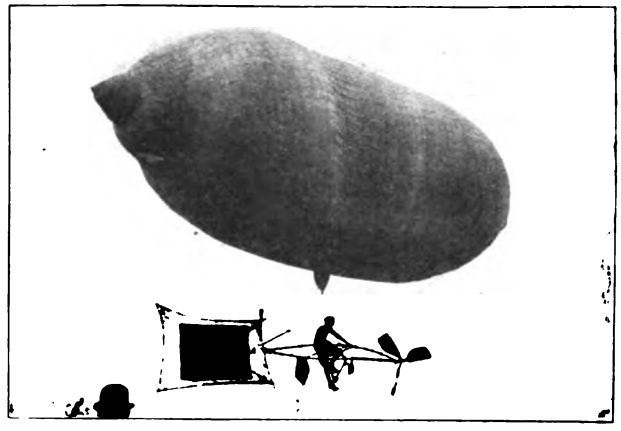


THE GERMAN BALLOON POMMERN

Winner of the International Balloon Race, with a record of 876¾ miles; it traveled from St. Louis to Bradley Park, N. J., in 40 hours



CROMWELL DIXON AND HIS MOTHER



CROMWELL DIXON'S SKYCYCLE

Dixon is the sixteen-year-old boy who sailed over St. Louis and across the Mississippi on his skycycle. His mother followed him in an automobile

The Football Situation in the East

At the time of writing the football situation in the East is both early and confused. Harvard has been eliminated from the first rank by the defeat, 23 to 15, administered by the Carlisle Indians. The Indians, however, had been defeated by Princeton, 17 to 0. This game, however, is not a fair test of the Indians' strength, for it was played in a rain-storm, which made the field impossible for their open running game. Princeton in turn was defeated by Cornell. Yale team is as yet an uncertain quantity. West Point played it to a standstill. Cornell beat West Point 14 to 10. On paper, therefore, it would look as though Cornell was the strongest of the four teams. Pennsylvania has not fully reached its strongest development.

In the Middle West

In the West the Conference rule that only five games be played has resulted, as was intended, in making any genuine championship out of the question. Even if this were not the case, the fact that Michigan does not play with any Conference team would leave the championship open. As it is, Michigan has played no

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L. D. DOZIER
President of the Aero Club, of St. Louis

heavy game except that with Vanderbilt, its first game of real significance being that with Pennsylvania on November 16, as we go to press. Among the other Conference teams Chicago is easily the first, it having defeated Indiana, Illinois, Purdue, and Minnesota. This fact is significant, for Chicago has more fully developed the new type of play than any team in the West, if not in the country. This latter question will be decided by its game with the Indians on November 23.

The New Game

Although some of the coaches apparently find it impossible to realize that the days of the old "line-bucking" game are over, the game this year shows a decided advance over that of 1906. The new rules are making it more interesting, while the increase in the number of officials is making it far less brutal. As it is now, the audience sees the ball most of the time. The game abounds in long runs, on-side kicks, and most spectacular of all, the forward pass, which, as developed by Carlisle and Chicago, is a sort of play warranted to make the crowd stand up and shout. Reforms, particularly in the Central West, have been on the whole successful. It is probably true that five games are too few for the football interests. From the point of view of the university welfare it is a fair question, however, whether the number of games ought to be increased to seven. At no time within the last two years has athletics approached its proper position so truly as during the present year. In retrospect, it is hard to see how the faculties represented in the Conference could have managed a difficult situation more wisely. Even Michigan's attitude toward reform is a reflection on the regents rather than on the faculty, and will doubtless be modified next year.

The Religious World

The Congregational National Council

The triennial council of the Congregational churches which met in Cleveland in October was one of the most important in the history of that denomination. Simultaneously were held the annual meetings of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Congregational Home Missionary Society, the American Missionary Association and other national benevolent societies of the body. This brought together a very large gathering of delegates. "The Church and the Social Crisis" was the theme of the moderator, Dr. Washington Gladden's, address, and there was a Sunday afternoon meeting in Gray's Armory to discuss the relations of the churches with labor unions. A special secretary is to be appointed to work in this direction. Evangelism, Christian education and missions were prominent topics. Better organization of Congregational forces was planned for, and commissions were appointed to establish a National Congregational Brotherhood, to prepare an order of common worship and to consider the relation of the National Council to the benevolent societies. It was effectively demonstrated that the council was a work-

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ing body and large results are to be looked for from its deliberations.

Tri-Church Union

But Tri-church Union was really the burning question of the hour, and about it centered diverse opinions as to the wisest action to be taken. In order to ascertain these a committee of twenty-eight was appointed, before whom, in special session, any delegate was at liberty to air his views. The church where this committee met was crowded to the doors, and ninety-three speakers were heard. Upon this consensus of opinion the committee formulated a report for submission to the council, which was unanimously adopted by that body. It recognized in the act of union adopted by the General Council of the Congregational, Methodist Protestant and United Brethren churches at Chicago in March, 1907 (see THE WORLD TO-DAY for May), the fundamental principles by which union must be accomplished. As divergent opinions had, however, arisen as to the interpretation of certain clauses and the effect of certain provisions, the other two denominations are invited to unite with the Congregationalists in referring the act of union to the General Council of the United Churches to afford opportunity for perfecting the plan of union. The membership of the Congregationalists in future meetings of this general council is to be thoroughly representative of their churches and elected in their state organizations.

A Negro Interdenominational Congress

In connection with the Colored State Fair in Macon, Georgia, in itself a remarkable exhibition, there was held an Interdenominational Conference on October 9 and 10, Baptists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians, and four branches of the African Methodist churches participating. The addresses were largely in regard to the work done by the various denominations, and there was a missionary sermon by Bishop Turner. Particular attention was given to the women's work. It is worth notice that in connection with this state fair there was also held the first tuberculosis conference of colored physicians and surgeons. This conference was attended by twenty physicians. Such conferences, despite the agitation of the demagogues, is an illustration of what is being done by the negroes under the guidance of their own leaders.

Christian Science Publications

The Christian Science Publishing Society has just announced its intention of proceeding at once with the construction of a thoroughly modern publishing house near the Mother Church in Boston. The building will cost $200,000, and the land on which it is to be erected is valued at about the same figure. Such an extensive plant is necessary because of the circulation of the Christian Science publications. In this connection it may be noted that Mrs. Eddy was awarded a diploma of honor for the exhibition of her publications at the recent International Exposition of Book and Paper Industries in Paris.

Modernism and the Roman Church

The war which the present Pope is waging against the so-called modernism in the midst of the Roman Catholic Church seems to proceed with increasing vigor. It will be recalled that a few months since Pius X. issued an encyclical condemning certain views and methods of study in the field of theology. His condemnation extended practically to all forms of what is commonly called scientific theology. A number of the Roman Catholic clergy, and particularly a Jesuit, Father Tyrrell, replied to this decision and urged strongly that larger freedom for investigation should be given the Catholic scholars. As an answer to this, October 30, the Pope suspended Father Tyrrell from his priestly office. The end of the controversy is not in sight. The encyclical is not a deliverance *ex cathedra*, and therefore is not regarded as final by Roman clergy of the more liberal type. But obviously the Roman Catholic Church sees that the spirit of inquiry is hostile to its own claim to authority. In denouncing modernism the Curia is consistent with its position. Ecclesiastical authority can not long support itself among those who are looking for truth rather than conformity.

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The Hermitage, Nashville, Tennessee

ANDREW II. VISITS THE TOMB OF ANDREW I.

BY

FRANCIS PERRY ELLIOTT



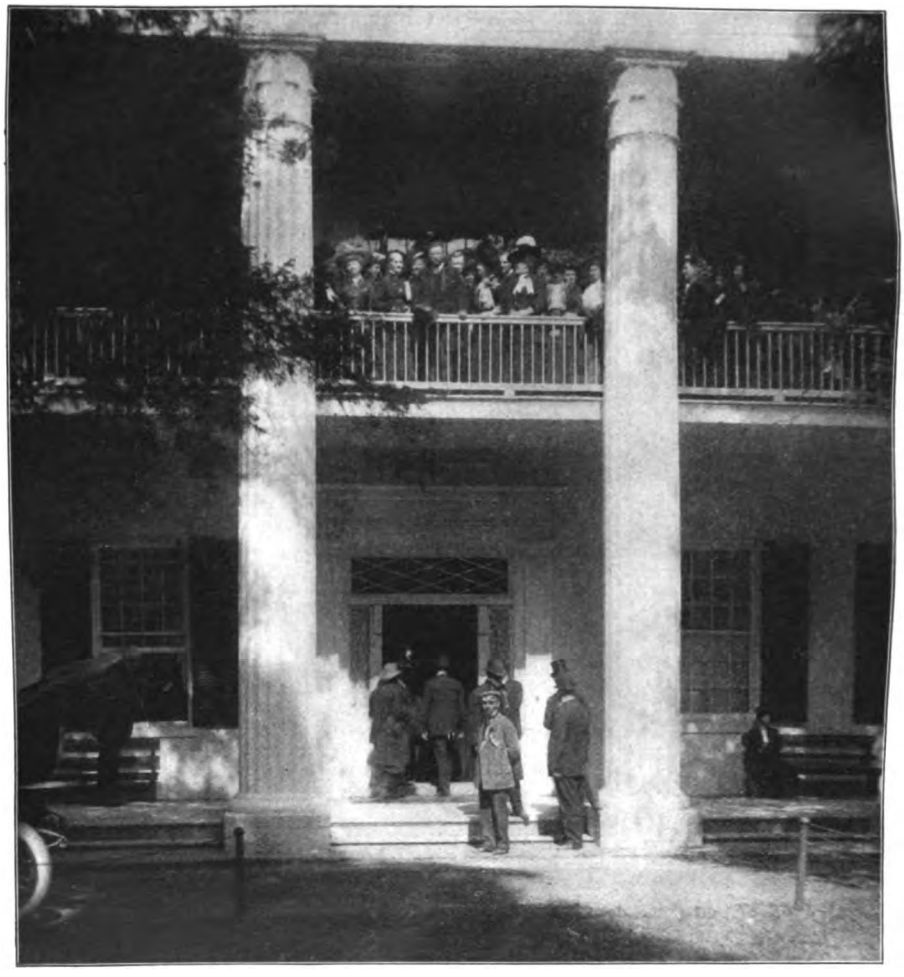
RESIDENT ROOSEVELT visited Tennessee October 22, on a pilgrimage to the Hermitage, the home of President Andrew Jackson, at Nashville. It was just twenty years since Roosevelt, the Historian, had visited Nashville for data in the preparation of his "Winning of the West." The prominence given in that work to the old "Volunteer State" and to the heroes of King's Mountain has never been forgotten by the descendants of the rugged pioneers.

So Nashville gave him an ovation. An ovation that was not wholly for Roosevelt, the Historian, however, nor yet for the First Gentleman of the Land; but rather an ovation to Roosevelt, the *man*.

For probably nowhere are President Roosevelt's distinctive qualities of courage and initiative more admired than in the South. With Tennesseeans, superlative praise for him has often expressed itself in the pointing out of resemblances to Andrew Jackson. Tennesseeans have revered the name and memory of Old Hickory for nearly seventy years; the legend of the old man in the mountains who still votes for Old Hickory is only half a joke. While this battle-scarred old state is proud of her history; proud that in her soil rest the ashes of statesmen and heroes — including two other presidents, Polk and Johnson, yet Old Hickory is ever the hero of glorious memories.

Therefore when Mr. Roosevelt expressed a desire to visit the Hermitage and lay a wreath upon the tomb of the old warrior-president, Tennessee's capital and the state at large prepared for him a demonstration never before witnessed in the state, and almost without a parallel in the experience of Mr. Roosevelt himself. To the thoughtful, the ovation at Nashville was the more remarkable and epochal because it was on soil within the strongholds of political aliens

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT THE HERMITAGE

Standing at his right hand is Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence, granddaughter of "Old Hickory." The white spot upon her dress, beside her badge, is the famous miniature picture of Mrs. Andrew Jackson. It was hung about Mrs. Lawrence's neck by the old general when on his deathbed.

While this photograph was being taken, the President said to Mrs. Lawrence: "You must come back to your White House, madam, where the people will be proud to greet you. Mrs. Roosevelt and I wish you to come to our home, and we will receive you as the most honored of guests."

to the great party which originally presented Mr. Roosevelt as its choice for President.

The simultaneous blowing of every whistle and ringing of every bell in a city of one hundred thousand people makes quite a din. But even this was submerged in the mighty "rebel yell" that greeted him as he stepped from the train and, escorted by the Governor of Tennessee and a formidable committee of representative citizens, marched through a lane of old men dressed in faded gray.

"Your guard of honor, Mr. President," said Governor Patterson, and the President bared his head and said:

"Gentlemen, this is a source of great gratification and honor. It is to such men as you that we look for the protection and life of the nation. It pleases me to see you still on guard."

The entire city turned out to welcome him, and the buildings were fairly wrapped in the folds of Old Glory. It was Nashville's supreme effort. For once, comparisons with things just "be-

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THE TOMB OF "OLD HICKORY"

fore the war" seemed inadequate. A little gray shadow of an old lady seated near the writer, in a balcony, whispered:

"Been nothing like it in Nashville since the visit of Lafayette when I was a little girl."

Nashville had seen presidents many times before; seven had preceded Mr. Roosevelt as visitors to the Hermitage. This is the first time, however, that the entire building was thrown open. Old Hickory's home is just as he left it. Through the loving care of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, every detail, outside and within, has been jealously preserved. In the great hall the President's hand rested a moment upon the mahogany hair-cloth sofa on which the old General used to sit in summer during the day's heat.

From the library he could hardly be detached. He bent over the cases eagerly.

"Looking at the books a man reads, I know what he is!" he said, "this is one phase of Jackson I never studied."

In the old dining-room, he sat at Old Hickory's table and an aged lady handed him a cup of coffee. The lady was Old Hickory's granddaughter, Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence. The President bowed his thanks and praised the coffee.

"This is the kind of stuff I like when I hunt bears," he said.

On the table was the famous Decatur silver, presented by Commodore Decatur to General Jackson.

Suddenly Mrs. Lawrence, with a sweet, old-fashioned courtesy, presented the President with a heavy solid silver teaspoon marked with General Jackson's initials. She said:

"This spoon is one of a set bought by General Jackson in 1832 and constantly used by him both in the White House and at the Hermitage. I desire you to accept it, sir, from me. It is genuine and is one of the few relics that I now have to bestow."

The President was delighted.

"Madam," said he, "I shall treasure it carefully as long as I live, and hand it down to receive the same appreciation, I trust, from my children."

In the bedroom where the General died, the President gazed reverently across the four-poster with its canopied top to where hung the picture of Mrs. Jackson. Underneath it was the dueling pistol with which Jackson fought Dickenson in defense of "his Rachel's" good name. The President was reminded that it was upon this picture that the old chieftain's gaze rested at the last, as he whispered, "Heaven will not be heaven to me, unless *she* is there."

Old Uncle Alfred, Jackson's old bodyguard and family servant, was once asked whether he thought General Jackson was in heaven and the old servant replied:

"Cose he's in heaben. Didn't the General say dat's whar he's gwine, an' who's gwine ter stop him?"

Upon the tomb of Old Hickory the President laid a wreath of palm leaves, sent from the White House conservatories. He stood a moment lost in thought.

"He was a man who had the right kind of stuff in him," he said softly.

The President expressed the opinion that, like Mt. Vernon, the Hermitage should be cared for by the nation. He said:

"I know the objection will be made that if we begin to take care of this house we shall be expected to take care of the houses of all presidents. I draw a sharp distinction between Old Hickory and a great many presidents. The Hermitage represents the home of one of the three or four greatest presidents this nation has ever had."

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OUR COLONIAL EMPIRE

THE UNKNOWN PHILIPPINES

BY

HAMILTON WRIGHT

EDITOR OF THE "OVERLAND MONTHLY MAGAZINE"

AUTHOR OF "A HANDBOOK OF THE PHILIPPINES"



AS attractive, perhaps, as any other land under the Stars and Stripes are the vast unknown Philippines — the Philippines outside the cities, which present a phase of the archipelago that Americans in the islands are just beginning to appreciate but with which the people of the United States are almost as unfamiliar as they are with the black heart of Africa.

The difference between the Europeanized and Americanized Philippines and the unknown Philippines is simply tremendous. It is a political, sociological, industrial, economical, and, in some measure, an ethnological difference. And, we may say, the difference is topographic and climatic, so great is the gulf between the real natural features of the archipelago and the current descriptive fiction which passes as reality; yet it is easy to arrive at the reasons for our faulty knowledge, for those general ideas which were not gathered during the haze of the insurrection have been gained from descriptions of Manila and other of the larger centers, and the immediate country about them. A stranger may obtain a far better idea of the United States and the vastness of its resources by visiting in New York alone, than he would gain of the Philippines who spends six or eight weeks in Manila, Hilo, and Cebu.

Picture, if you will, the huge Philippines, seven thousand square miles larger than the British isles, though with but one-fifth of England's population. An insignificant proportion of their eight million Malay peoples dwell in great cities; the rest live in scattered hamlets and communities along the seacoasts and in the great interior valleys and plains. There is but one notable exception to this distribution of the people, that of the hardy Igorrotes, those most prodigious workers and scientific irrigators, who to a number probably exceeding three hundred thousand, make their homes in the almost inaccessible mountain heights of

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interior Luzon. And a minor exception is found in the case of a few wild fugitive tribes, like the Negritos and Tirurays, who dwell for the most part in the deep forests of the coast ranges. Because these millions live a communal life and seldom leave the locality in which they are born, they are unknown even to the leaders of their own people.

The archipelago is an empire of undreamed-of possibilities. Possibly no country in the world may excel its unique and lasting charms. Were it known it would become a paradise for the sightseer and tourist. Yet one who has not left the well-traveled routes will with difficulty appreciate its marvelous diversity and almost limitless opportunities. I think it was fortunate for the Filipino people that the Americans came. For there is no way in which the native inhabitants will develop faster. They are imitative and adaptable to a degree, and they progress faster when in contact with the white settler than when left to their own devices. The grasp with which the Filipino people are laying hold of a totally new scheme of life is the astonishment of the European nations which have colonized the Orient.

There is room in the Philippines for ten times the present population to dwell in happiness and comfort. It is nonsense to say corporations will exploit the Filipinos. In the first place the corporations can not hold enough land, and in the second place the people will not work efficiently if abused.

These great unknown islands spell neglected opportunity; millions and millions of acres have never known even the wild man's crude plow. One may, in regions, travel for days, even weeks, without seeing a native. He will pass through realms of extreme fertility and beauty, through vast upland meadows of rich pasture grass, growing knee-high and concealing a soil rich and black as that of Egypt; across quiet savannahs where strange trees dot the landscape as do the mountain oaks of the California Sierras. But for the lack of sleek cattle, one might here fancy himself in a deserted orchard pasture in New England. Streams, clear, cold and crystal, spring from the mountain heights and bubble through the mountain meadows. Broad prairies which might pasture thousands, or better, millions, of head of cattle, or which might grow sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco or corn, are deserted.



A TYPICAL FARM IN THE PHILIPPINES

In the lowlands, jungles of wild bananas wave in the wind, their fruit uncropped; in the uplands thousands of

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SANTA CRUZ, MARINDUQUE

acres of wild hemp are never stripped; on the mountain-tops the Igorrotes grow as fine long-staple cotton as any in the world, but crudely. For each cotton-plant stands alone on the summit of a hummock which is six or eight feet from the next hummock, and surrounded by the water of a rice paddy. The cotton grows well enough, and an immense quantity could be grown on the idle areas, but the Igorrotes are skilled only in the raising of rice. Wild peanuts, wild camotes (sweet potatoes), wild oranges of many kinds and some of a delicious flavor, wild limes, wild rubber and gutta-percha, thousands of products of the tropical, semi-tropical, and, in the higher altitudes, of the temperate zone, are neglected.

The valuable hardwoods that pass their usefulness without being lumbered and on to decay are almost everywhere. In the mountains one sees them in a panorama to delight the eye. Dense forests of hardwood creep blackly down the steep hogbacks and thrust themselves into the grassy meadows as a promontory reaches out into the ocean. Deer and wild boar are innumerable. In some regions you will find jungle fowl and in the heart of Luzon I have seen many wild carabaos

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A FARMER'S WIFE
With her large cigar

tobacco, and a long-worded and usually difficult attempt to explain routes and distances. While, if one comes at night to a solitary dwelling, the woman of the house cheerfully sacrifices her last chicken to set up a feast for the stranger. One could, if necessary, travel from north to south in the islands subsisting entirely upon the bounty of the native people, whether the civilized natives or the pagan wild tribes. I have never heard of an instance in which the natives have refused to extend hospitality where on any pretext it could be offered.

All in all, I venture that you will not find anywhere a country which is, by and



A SCHOOL TEACHER AND HIS PUPILS
He is protesting against their habit of smoking

or water buffaloes, and a few wild horses. Game and fruit for the taking, cool nights — sometimes very cold — and brilliant, comfortable days, and a region as magically alluring as ever beckoned to the pioneers of the Great Plains. Who knows the Philippines who has lived only in the cities there?

The mountains have a charm all their own and are much less known than the lower altitudes. Sometimes, above one thousand five hundred feet, their vast flanks are dotted with innumerable groves of great pines. Again on their mist-clad summits the trails will lead through dense forests where enormous vines coil like huge pythons about the giant trees, and creepers and parasites and flowering orchids innumerable make a fantastic paradise of the woods. And if on the trail one meets a native, or a party of fifty, they pass the time of day with such gifts as may be handy, perhaps an offer of

large, more hospitable, more cheerful to the eye, of greater promise, and more healthful than the Philippines. After traveling 651 miles on horseback and afoot, the writer came one day upon some scales and found that he had increased in weight by ten pounds. After five months more of travel, he found himself eighteen pounds to the good. But the man who stays always in Manila, for instance, who never plays tennis, or golfs, or rows,

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who drinks more of alcoholic liquors than is healthful — he should really drink nothing in the tropics — and who spends laborious days trying to keep cool, will never think well of the Philippines or of the Filipinos. Not every one can live in the islands, but nearly every one can if he looks out for his liver.

There are to-day in the unknown Philippines, in the remote provinces, and far from the cities, many young Americans who are starting up plantations and who swear by the country. It is of these pioneers that you will learn something new about the Philippines. I know many who have been in the islands six or eight years and have not had a sick day. I have myself, in the past few months, directed more than a dozen young men to the islands, though I had no personal object in so doing, and those who have written me say that they like the life greatly. Down at Davao on the huge island of Mindanao, there are about forty Americans, mostly former soldiers who have served their enlistments and are now owning and managing their own plantations. Those men of our early West who divided their time between shooting the skulking Indians and cultivating their crops were not greater pioneers than the soldier boys in the Philippines who have turned farmers. But the white man has not proved a menace to his Malay brothers. The population of the Philippines has increased twelvefold since the Spaniards came. While, on the other hand, the American Indians either perished in resisting civilization or in succumbing to it, the Malay profits by contact with civilization.

One of the pioneers of the Davao district settled in a remote region many leagues from a white neighbor. He won the confidence of the Bogobos, as the wild people there are called. They came in and settled on his ground, they helped him clear it, they learned the use of modern farm implements and, to-day, he can put a hundred men at work in his hemp hills at any time. Another pioneer who went into planting at Davao, in 1900, with little capital other than courage, health, and steadfastness, is now $25,000 ahead of the game, besides owning his own plantation. To tell the truth, the hackneyed stories of disaster that first cropped up from the Philippines and still persist in coming out, are relics of a by-gone age, the prehistoric era of 1898-1903.

There is optimism in the Philippines. My friend, Mr. M. A. Clarke, president of the Manila Merchants' Association,



SHEEP IN THE CAYUGAN VALLEY
Splendid sheep are raised in the Philippines, as well as Angora goats

writes that the association has a fund of $50,000 gold to "boom" the islands in the good western way, with the specific object of attracting tourists and capital to the Philippines, and of advertising Philippine products, such as the valuable woods and rare cloths and hats of native fibers. The Insular Government has appropriated $12,500 gold to the association to print pamphlets. Every business man, Filipino, American, Spanish, English, German, in the islands wants to encourage foreign capital. A few, very few, years ago the statement that there was anything good in the Philippines would have been hailed with derision. Even to-day one of the attractive features of Philippine life, the weather, is presented as a prodigious bugaboo to life there.

The climate of the Philippines has been much maligned. It is probably more generally misunderstood than any other feature of the islands, and this misunderstanding has been a serious commercial drawback. One should travel to learn what the climate really is, and how many variations of it there are. Really the climate presents so many gradations, from tropical to almost temperate, that no general statement can be made which

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will not be subject to innumerable well-grounded objections. As a whole, the climate is not entirely determined by altitude; for, in some regions, at sea-level where the trade-winds are not arrested by the mountains, you will find a climate pleasant, uniform, and with steady but gentle showers every few days the year around. This climate is typical of Mindanao Island and Southern Luzon. And, on the other hand, you will in some sections, as at Manila, for instance, find a round of seasons where the climate for a given month can be predicted with certainty.

Manila is balmy for three months of the year and pleasant for six, the period from the middle of September till early in March. The latter part of March, and April, May and June are the hottest months, but by June the showers have come. The highest recorded temperature of the city for twenty-two years was 100.04 Fahrenheit, which was reached on May 23, 1889. Altogether the hot season of Manila is perhaps as endurable as that of New York or Chicago in midsummer. Now that the railroad is built from Manila up to Anipolo, 625 feet above sea-level, and a special train to Dagupan runs in connection with the stage to Baguio, one can as readily get away from the heat of the city as he can take the Brooklyn elevated at Park Row for Coney Island. All in all, the climate of the Philippines is an asset.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the death rate among American civilians living in the Philippines was only 9.34 per thousand, while the death rate among American soldiers was but 8.65. In the United States the death rate for the last census was about seventeen per thousand, but of course the American inhabitants of the islands are mostly adults who have passed the period of infant mortality.



ANCIENT MINES OF THE IGORROTES
Gold has been taken out of these mines for two hundred years or more

The difference between the Philippines, as seen in Manila and other centers of population, and the less-known regions of the islands is sociological, industrial and economic, because in the interior the civilization of the Philippine Malays has probably changed but little since the Spanish came three hundred and fifty years ago. The houses are, in the main, the rather primitive thatches typical of Malayasia; the industries are limited to the piecemeal performance of many tasks, and all the manufactures, as the making of hats, cloths, mats, knives, bolos, and utensils, are household manufactures. Transportation is crude and difficult and agriculture is accordingly limited. The native farmer can not get his products to market if he raises them;

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A PLANTATION SETTLEMENT



A TYPICAL NATIVE SUGAR RANCH
Bananas and other plants are mixed with the sugar cane



A HEMP PLANTATION
The Manila Hemp makes the best known cordage



A RIVERSIDE VILLAGE

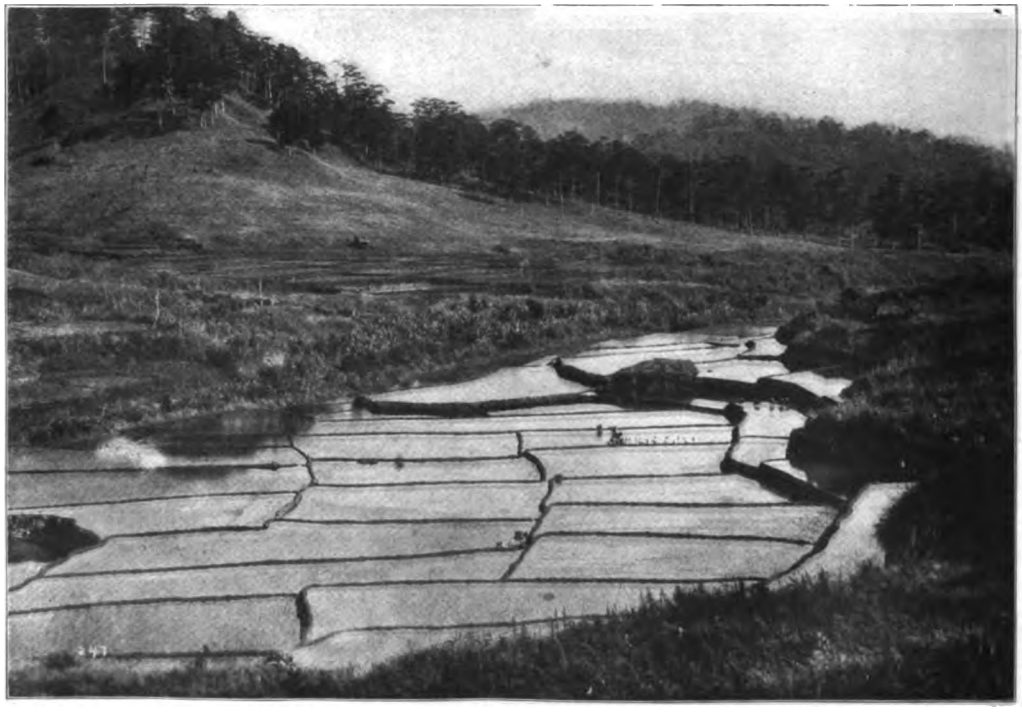
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there is no stimulus for him to produce beyond his immediate needs.

Social intercourse is correspondingly restricted. The native knows the circle of friends of his village. He loves the Philippines, and is patriotic because he loves the ground itself and the familiar landscapes which he has known from childhood; because he loves his home, wife, children and parents, but he has not the remotest conception of the islands as a whole, and such a condition as a unified government would be totally incomprehensible to him. And yet, frequently, in the most remote localities, one will meet natives of great intelligence and considerable information; for the Spanish padres penetrated the islands and taught the people all they knew. But the building of the railroads, the improvement of steamship facilities, and the development of the public-school system will in a generation open up the life of the Filipino people, and the progress of the islands will assuredly be as marked as that of Japan, though perhaps along other lines.

One great influence renders the people of the Philippines peculiarly susceptible to American teachings. It is Christianity. In every settlement there is a church. Seven-eighths of the people are Christians and devoted to the Catholic faith. They are therefore generally classed as civilized, though apart from those who have been in close association with foreign influence, their civilization is in no way an industrial civilization as we know it in the United States. The change from the time of Legoaspi, who first entered Manila, has not been in the manner of living, but rather in a gradual relaxation of the cruel, tribal, patriarchal system then practiced. When the Spaniards came, the Filipino people had a civilization as peculiarly their own as is that of the Chinese, for they were able to read and write in a fashion in their dialects, and, what is most wonderful, they even staged plays. Most of the plays were in Tagalog dialect.

Nor are the people civilized in the sense of being able to comprehend the art of self-government or to understand in a political way the individual rights of man, but they are civilized in a moral sense. And because they are Christian



A CHARACTERISTIC VIEW IN BENGUET
The pine-clad mountains form a background for the inundated rice terraces

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A MORO DATTO OF MINDANAO AND HIS RETINUE
The Moros say this datto, or feudal chieftain, has a homely face but a good heart

and morally civilized we must account the work of the Spanish through the Catholic missionaries as perhaps the greatest peaceful conquest in the world's history. The work shows in the daily life of the people. The Filipino woman is the only woman in all the Orient who is not held in subjection to man; and, either from a statistical or any other basis, the more than seven million Christian Filipinos will compare very favorably with their white cousins of the United States. Rape, prostitution, murder, burglary and violent crimes are even proportionately less in the Philippines than in the United States. Petty pilfering and deceit are, no doubt, more frequent, for the people are but children. Yet they are peculiarly susceptible to the noblest ideals of the white race.

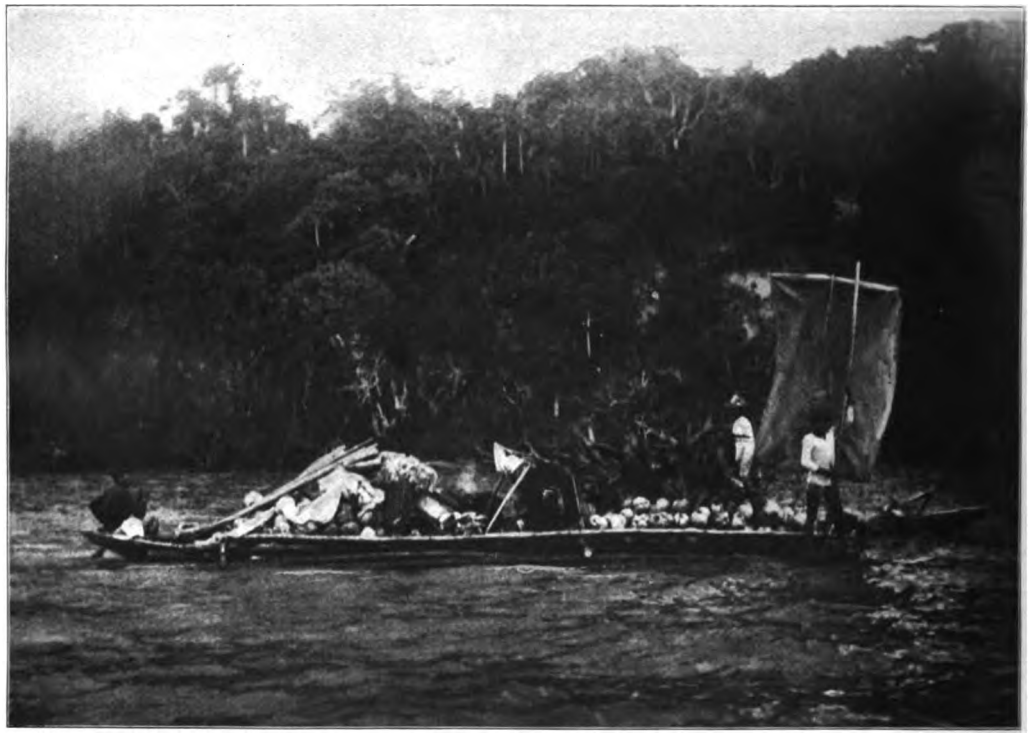
The Christian people of the Philippines embrace eight civilized tribes, each of which speaks a different dialect. When Americans first came to the islands they thought of all these peoples as alike. But now they know the Visayans, living mostly in the islands of Negros, Cebu, and Panay, to the number of three and a quarter millions, as a gentle, peaceable lot. The Visayans took little part in the

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insurrection. They know the Ilocanos, eight hundred thousand in number, as the Yankees of the Philippines.

A race of prodigious workers are these Ilocanos; from dawn to dark they are in the fields with scarcely a respite at noon; and we know of a native Ilocano planter who attached an acetylene gas-lamp to a motor plow and worked his men in three eight-hour shifts through the twenty-four hours. The Ilocanos live on the northwest coast of Luzon, where the plains that extend between the Cordilleras and the sea for 150 miles north and south, and perhaps from ten to thirty east and west, hold but a shallow soil. Their country, the least fertile in the Philippines, has rendered them industrious; their numbers have increased and they are gradually migrating to all portions of the islands, where they are much sought for their industry.

The Tagalogs, who number almost a million and one-half, are the most mentally alert race in the islands. For generations they have lived in and near Manila, in closer contact with the white race than any other. They are not nearly as strong physically as the Visayans, Ilocanos, Bicolos or some others. But there are all sorts and conditions of Filipino people. It would be as difficult to describe them as it would be to describe the people of the United States.



RAFTING FRUIT IN SOUTHERN LUZON

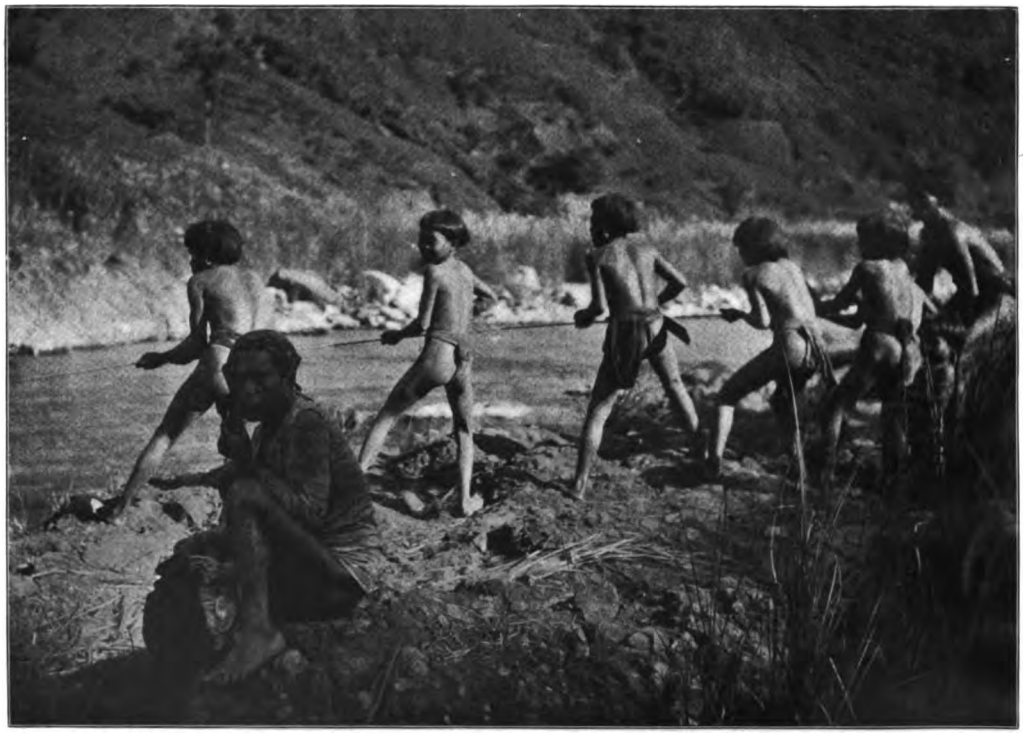
Outside of the larger cities, where American methods are rapidly creating an independent industrial type, all of the Filipinos may be divided into two social classes: the ruling or the landlord class *(gente ilustrisimo)*, the subordinate class *(gente baja)*. In a village of, say, ten thousand population, you may find twenty ruling families, all probably closely related and intermarried, who dominate to a large extent the entire population. These families live in the fashion of the wealthy Spanish; they have pianos in their homes and magazines, and are polished and agreeable companions. In a community of ten

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thousand, too, you may find to a very small degree, a fairly independent class of artisans and workers.

But when you come to settlements of one to two thousand or perhaps more, the gulf is wider still; there is no middle class, there are very few rich, and millions and millions of poor, and the rich absolutely rule and control the poor. Those who judge the Filipino people by the educated Filipinos they meet fail, of course, to strike any average of the people. For the people of the Philippines as a whole are the uneducated, unambitious, passive, obedient, contented and cheerful poor. They are not longing for independence, for they have no idea of what independence is; all they want is to be happy with their families and their amusements, to have enough to eat and enough to wear. These are the people of the unknown Philippines, hospitable and happy fatalists, looking for nothing more than what nature herself will provide. I am not against independence at such time as the people generally would be benefited.

Though the wealthy classes as a whole impose heavily on the poor, yet the condition of the latter is by no means sad or deplorable; rule in the Philippines is of class and not caste. Education and material wealth alone determine the position of the upper classes; the son of the poorest peasant may, by his own efforts, rise to the most influential of stations. I have met former Governor Piemontel of Ambos Camarines Province. His parents were humble *taos* who knew no speech but the primitive Bicol dialect. Governor Piemontel started as a boy to work in the hemp fields; he saved enough to begin a little hemp patch of his own, and for seven years he toiled without leaving his plot. To-day he is, through his own efforts, a man of great wealth and of education. He has traveled over Europe and the United States, and his sons have been highly educated on the continent.



IGORROTE BOYS PULLING A FERRY ACROSS THE EBELAN RIVER

The hope for these poorer Filipinos is

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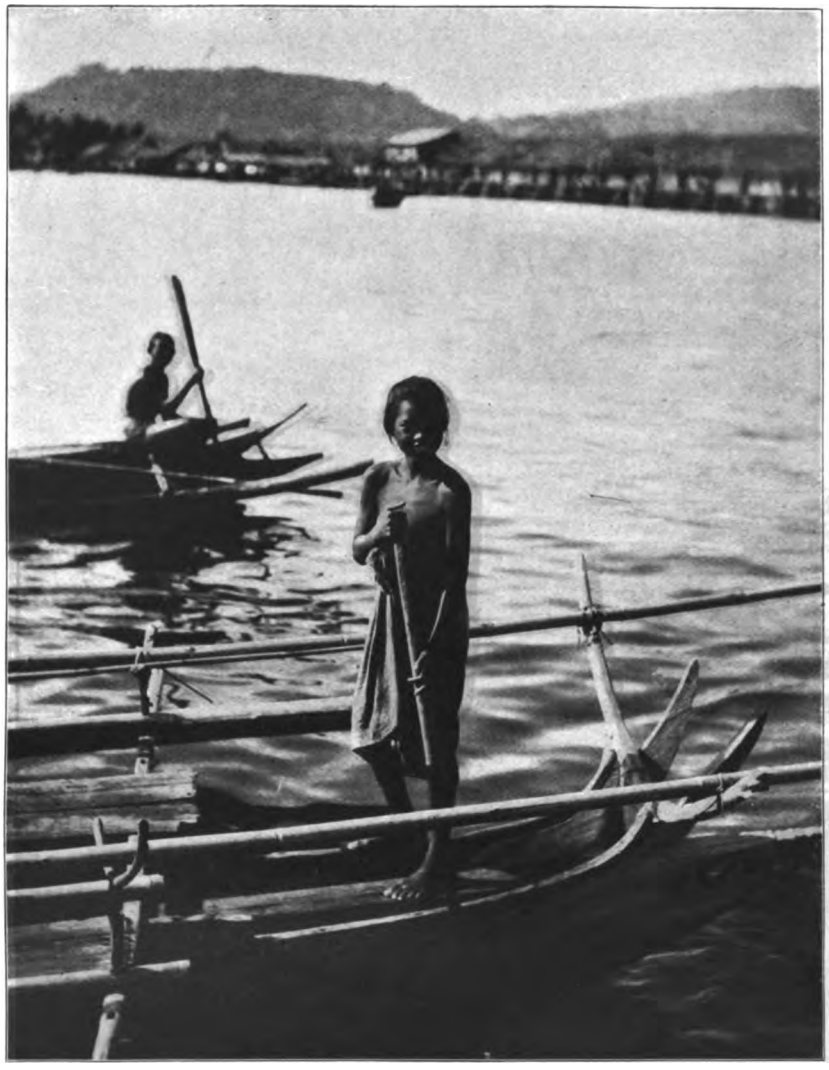
their education, education especially in modern methods of transportation and manufactures, through association with the more advanced races. The American public-school system with its almost half a million native pupils, is performing a tremendous work in the upbuilding of the islands. The system is at present so arranged that every child of school age in the islands may spend three years in a public school. The schools are overcrowded. Young Filipino children are as bright as American children of the same age, or as Japanese children. There is in the character of the Filipino people nothing to prevent them from advancing as rapidly as the Japanese have done; but foreigners are only beginning to appreciate this.

A traveler through the Philippines would have to speak in sixty-seven dialects to talk to all the tribes in their



THE CATHEDRAL AT TUGUEGARAO, IN THE CAYUGAN VALLEY
This is one of the finest of the old-type churches

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A LITTLE MORO GIRL DIVER AT JOLO

own language; some of the uncivilized pagan tribes are almost unknown. The northeast coast of Luzon and the heart of Mindanao have never been thoroughly penetrated by the white man. The regions are some of the richest in the world, and if inhabited at all, are only the homes of nomadic tribes. The pagan tribes or savages number about six hundred thousand, and, with the exception of the Igorrotes, are generally most primitive.

The Igorrotes, who can neither read nor write, who have no signs nor symbols, such as even the cave-dwellers scratched upon the rocks, have yet developed some of the most amazing irrigation works in the world. They terrace mountain cañons to a height of three thousand feet and grow rice on the summit of each flooded terrace. They often mix the water used for irrigation with an enriching sediment and thus irrigate and fertilize with one operation, a step ahead of fertilizing in this country. The number of Igorrotes is probably over three hundred thousand. They are a jolly, peaceable and very hospitable people, though the tribes engage in bitter feuds that are carried from

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THE CATHEDRAL AT LUEBAN, LUZON

father to son. Head-hunting, common to all the uncivilized Malays, is occasionally still practiced in the most inaccessible Igorrote communities. The Igorrotes are fine workers, and some of the best trails in the islands are to be found among the mountains in the heart of Luzon.

All the wild tribes are amenable to civilization. Even the Moros, who are Philippine Malays, who believe in Mohammed, are taking readily to public market places where they sell jungle produce for cash. The industrial conversion of the Moros is remarkable, for no belief affords greater resistance to the inculcating of the white man's civilization than does the belief of the followers of the prophet.

There is no reason to regret our accidental occupation of the Philippines; the islands are self-supporting, and they have been for four years. Outside the army appropriations, we have not sent them a cent since the passing of the Agricultural Relief Bill. The real imports and exports are larger than ever before. The vast resources and rich promise of the Philippines make them an attractive field for progressive young Americans with moderate capital.

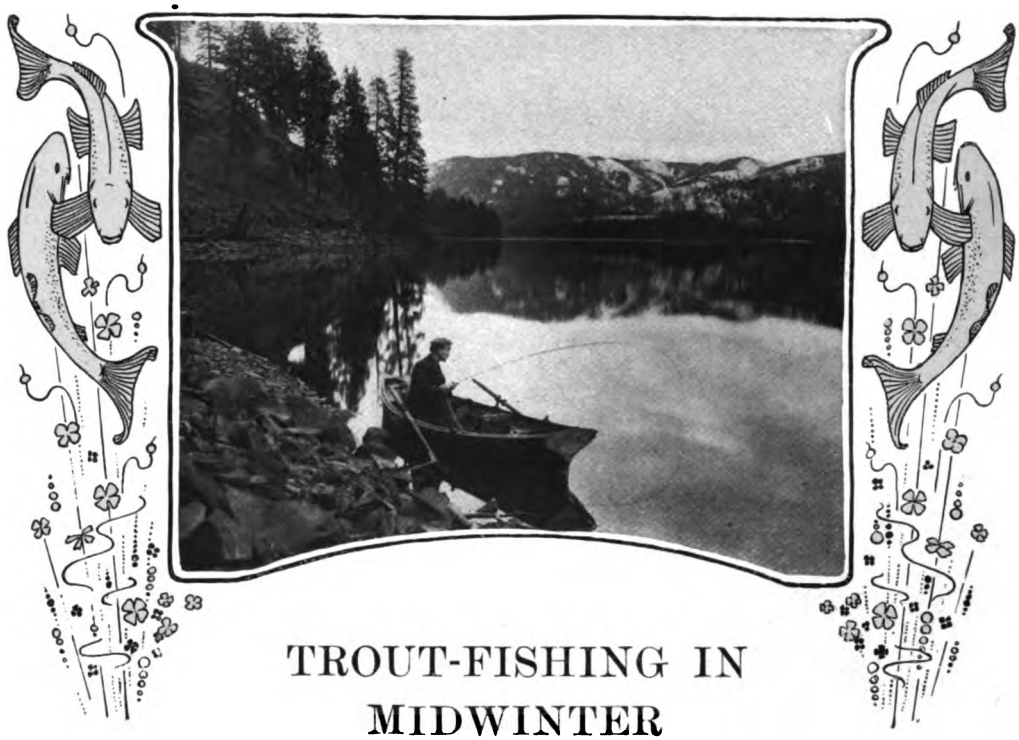
And over and above all, the Philippines need capital. If ten thousand young white men with ten thousand dollars each would settle in the islands and engage in agriculture there, all the problems would be forever settled. The problems of the archipelago are not social or political, but economic. The development of its agriculture, of the coal mines and forests, is the great question before the archipelago to-day. All it needs is capital and direction; the resources and labor are there in abundance, and the invitation presented to-day is like that of the once unsettled West, when cheap and fertile land thronged it with homeseekers.



MOUNTAIN TERRACES IRRIGATED BY THE IGORROTES

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Trout-fishing in Hayden Lake in December



TROUT-FISHING IN MIDWINTER

BY

F. G. MOORHEAD

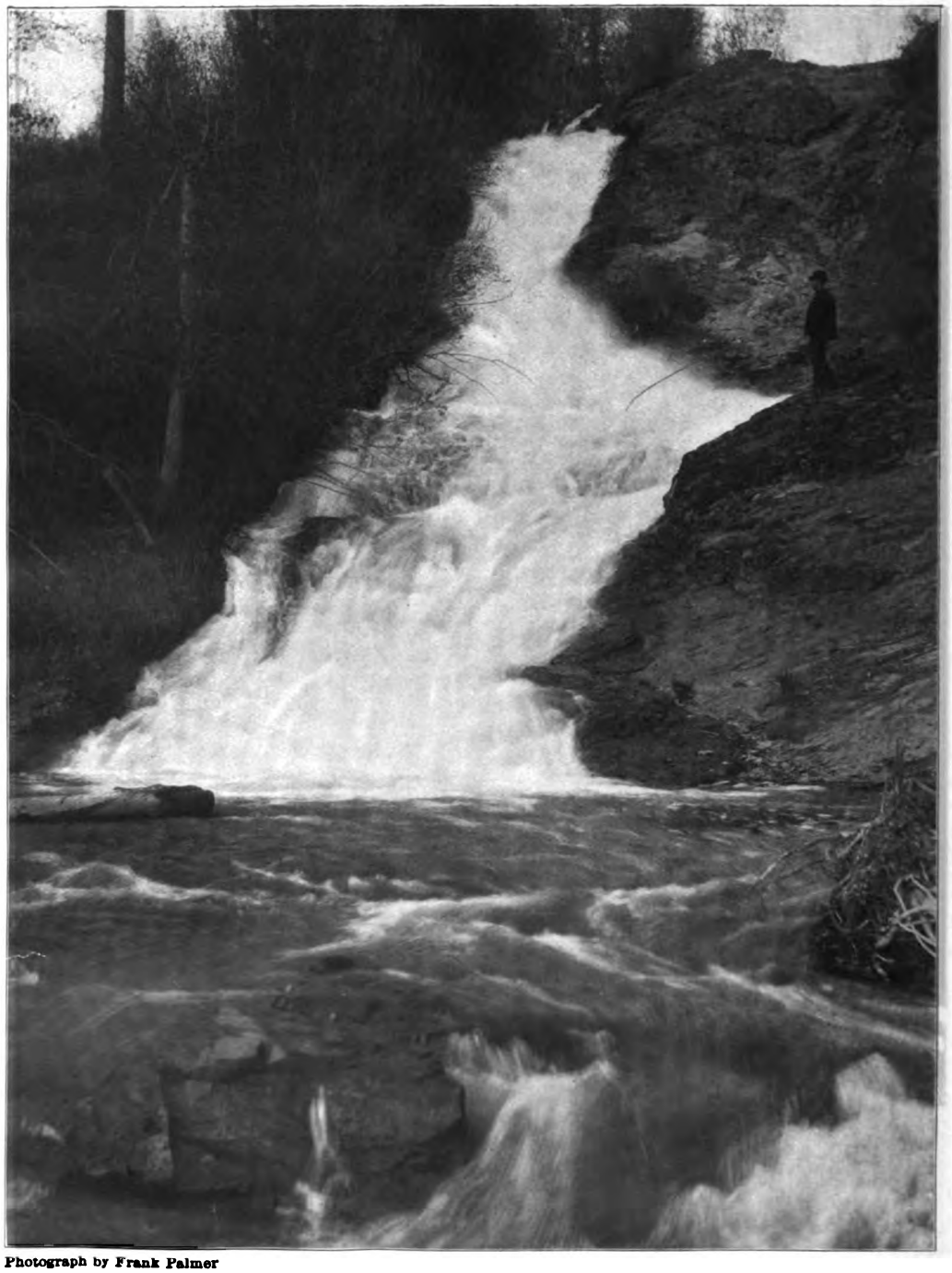


IN the East the crunch of heavily loaded ice-wagons en route from frozen river or lake, dotted with skaters, to sawdust storehouse: children talking and dreaming of nothing but Santa Claus; snow flying before northern blasts which pierce to the marrow of bones. In northern Idaho a shimmering lake, surrounded by towering mountains, lazy white clouds reflected on placid waters, row after row of log cabins in the midst of hundred-foot pines lining the shore, click and whirr of reel and line as speckled five-pounder, of exquisitely blended pink and violet and purple, fights for life. What a contrast!

"But," the persistent easterner argues, "we'll admit trout can be caught in the summer time, and admit catching it is the sport of kings, but suburban life contains enough arctic experiences; we have no desire to go out among rugged mountains, snow-capped, where the snow drifts twenty to forty feet deep and the mercury goes down until it bumps the bottom out of the tube."

East of the Missouri River there is a surplus of pity for the poor westerners, denied so many of the material comforts of life, holding down a barren claim given them by a beneficent government until they can scrape together money enough to buy a ticket back to God's country, the East. West of the Bitter Root range there is pity for the benighted easterners who must shovel snow half the year around, buy their fish, ice-packed, from a dealer, and see nothing but paved streets and skyscrapers, when they might be hearing the sough of the wind through tree tops, the lapping of the water on

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Photograph by Frank Palmer

ON THE PICTURESQUE PEND D'OREILLE RIVER

Where a half hour's patience is well rewarded

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pebble-lined beach, the click and whirr of the trout reel — and all in midwinter.

Northern Idaho does not know what it is to be winter-locked; at least, not in that piscatorial paradise where, while the easterner is thawing out his frozen members, the trout enthusiast may quit his comfortable room, electric-lighted and steam-heated in a modern tavern, or arise from a bunk in a log cabin perched between towering pines and lake bank, take a morning douche in water from a brawling mountain brook, throw a couple of trout, rolled in cornmeal and nicely buttered, in the frying-pan and have such a breakfast as king or epicure might well envy. Then stepping into canoe, skiff or sailboat, go out upon the placid waters of Hayden Lake, cast his spoon hook into the shimmering depths, feel his heart beating like a trip-hammer and see a flash of irridescent pink, purple and violet in the blood-red distance as the trout makes his gallant dash for liberty and life. All this while the suburbanite in the trans-Bitter-Root East shovels snow from his sidewalk, anathematizes his neighbor for not doing likewise and spends the day hovering between furnace and thermometer.

On the testimony of landholders, frost has not been known at the base of the mountains which surround Hayden Lake, Idaho, for the past ten years. At the foot of these mountains lie fertile fields that send forth to the highest-priced hostelries, not only of Chicago and New York but of Paris, London, Berlin and Rome, rosy-red apples which are doing their best, together with the trout, to make the Northwest, of which Daniel Webster once said "This territory is the fit abode for only wild beasts and wilder men; I will never vote a cent to retain or defend it," famous as the New World Vale of Cashmere.

The list of places where the red gods' call may lure the trout-hungry enthusiast in northern Idaho and eastern Washington is large, but for midwinter fishing the advantage lies with the former. There is no closed season for trout-fishing in Idaho, but unlucky the man who neglects to provide himself with a fishing license before he casts. For $1 he may fish undisturbed a whole year, but failing to pay it he finds how unmerciful are wardens and courts.

Lake Cœur d'Alene, Hayden Lake, Spirit Lake; the Cœur d'Alene, the Spokane and the St. Joe Rivers — one has a dozen places from which to choose. And all have their attractions, in addition to piscatorial allurements.

Lake Cœur d'Alene lies outstretched before the city which bears the same name, a supply center and shipping point for immense and invaluable lead mines, one of the coming cities of the Northwest. Emptying into it is the St. Joe River, the highest navigable stream in the world, tortuously winding its way a hundred miles or more into the heart of the mountains, with steamboats poking their noses cautiously between great logs floating lazily to the mill, the river turning every hundred feet as though determined not to reach any place at all, its waters so placid the logs hardly move, the overhanging trees reflected, every leaf and lineament. "Forty miles of shadows" says the handbill and for once says true. But gradually above the head of navigation — the little town of St. Joe, nestling among pine-covered mountains — the waters begin to roil, the riffles begin to multiply and finally come the Swiftwaters, dashing madly from one jagged, treacherous rock, but a few inches submerged, to another. The polers of the canoes pick their way from one death-rock past another, the onrushing power great enough to lift hundreds of loaded freight cars over the Bitter Root range and drop them gradually down to the western coast, a feat shortly to be accomplished, for the work of harnessing the river has already begun.

A half-dozen miles from the city of Cœur d'Alene, reached by an interurban electric road, lies Hayden Lake, home of the trout, where all winter the line will speed away as fast as the wind. Indeed fishing in midwinter is one of the chief joys of living in the Inland Empire, sheltered on three sides by towering snow-clad ranges.

Fish tales are large, but so are the trout which inspire them. Sometimes the stories are tragic.

"A man," so one story runs, "came to the Cœur d'Alene country to fish and hunt. He fished in a small canoe. On one occasion he was out on the water and miles, supposedly, from a human being. He caught a very large trout on a spoon-

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hook. In attempting to land the fish the canoe capsized, and in the man's struggle to right it he became entangled in the strong fish-line. The big trout, in frantic endeavor to free itself, swam round and round him. He could not break the line nor swim with the one arm he had free. He sank, and in these icy waters and strong undercurrents no one ever rises. Another man, on shore and too far distant to help, saw the tragedy and reported it." "So that's why," says the narrator, sadly shaking his head, "no more lake fishing for me."

But by five or six the next morning he is bolting his breakfast, eager to be out on the placid waters casting for the trout, for one dies but once and all must die, and there be deaths more pleasant than others.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

BY

J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN

PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

No American student of political economy stands higher than Professor Laughlin. His works on money are recognized as among the chief authorities on the subject. In 1894-5 he prepared a report for the reorganization of the monetary system of San Domingo, and the present year was chosen to lecture before the German Emperor at the University of Berlin. We most seriously urge our readers to weigh carefully his analysis of the present banking situation, and to consider particularly those sections in which he deals with the fundamental problems which the commercial world now confronts. In such conditions as the present the opinion of the special student, especially of one who like Professor Laughlin has had practical experience in business affairs, is both weighty and timely.

THERE are so many important phases of the present critical conditions in the money market that it would be impossible, if not confusing, to discuss them all in a discursive way. Therefore, putting aside a study of the causes of the existing crisis, we may best give especial attention to an analysis of the situation as we find it to-day; and then try to see what, in the main, must be the process through which we can recover.

Recent Failures Do Not Necessarily Argue General Insolvency

There can be no doubt that, in general, the business of production and exchange of goods throughout the country is, or was, very recently, conducted on a sound basis. By "sound," we mean that producers were basing their expectation of meeting their obligations on the sale of commodities needed by the public. Also, in spite of much demagoguery among politicians, the great business concerns of the country have been legitimately managed. The revelations of dishonesty in life insurance, in New York street railway affairs, and other forms, show the evil to be sporadic, not chronic. If this were not true, the whole business fabric of the country would have come down in the last days of October, like a rotten tree in a tornado. The very fact that we are to-day standing up against a tremendous pressure of liquidation is in itself a proof of the integrity and soundness of business. If some rotten branches are shaken to the ground, while the tree-trunk stands the storm, we are not to assume that the trunk is also rotten. And yet, if general business has been fairly sound, how does it happen that we find ourselves in the present plight?

The resort to clearing-house certificates

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by the banks from the Atlantic to the Pacific, almost without exception, is a practical suspension of cash payments. That, in itself, is a measure of the seriousness of the situation. Of course, the banks have tried to meet the demands for pay-rolls, and small payments; but "cash" has not been obtainable as in ordinary times. There is little doubt that the banks are solvent; but why are they unable to meet their demand liabilities in cash? We are met everywhere with the claim that "money" is scarce; and yet a few months ago there was not lacking a suitable medium of exchange, if men had salable goods to dispose of; nor has any actual money been since destroyed. In short, it is necessary to analyze as simply as possible this so-called "scarcity of money."

Why Is Money Scarce?

First of all, it must be understood that the chief function of the business public is producing, exchanging and transporting goods. All other things are subservient to this main object. Money is a secondary thing, devised to help on the essential desire for goods. The last thing active business needs is to retain money; for so long as it is held it earns nothing. It is needed to get from goods we have to goods we have not; and to meet legal obligations. Banks exist to expedite this exchange of goods. Banking capital is needed to support the processes by which exchange of goods is facilitated.

Banks do not really lend "money." That is a popular delusion. They are, in reality, instruments used by the business world to guarantee the trustworthiness of transactions in goods. A sale of cotton, or wheat, is regarded by a bank as a basis for giving a business man present means of payment. The bank buys the right to receive a sum in the future, when the cotton, or wheat, is paid for by the buyer; and it gives the seller of the commodities in return a right to draw on demand, in the form of a deposit account. The profit to the bank lies in the discount charged for waiting (that is, in the discount subtracted from the deposit account). The profit to the bank would be exactly the same if it gave to the seller of goods a demand claim against the bank, in the form of its own bank-notes. It depends wholly on the wishes of the customers of the bank, whether it creates its demand liabilities in the form of deposit accounts or of bank-notes. Ordinarily, the banks in large cities find that their patrons prefer to pay by drawing checks on deposit accounts, and few great banks have used their right to issue their own notes which circulate as money; yet they have accumulated great surpluses without this use of note issues. To-day, however, they are very anxious to put out their own notes, solely to satisfy the demand for ready "cash."

In the method thus briefly described, the banks are coining salable property into immediate means of payment. As their rights to receive payment in the future increase (due to increasing transactions in goods throughout the country) the item in their assets called "loans" increases; while, correspondingly, their immediate liabilities increase in the form of deposits or notes. This explains fully the correspondence between the total of "loans" and "deposits"; and also explains that deposits are in the main the outcome of a discount, not the result of a deposit of money.

For example, the man who sells a carload of cattle can present his bill of lading together with a claim on the buyer, called a bill of exchange, at a bank as collateral for a loan. This would add, say $10,000 to the assets under "loans." And the bank will get this sum when the buyer pays for the cattle. On the other hand, the bank gives the seller a deposit account equal to the $10,000 less the bank discount. Hence, the granting of a loan based on the sale of goods is the direct cause of the existence of a deposit account. This makes clear the truth that in commercial banks deposits are not necessarily the result of the deposit of actual cash.

This simple banking process has been thus presented here in order to show that in giving a discount a bank is not so much loaning capital as it is guaranteeing the validity and soundness of a sale of goods. It makes itself responsible for the soundness of the transaction because it allows the seller to draw at once in lawful money. If the transaction is unsound, it is the bank that loses. Hence, a bank is the very one institution in the whole coun-

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try anxious, by self interest, to prevent a panic, and to avoid any fall in the prices of goods or securities, on which its incoming payments are all based. In short, the banks are always engaged in financing the exchange of goods for the business public. If goods and securities can be sold, banks are repaid; otherwise, not.

Now, what is the relation of money reserves to this process? If we understand this relation, we shall be in a position to get the true inwardness of the so-called scarcity of "money" which afflicts us today. So long as men can turn goods sold into means of payment, they can meet their engagements drawn in terms of money by checks on deposit accounts. There is thus no need of lawful money. The vast mass of exchanges are safely carried on without resort to cash, even though all the transactions are expressed in terms of our gold standard money. If perfect confidence existed, and if bankers always selected sound assets for loans, there would be very little use for money reserves. Reserves, however, are kept in order to meet emergencies, loss of confidence, the need of small sums for travel, and in retail trade, and of employers in paying wages. In normal conditions, such payments collect in the hands of agents, retail tradesmen and others, and are soon again redeposited in the various banks throughout the country.

Reserves, therefore, form only a percentage (from six to twenty-five per cent in the national banks) of the demand liabilities in the form of deposits, and as deposits represent roughly the transactions in goods, of course, money reserves could not be equal to the value of all goods exchanged, or to the deposits created by the exchange of the goods. In this modern banking process, even though deposits are expressed in money, the total reserves in lawful money kept in the vaults may not be over twenty-five per cent; and if all who hold demand claims against the banks were to call for lawful money, no one could get it. The banks must inevitably suspend payment. Today, therefore, money is no scarcer than before. But, if selfish persons, lacking in public spirit, should begin to run on the banks for cash, and hoard it, they would bring on the very disaster they wish to avoid. This is what was going on in runs upon the trust companies of New York. If allowed to go on, all the banks in the country would have had to suspend permanently and go into slow and painful liquidation. The further hoarding of cash by short-sighted depositors was prevented by a general refusal to pay cash; by the banks agreeing to pay in checks which would be accepted in payment of maturing paper; and, as between themselves, accepting clearing-house certificates.

The Present Policy of the Banks

Banking operations are sometimes represented as intricate; but, as can be seen by the above brief explanation, the essential principles are quite simple. It results from what has been said, that the real need in a time of panic is a means of payment acceptable by creditors. Obviously, this means of payment need not necessarily be in lawful money. By selecting collateral in an embarrassed bank, the clearing-house committee can use it as a basis for clearing-house certificates which will meet all payments between banks. See what this means. The embarrassed bank whose reserves of actual cash are low, can still lend to a legitimate borrower, save him from failure; can cease calling in loans, and prevent throwing of collateral on a falling market, since by granting a deposit account, checks can be drawn on it, and these checks when presented at the clearing house can be met by the debtor bank in clearing-house certificates. Alongside this operation, the means of payment has been given the merchant in the form of checks, which, if received at the banks, meets all his engagements. Finally, the man who hoards is staved off; but the employer of labor is afforded actual cash whenever really needed.

In this way, time is allowed to import foreign gold, to readjust the situation, and to come down to normal conditions without a sudden collapse. Securities and goods are not uselessly sacrificed, and the banks help the business public to settle existing obligations without ruin. In short, if a man has suitable collateral, and shows that a loan is imperative, he can obtain a means of payment good for meeting practically any obligation. That is, the present situation discloses — as only a

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crisis can — how essentially the credit system is founded on transactions in goods, and not on money. The real crux of the situation is to be found in providing legitimate business with the means of payment, wherever there has been the sale or exchange of actual goods. Everything depends on the ability of the banks to lend, and everything will help to improve the situation, which increases the ability of the banks to lend.

As to Lack of Confidence

Lack of confidence which leads to withdrawing and hoarding money which ought to be in the lawful reserves of the banks, must be removed. Likewise, the prices of securities have fallen in a way to reduce enormously their value for collateral for loans, and these prices are below their true value. Therefore, a recovery of confidence in our business, in our trade, in our legitimate industrial operations, and in our securities, is essential to enable the banks to lend to needy borrowers. Public men who, in order to juggle with the mob vote for personal advancement, have recklessly attacked railways and corporations, have done great damage to public confidence, and injured the good in a rough-and-ready pursuit of the bad. Ruthless treatment of corporations in general has lowered the confidence of investors, and reduced the value of collateral on which loans could be made. It is one thing to lop off rotten and diseased branches from the tree, but it is quite another thing to hack impulsively at the very trunk of the tree itself, which feeds the sound parts of the organism. Hence, there is imperative need of discrimination and wisdom in politicians, who, in the past, seem to have been unaware how easily confidence can be destroyed. The bull-in-the-china-shop method will not do with the delicate mechanism of financial affairs.

It is no answer to say that the attack was only intended for the scoundrels, and the "bad" corporations. The facts unmistakably show that the unthinking public were led to believe that almost all large organizations were criminally conducted, and state legislation has followed without careful investigation of the good and the bad. Wisdom in this direction is indispensable for the immediate future.

Over-working Capital

Back of the present limitations to the lending power of the banks, which is the burning question, there is, of course, the scarcity of capital. This is a very different thing from the scarcity of money. If there were an abundance of loanable capital, it would be easy to transfer it to borrowers by an entry on the deposit accounts of a bank. The inability of the banks to lend is not due, at bottom, to the scarcity of a medium of exchange. The scarcity of capital is the important thing in the situation. To this scarcity is due the inability of the railways to extend their lines, to build more engines and cars, and meet new demands for transportation. All kinds of industrial operations are obliged to wait, because the prodigious growth of the country has overtaken our capital.

In the past, we have counted on supplementing our needs by borrowing from European capital. But activity in Europe also has been absorbing capital at an unknown rate, and keeping much of it at home; while, in addition, foreign investors have not only been shocked at revelations of dishonesty in America, but made skeptical of the value of our securities by the indiscriminating campaign against corporations. Consequently, we can not have any great supplies of capital from Europe. It is idle, therefore, to assume that the present situation is due to a scarcity of money, and that merely a reform of our currency would prevent the recurrence of the same disasters.

In fact, the difficulties of to-day are primarily due to overtrading, and to extending our transactions beyond our means. Speculation has, of course, added to the burdens of the money market. When we hear it said that "business must slow up," it means that schemes for expansion and all speculation for future values must await the growth of new capital. But that is not all. The undermining of confidence in some of our large industries has caused very serious liquidation in securities. This has gone far and deep. Loans based on these securities have put many concerns in peril, because the collateral is falling below the face value of the loan. This drop in securities is a very deadly test of business solvency, and is certain to disclose any

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HE'S THE MAN THAT'S RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TROUBLE
McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

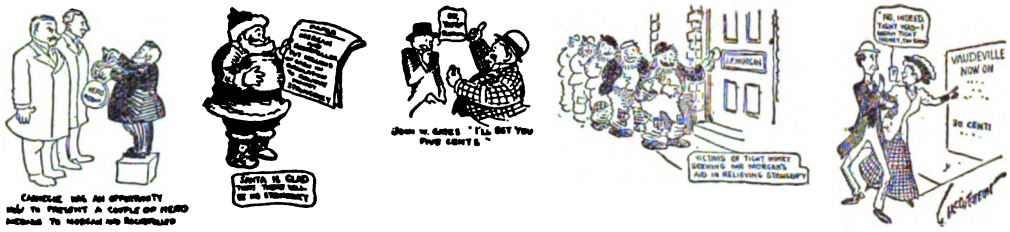
operations which are unsound, either because of bad judgment or of pure speculation. No one can say how much of this kind of credit still exists. In time, it can be taken up; but further declines in securities would cause inability to meet loans, consequent failures and liquidation, and, if general, a prolonged depression.

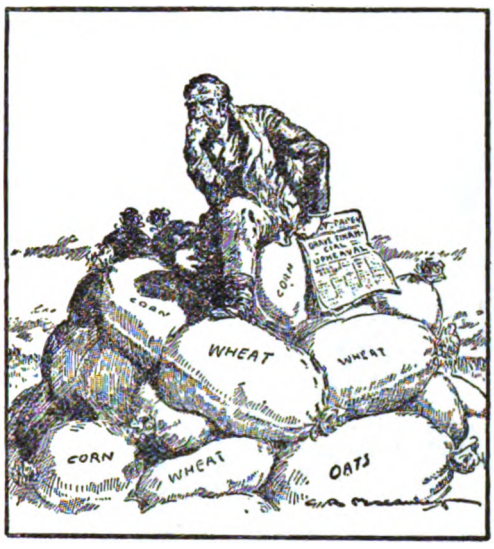
Whether we are on the eve of a long period of hard times, or not, depends upon how far speculation and unsound credit have been going on, and how far it will be forced to liquidate by the inability to continue loans. The Heinze and Morse operations were disclosed unexpectedly in New York, and later the promoting proclivities of New York trust companies were uncovered by the need of loans. In the Knickerbocker Trust Company it was found that surprisingly large sums were loaned on underwriting schemes. That is the kind of abnormal credit which gives way in a crisis. How much more of this is yet to be uncovered no one can say. The purging already given is healthy for the future; but business interests will require at present a period of nursing.

As in 1903, it looks as if whatever unsoundness there is in connection with promotion schemes is confined mainly to the East, where the financing had been transferred after the recent furore for creation of large combinations. Normal credit, based on legitimate exchanges of goods, may be so general throughout the country as to save us from a period of insolvency and general liquidation. The evidences in the West so far bear out that view. The heroic attempts of leading men in New York to extend loans wherever possible, to support the banks, and to prevent failures, merits unlimited praise. If they succeed, securities and goods will not be forced on the market at panic prices, and the country will be saved a period of hard times.

It goes without saying that congressional legislation will not remedy the lack of capital now so seriously felt, nor will it cure the bad effects of past over-speculation. A reform of our currency is seriously needed, but the creation of new bank-notes, in the form of emergency circulation, will not materially increase the ability of the banks to lend. An increase of its liabilities does not increase a bank's resources. Emergency bank-notes can not be used in reserves, and would not increase the ratio of money reserves to immediate liabilities. At the most, the power to issue emergency notes would be a convenience to the public who need "cash" at a time when frightened depositors have hoarded lawful money taken from bank reserves. And, certainly, if the public wish bank-notes instead of a deposit account, it ought to be as easy and cheap for the bank to supply the one as the other. It does not affect the profit of the bank, and it may be a great convenience to those making small payments, for salaries, wages, and general retail purchases.

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"WHY?"
Macauley, in the New York *World*



The West—"Lean on me, grandpa; lean on me!"
Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*



THE BIG STICK HAS ITS DAY IN NEW YORK
Webster, in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*



Stock-broker—"Where were you, Rube, when the cyclone struck?"
Williams, in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE RECENT FINANCIAL PANIC

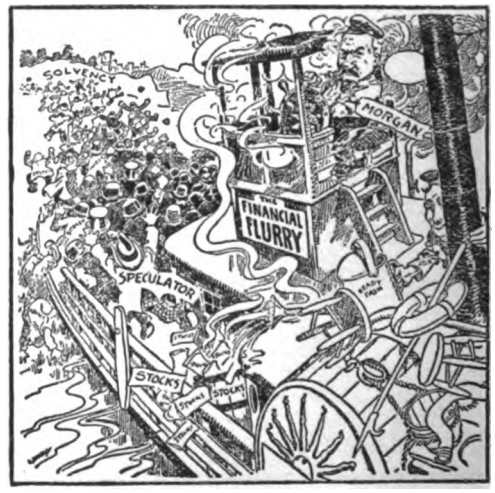
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THAT MAN ROOSEVELT
Morris, in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*



Uncle Sam—"It looks like a serious case of brainstorm to me"
Evans, in the Salt Lake *Herald*



Jim Bludsoe Morgan—"I'll hold her nozzle agin the bank till the last galoot's ashore"
Bradley, in the Chicago *Daily News*

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE RECENT FINANCIAL PANIC

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The West: —"He can't scare me into dropping these so he can pick them up himself"
Handy in the Duluth *News-Tribune*



New York made the bogie to scare others, but scared itself instead
Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*

THE NETHERSIDE OF FINANCE

The recent panic in Wall Street has again called attention to the distinction between commerce and stock trading. There is a legitimate business in stocks, but there is also an illegitimate. The two articles here grouped are warnings against the latter. It is the persons not in business they would particularly put on their guard. Subsequent articles will continue the warning and extend sound counsel to men and women who have small amounts of savings to invest.

I.—WOMEN SPECULATORS IN WALL STREET

BY

W. R. GIVENS

FORMERLY FINANCIAL EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES



IT has been often said by an eminent philosopher and student of character that, after love, the spirit of gambling is the most consuming in our nature and that were it allowed free rein, it would manifest itself to an almost appalling degree. Without entering into a general discussion of the statement and its merits it may be said that there is no doubt of its truth in so far at least as it applies to Wall Street, that bailiwick of the rich who daily grow richer at the expense largely of well-meaning though benighted outsiders who are fittingly known in the vernacular as "lambs." Indeed, one might truthfully say that in that maelstrom of finance, which sometimes is worse than frenzied, love in the end almost wholly departs and gambling in all its viciousness holds undisputed sway.

To be sure in Wall Street it is dignified by the name speculation and it is not amenable to, but rather is sanctioned by, law; but it is gambling nevertheless, and not one whit fairer than, if as fair as, playing at roulette, faro or any other game devised to attract and excite the cupidity of those who are wise or otherwise. In short, in the last analysis, the odds, in point of fairness, will be found to lie rather with roulette or faro. There the game is at least above board. One

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knows how and when it begins and ends, for one can see the wheels move and stop; one can see clearly the number and the colors; and, with the cards, one can see each card in its turn.

In the stock market, per contra, there seems to be neither end nor beginning; the game goes on apace and always. One can, so to speak, never touch the board, never really watch the wheels, never see the cards as they are played. He can but guess the source and the inspiration of this movement or that, of this flurry or the other; knowing only — and he is lucky to know that — that here the "big interests" — mysterious name to conjure with — there, the "insiders" are doing or undoing this, that or the other thing. He does not know until perhaps too late, or if he does know he is willing to take his chances in the game, that the insiders are playing with marked cards and loaded dice in a much surer way than the most notorious card-shark or gambler. They know well in advance how earnings are showing, whether a dividend is to be increased, decreased or passed, whether money is or is not to be allowed to be available for speculative purposes, whether a railroad war is to be inaugurated, whether the prices of the products, let us say, of their industrial corporations are or are not to be slashed, whether there is to be a "melon-cutting" by the issue of new stock at attractive prices; and so on, and so on.

Now, be it known, it is easier in Wall Street to impress these truths upon a man than upon a woman. Why, it is not for me to say. One explanation, and in all probability not the most unreasonable, is that men, being men, know each other and their fellows, and are therefore suspicious. They are fearful of the Greeks bearing gifts. Women, on the other hand, have not yet been educated up to this doubtful and doubting plane. When they enter Wall Street they are much more impressed than men are with the names and — prior to recent investigations — with the reputations of so-called eminent financiers. They are not prepared to believe the stories that they hear, that this man has been successful because he sold out his associate to a rival; that this one has risen to his eminence as a reward of some dirty work done by him when he was, let us say, in Albany or Washington; or that this one deliberately used corporation funds for his own personal gain. Rather when women enter Wall Street their faith in mankind is unbounded and unshaken and they are, or seem to be, possessed of the idea that the eminent personages of whom they have heard so much have almost a halo about their heads and a glamour about their persons.

Women can not believe or conceive that great capitalists would stoop to petty and dirty as well as dishonest devices that in the end must rob them of their own self-respect. And so, more blind than men, because more confiding and more trustful, women become much more easily and terribly entangled in the snares of the Wall Street fowler. It is bad enough for the outsider who is a man. It is infinitely worse for the outsider who is a woman. The proportion of winners to losers in Wall Street, men and women included, is as two to eight. Narrowing the figures down to women I should say that the ratio would be as one to twenty.

Two questions here naturally suggest themselves: one, are there in fact many women speculators? and, two, is it solely due to a woman's confidence and faith in mankind that she loses much more often than she wins? The first question is easily answered.

The number of women speculators is amazingly large — much larger than even the ordinary Wall Street habitué would imagine. It is not commonly known but it is a fact that many brokerage houses maintain private rooms for their women customers, with, more often than not, private entrances. There are several reasons for this. One is that many women who speculate do so secretly, without the knowledge of their family, their relatives or their friends. On this account they desire privacy; desire to move and have their Wall Street being unknown. Another reason is that the broker himself desires it, principally, be it confessed, because he is anxious that if there be any "scenes" they shall be private ones "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife" — and sight. For truth compels the statement that women are poorer losers than men. My own opinion, founded on personal observation in the Street and

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from the testimony of brokers, is that there are fewer "born" gamblers among women than among men. Women are not phlegmatic enough. If they lose they regard themselves more often than not as victims of a horrible conspiracy. They do not see why it should have been; and the more the unfortunate broker endeavors to explain to them, the stronger become their convictions that they have been foully undone. The broker who doth protest too much is indeed in sorry position when his unfortunate women customers turn upon him.

In this connection it may be said that for much of the present-day speculation on the part of women the so-called "McKinley boom" is responsible. Then, it will be recalled, actresses and waitresses and seamstresses and chambermaids were reported to be making fortunes over night. The result was that there soon appeared in the Street or in the up-town brokerage offices, designed more especially to attract the fair sex, many who, poor, wished to become rich as these others over night; or rich, wished to add to their income. These — most of them who never before had even thought of Wall Street as a possible means or source of enrichment — like almost every outsider, man, woman or child, went down in the memorable Northern Pacific crash that succeeded, and with them went all or much of their fortunes.

What followed? The men gamblers for the most part went to legitimate work, determined to let the game forever alone. The waitresses and the actresses returned to their spheres of usefulness also. But the richer women, those who had not to work, held tenaciously to the game and were joined later by such other of the unfortunates as could rake or scrape together enough to begin again. Why? Because the fever and the fascination of the thing had taken firm hold upon them and because, also, like some men who should have known better, they wanted "to get even." That is to say, this McKinley boom brought into the Street a new gambling element that never had been there before and that never would have been there had it not been for the glorious tales in the newspapers of glorious wealth made by some typewriter or cash girl or ballet dancer.

It is the testimony of conservative brokers that a woman gambler is much more of a gambler than a man — much more, that is, in absorbing tenaciousness and almost vindictiveness. She seems to be carried out of and beyond herself to a degree that becomes uncomfortably disquieting when she loses. Even when she is a winner, and, as I have said, the proportion of winners to losers among women is about one to twenty, there seems to be in her satisfaction a kind of maliciousness that is not good to see.

In this particular connection it may be well to emphasize that in the boom time when so many women were said to be making money the newspapers in only too many instances did not state the facts exactly. Rather, they should have said that many of these successful women had the money made for them by brokers or operators whose "sympathy" they had succeeded in winning. I hasten, however, to say that this is not intended as a sweeping, all-inclusive statement, for undoubtedly many bright, shrewd women added materially and, as Wall Street goes, legitimately to their fortunes in that time of speculative debauch. But the fact remains that they were the great exceptions and that all the testimony and all the proof are that, though many, many women, intelligent, brainy and far-seeing, are well qualified to conduct business in a businesslike way, there are nevertheless few who are cut out to walk in the fitful, uncertain paths of speculation.

To come to the second question: Is it the woman's confidence in mankind that causes her undoing in Wall Street? While that plays an important part in her misfortunes it is by no means the largest part. The truth is a woman who speculates is hard to advise. Heaven knows a man, and especially an ignorant man, is difficult to deal with in Wall Street, but a woman is harder still. Yet on the other hand it is a fact that, left to her own devices, a woman who is a newcomer in the Street would do much better than a man. Here her natural insight or her intuition, call it what you may, seems to stand her in good stead, and perhaps because of her very ignorance of Wall Street, she sees things in a much better perspective than the newcomer of the male persuasion. To be sure, at all times

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the bargain-counter-hunting instinct and propensity appear to prevail with a woman, for she, as it were, naturally runs to the low-priced stocks, quite forgetting or overlooking the fact that as likely as not — though this is not always the case — they are low because they are of doubtful value. But for that matter a great many men seek these low-priced issues just as eagerly as the women, and for the same reason, because they are low.

Unfortunately as a woman gets more into the speculative whirl her intuition, really remarkable at times, does not seem to serve her so well. She loses her powers of discrimination much sooner than a man, and goes at it therefore more blindly and more desperately. She listens to reasoners and yet she does not listen to reason. She is open to conviction, that is, only if that conviction pleases her. She makes up her mind in a certain way or to a certain thing and the chances are ten to one that she can not be moved. If she is moved and the advice go wrong, the chances that thereafter she will be moved from her original thought will be about fifty to one. Even when she listens to advice she more often than not discusses it too much and hesitates and waits too long. It is especially in this respect that one sees the difference between men and women speculators in Wall Street, and it is this largely that, as I have said, leads brokers to say that there are few women who are born gamblers.

If a "tip" is given out in an office, seven out of every ten men in that office will likely take it without question or reservation and will jump in instanter and buy or sell as the case may be. With the same tip it is safe to say that not more than one woman out of ten would act in the same way and with the same promptness. Instead, they would discuss it, and argue it, and dissect it, and ask the advice of their neighbor and of their neighbor's neighbor, as likely as not altogether ignoring the broker who is supposed to be at once an adviser and a broker. Then, not improbably, after hesitating an hour, two hours, a day, or two days — the tip being to buy, the price has advanced, or, being to sell, the issue has declined — they will all rush in together to buy or to sell as the case may be. Then they will wonder why the tip seems to go wrong and why the broker can not let them buy the stock, or does not give it to them at the price at which it was selling when he first gave them the tip.

Beyond this, when in Wall Street a woman loses she grows more than emotional; she becomes despairing, obstinate and unreasonable. She will even against her own better judgment refuse to follow a broker's advice. She will let her whims play with her fortunes; will sometimes deliberately sacrifice money (I have seen this myself) rather than give the broker the satisfaction of letting him see that she knew he was right and she wrong. This may sound far-fetched, but it is the truth nevertheless. Moreover, many women make the mistake that many men make — but they make it oftener — of trying to win back in a stock on which they have lost.

This desire to "get even" with a stock has, I verily believe, lost more fortunes to men and women alike than any one thing else in Wall Street, unexpected calamity excepted. Man after man, woman after woman, unsuccessful or unfortunate in a certain stock, will continue to "play" it in an obstinate endeavor to "beat" it, the while golden opportunities in other stocks may be slipping past them. They feel that the stock "owes" them this or that amount of money and, not with the spirit of a conqueror, but solely as a seeker after revenge, they endeavor to recoup their losses, in a struggle with the very issue that all along, as their depleted exchequer should convince them, has been woefully unlucky for them.

As it is difficult with men, so is it even more with women, to educate them to sell short; that is, to sell something that they do not own. They understand, oftentimes too well, what it means to buy; it is extremely hard to teach them that they may sell what they have not, borrowing the stock in the meantime from one who has it, and in the end perhaps buy it back at a much lower figure than that at which they sold. Thus it is that they are never looking for bargains on the short side but almost always seek them on the long, that is on the buying, side — and this, though prices be sky high.

Nor is this all. The personal element

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enters into a woman's stock-market speculations much more than into a man's. She will allow herself to be influenced by a smile, a gracious manner or a look, where such things would pass unnoticed by a man. Even a showy office appeals to her — a weakness of which many "get-rich-quick" men who are not even brokers, have not been slow to take advantage.

All in all, a woman speculator in Wall Street is not a woman in the best sense of the word. She is rather a pitiful creature who, when she wins, takes an almost savage satisfaction out of her spoils, and when she loses, goes into an hysterical outburst or plunges into a slough of despond, imagining that she has been ill-advised and ill-used.

II.—PROMOTING WILDCAT MINES

BY

SHEFFIELD COWDRICK

ANOTHER institution of the old West is doomed soon to become extinct. The wildcat mine promoter has been warned that he must go the way of his cruder and more straightforward predecessor who made a living off the public at the point of a pistol. The United States Government has decreed that the exploiting of "fake" mining concerns must stop. Through the laws against fraudulent use of the mails, the federal officers in the western states, backed by the government at Washington, have declared war upon the man who makes a business of robbing the credulous public by the sale of worthless mining stock.

And when the wildcat mine promoter has been put out of business, no industry will have gained more by the change than the legitimate mining interests of the West. The western states are full of mining enterprises that are run in perfect fairness to their stockholders and to the public. Upon these interests the wildcat promoters have fastened like parasites, living off the business credit of an industry which their manipulations have gone far to bring into disrepute. The crusade of the government against fake mining concerns is proving of inestimable benefit to the men who are really developing the mineral resources of the West.

On August 25, 1907, a jury in the United States District Court at Denver returned verdicts convicting eleven men of fraudulent use of the mails in connection with the promotion of the Lost Bullion Spanish Mines Company. Nine of the same men were found guilty also on a separate charge of conspiracy. For each of these nine defendants the maximum penalty is a fine of $11,500 and imprisonment for six and a half years in a federal penitentiary.

The prosecution of the Lost Bullion Spanish Mines Company promoters is the first battle in a regular campaign against "fake" mining schemes. The same grand jury that indicted the eleven Lost Bullion promoters returned indictments against a half-dozen or more other men charged with similar offenses. These defendants are still to be placed on trial. But the government will not stop with these prosecutions. At the time of the Lost Bullion trial the postoffice inspectors in Denver were investigating some one hundred complaints of alleged mining frauds. In one of these it was charged that the promoters had looted the public to the extent of $300,000. How many of these cases will lead to prosecutions will not be known until the next federal grand jury meets in Colorado.

Of all the mining schemes ever devised for entrapping credulous investors, the Lost Bullion Spanish Mines Company was one of the most ingenious and romantic. Fake mines there have been ever since the precious metals were first discovered in the Rockies, and many a crafty promoter has gained wealth by unloading

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worthless stock onto unsuspecting investors. The Lost Bullion promoters, however, were the first ones to take out articles of incorporation for the army of Hernando Cortez and sell shares in the loot of the Spanish conquest of Mexico.

On Bear Mountain, about eight miles from Silver City, New Mexico, there is an immense limestone cave. Miles upon miles of subterranean passages and chambers seem to honeycomb the entire mountain. From time to time the cave has been partially explored by adventurous cowboys, but not until it attracted the attention of A. E. Keables and his Denver associates were its possibilities appreciated. A clump of mining claims including the big cave finally fell into the possession of one George S. Du Bois. Du Bois brought the cave to the notice of A. E. Keables, president of the Security Investment and Mines Company. There was a series of complicated financial and stock-trading deals, and in due time the Lost Bullion Spanish Mines Company was launched upon the uncertain sea of wildcat mining.

Under the skillful manipulation of a dozen imaginative promoters, the big hole in Bear Mountain became one of the long-lost mines once operated by the Spanish followers of Cortez. Ore of untold richness was assayed. A dump was discovered on the side of the mountain. Mysterious hints of the probability of finding a vast treasure of smelted bullion were thrown out for the edification of prospective stock buyers.

A clever advertising man in Denver was employed to write a circular describing the possibilities of the mine. He did his work well. As a witness at the trial, this ingenious author testified that in preparing the booklet he had used whole pages of Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," combining this classic narration of the exploits of Hernando Cortez with a judicious admixture of descriptions of the Lost Bullion mine.

But the Lost Bullion promoters and their gifted author were not content with the sufficiently exciting narrative of Prescott. In accounting for the rediscovery of the "mine," they invented a tale that rivaled Prescott himself. The circular told how Lee Du Bois, a son of George S. Du Bois, had made the acquaintance of an old Yaqui Indian, who told him of the existence of an abandoned Spanish mine on Bear Mountain. Subsequently the government officials took the trouble to look up this friendly old aborigine. They found, not an old Yaqui, but a young white man named Herbert Rowlee, who testified that he had told Du Bois of the existence of the cave.

After learning of the existence of a cave on Bear Mountain, according to the revised edition of Prescott published by the Lost Bullion Company, George Du Bois spent months in searching for the entrance. His toilsome search over the mountain is described with dramatic vividness. At last the tireless prospector found a narrow opening which led him into the mine, still in the condition in which it had been left when the original Spanish operators were driven out by a revolt of their Indian miners.

Altogether, the circular was one of the most fascinating bits of imaginative advertising literature ever put together. It had its effect. In a few months the promoters had succeeded in disposing of a large amount of the capital stock of the Lost Bullion Spanish Mines Company, the greater part of the stock being disposed of in the eastern states.

But the over-enthusiastic claims of the Lost Bullion advertising literature had in the meantime aroused the suspicion of the government officials. Two of the shrewdest postoffice inspectors connected with the district headquarters at Denver were set to work to find out what they could about the abandoned Spanish mine and the company that was exploiting it. These inspectors were Charles Riddiford and C. A. Macomic, and to them is due in large measure the successful prosecution of the Lost Bullion promoters. What they found out about the mine and the company was distinctly unfavorable. George S. Du Bois, the "discoverer," weakened and confessed that the whole scheme was a gigantic hoax. A fraud order against the company was promptly issued by the Postoffice Department, and in due time a grand jury returned indictments against eleven of the promoters.

The government realized the value of a victory in this important case. Harry J. Bone, United States district attorney for Kansas, who shortly before had distin-

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guished himself by securing the indictment of the Uncle Sam Oil Company, was assigned by the attorney-general to conduct the prosecution. Earl M. Cranston, the district attorney for Colorado, was at the time out of the state on leave of absence. Mr. Bone was aided by Ralph Hartzell, assistant district attorney for Colorado, and Ernest Knaebel, an assistant attorney-general, who was brought into the case on account of his intimate knowledge of the technicalities of mining and mineralogy. The defendants, on their side, made a stubborn fight. The government was successful, and after a trial lasting almost a month the jury brought in a verdict convicting the entire list of defendants.

The men convicted of fraudulent use of the mails in connection with the Lost Bullion mine were C. L. Blackman, A. E. Keables, R. C. Hunt, Arthur Levan, David H. Lawrence, Danton P. Pinkus, and Edward W. Sebben, all of Denver; William E. Wilson and W. B. Cameron of Boulder, Colorado, and George S. Du Bois and Lee Du Bois of Silver City, Colorado. All except Hunt and Pinkus were also convicted of conspiracy.

The Lost Bullion promoters have announced that they will take the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. For some time after the trial the office of the company in the Temple Court Building, at Denver, was still open, and almost two months after their conviction the promoters declared that work at the "mine" was still going forward.

The wildcat mine promoter came into existence with the discovery of gold and silver in the West, and but for the interference of the federal government he would doubtless have continued to ply his trade as long as an ounce of the precious metals remained unsmelted in the Rockies.

An occasional fantastic scheme like that of the Lost Bullion Company attracts wide attention by its unusual features, but the typical wildcat mining project is a sordid scheme of graft with nothing particularly original to distinguish it. A man with a superficial knowledge of mines locates a "prospect." He may have a mine or he may have a patch of barren rock and sand. This detail does not trouble him. He does not know what is beneath the surface of the ground, nor does he take the trouble to find out. All he needs is a fair "prospect." If the property turns out to be valuable, all well and good. If it turns out to be worthless, also well and good. Usually he buys a small portion of the property, perhaps a single mining claim. and secures an option on the rest.

Equipped with his "prospect," the original promoter, with those whom he thinks it necessary to let in on the deal, organizes a stock company. One of the promoters is designated as the fiscal agent, with a commission to dispose of the stock. In this fiscal agency, nine times out of ten, the richest part of the game is played. The fiscal agent, ostensibly not connected with the company except in his capacity as stock broker, is allowed a commission of 25, 33⅓ or even 50 per cent for his time and expense in disposing of the stock. All this is open and above-board. What the purchasers of the stock do not know, however, is that this commission is divided up among the original promoters, who thereby assure themselves of good returns regardless of the value of the mine. As long as the stock is selling they make a profit. If the unexpected happens and the mine turns out to be valuable, their harvest is swelled by the dividends from the promotion stock which they reserve for such a contingency.

The greater number of these mining schemes do not originate in the western states. Most of the wildcat companies are manipulated in the East. New York, Chicago and Boston teem with corporations organized to exploit more or less mythical mines in Colorado, New Mexico and Nevada. Many a man who has been driven out of the West by threats of prosecution for questionable deals, is now living at ease in New York, devising new schemes for unloading worthless stock upon the public.

Not only are the promoters usually eastern men, but three-fourths of their victims live in the East. Most of them are small investors — farmers, shop-girls and mechanics — whose lack of business experience makes it easy to persuade them to trade their scanty birthrights for pottage of mining shares. Frequently, however, a capitalist of supposed good business judgment is deluded by his belief that mining is a sure road to immense

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profits, and puts his thousands into a scheme devised only to enrich the promoter. The confessions of some of the men who have been entrapped by schemes that should have aroused the suspicion of a schoolboy would astonish their business associates.

The press dispatches recently carried the announcement that certain placer mines in Wyoming had been found to be "salted," and that the capitalists who shortly before had bought the property had spent their money in acquiring and improving worthless land. It is said that these men expended over $500,000 in buying and improving the property, and that this loss, together with the redemption of outstanding stock, will bring their losses up to $1,000,000. A short time before the discovery of the alleged "salting," a Chicago firm offered $2,500,000 for the investors' interest in the property. According to a story that has been extensively published in the western pers, it was finally discovered that former owner had "salted" the m skillfully that even the expert eng employed by the investors were dec

Fake mining projects follow the est "strikes" in genuine mining. discovery of gold at Cripple Creek followed by the birth of a swarm of cat concerns to exploit mythical min Colorado. The more recent discoveri Colorado have again turned the eye the fake promoters to that state, and now the chosen field for fraudu operations.

But the best days of the wildcat mi are passing fast. The United States ernment has decreed that his operat must cease. From now on, a vigo prosecution in the federal courts make the business of the wildcat m stock broker so dangerous that the in try will soon be a thing of the past.

HAS AMERICA AN AMERICAN ART?

BY

JAMES SPENCER DICKERSON

WHEN, a year or two ago, Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, of the South Kensington Museum, began to consider art affairs in the United States preparatory to assuming his new duties as director of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, his first public expression of opinion was one of surprise. Having visited the New York galleries he could not but wonder, he declared, that Americans appeared to be concerned with the art of every land save that of America. He pledged himself in that interview to a determined effort to develop American art, when once he was an American by residence, and doubtless from the day of his arrival on our shores he has consistently striven to upbuild the art of his adopted country. Although the eminent art director in the presence of the writer once confessed that his own personal interest lies more in the direction of art textiles and the like rather than of paintings, he saw at once, as he became acquainted with conditions on this side the sea, that if the United States is to become an art-producing, as well as an art-loving nation, it must nurture its own art and care for its own artists, and particularly its own painters and sculptors. That which the English art director saw and said is what others have seen and have said before him. Coming, however, as it did from such a source and at just that time it emphasized anew the truth which Americans have appeared to be slow to realize and to act upon. Fortunately, however, Sir Purdon is not the only person who is coming to realize the importance of encouraging native art if it is to become noteworthy and enduring.

Presumably this depreciation of the work of native artists is one of the last

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"THE PRELUDE"
By John C. Johansen

evidences of the lingering youth of our nation. Youth is ever hesitant, whether it be in walking or in picture-buying. An American picture-buyer feels a degree of sureness in his purchase of some canvas of an old master, for his judgment has back of it the endorsement of the best opinions of the world. Even though he is cheated in the price paid for his treasure he knows he has "something good" in the thing itself. And thus far he is right — provided he has not been swindled by some artless and heartless dealer. If his Frans Hals or his Sir Joshua Reynolds be genuine he may safely hang it in his gallery. But the importation of shiploads of Renaissance canvases only indirectly aids the development of American art. Our artists may be starving in their bare studios while enthusiastic crowds of the "best people" are thronging the galleries to gaze upon recent acquisitions of works by Italian masters.

Slowly but surely, however, intelligent appreciation of the work of American artists is manifesting itself and for this let us be thankful. There are several art dealers in various parts of the country who have discovered that not only is the American art product meritorious but it has commercial value as well. Pictures by such Americans as Inness and Homer have doubled in value within the last decade. If this appreciation in value has

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been true of these works, it may also happen in the case of painters now winning their first medals and their fresh laurels. If those who have only, or chiefly, a mercenary interest in native art are beginning to "take notice," it is surely a happy indication that gradually that

the land? The answer must be an affirmative one, even a conservative observer of the works of American painters and sculptors will confess.

While it may not be the privilege of many of us frequently to judge the worth of the work of our painters and sculptors



"GIRLS OF HOLLAND"
By Manuel Barthold

tangible encouragement without which no group of artists can thrive, is about to be given.

But no matter how willing and how generous may be the encouragement given to artists by their countrymen, encouragement alone will not foster a vital and substantial art. Appreciation exemplified in purchases may stimulate men to work but it can not compel genius. It is a means, not a creator. It may fan the flame of creative power but the artists must first light the spark. They must, to use the phrase of the day, "make good." Are American artists growing as American educators are growing? Are they progressing relatively with the writers of

in immediate comparison with that of their presumably more favored transatlantic confreres, whenever the opportunity offers Americans will stand the test. A year or two ago the writer studied the current exhibition of the Royal Academy in London. There were comparatively few canvases by American artists exhibited, but those shown were fully abreast of the best. They were honored in not a few instances with positions "on the line" and royalty had not hesitated to give its commissions to the wielders of American brushes. In the recurring exhibitions in Paris, the world's recognized art capital, American painters share with those of France the rewards

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which are the cherished signs of recognized genius and accomplishment. Americans are not seen so often in the annual expositions of Germany as in France, but here, too, they are recognized as worthy equals.

But, after all, a nation's art must be judged not by the comparatively few specimens of work which are hung in foreign galleries, but by those exhibitions at home which from time to time group together the latest examples of painting and sculpture. One such opportunity to judge the worth and the progress of American art has been furnished in the annual exhibition of oil paintings and sculpture which adorned the galleries of the Art Institute of Chicago from October 22 until December 1. The exhibition may be regarded as fairly indicative of the art of the United States as exemplified chiefly in oil painting. The artists



"THE JAMAICAN STORY-TELLER"
By Alphaeus P. Cole

represented are resident in at least seventeen states, some as far removed from each other as Maine and Oregon, and in England, Holland and France.

Among the 460 men and women whose names appear in the catalogue may be noted those whose training has been received in almost every accredited art



"LA PETITE ANTOINETTE"
By Pauline Palmer

school in this country and in Europe. The exhibition, then, was not only fairly characteristic of the general trend of American art observable among many artists working in differing environment, but possessed a possible basis for judging the success of the process of making many schools of painting more or less homogeneous. The criticism of American art which has been most frequently made — and, in general, pertinently made — is that it is simply French technic applied to native themes, when it is not French method used in portrayal of foreign subjects. The exhibition from which the accompanying illustrations are reproduced afforded not a few instances of the use of methods taught in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and in Parisian ateliers, but on the whole it was reassuring evidence that French masters' characteristics and mannerisms are being assimilated and made part of distinct individual styles. No one who studied the hundreds of paintings shown at the Art In-

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stitute could truthfully aver that they were servile copies of foreign ideals. Indeed, many paintings which may have been indirectly inspired by the schools of France were as cleverly painted as those which French artists themselves are producing, while the better portion of them sounded plainly their own clear note of originality. It would appear, if this exhibition is a fair criterion, as it may be assumed to be, that American art is reaching a period of self-consciousness and assurance.

Another criticism to which American exhibitions have been subjected is that they have been in too great degree composed of landscapes. Our painters have readily mastered the difficulties involved in poetic and dramatic reproductions of landscape; they are surpassed by the painters of few nations in this sort of painting. This exhibition was convincing proof that the number of figure painters is steadily increasing. The landscapes we can not forego, but the figure subjects ought not to be overlooked. Practically all the illustrations upon these surrounding pages are of themes in which figures are the dominating features.

There are plenty of portraits — some good, others better, a few among the best. Our foremost portrait painter, John S. Sargent, was represented by his portrait of Mrs. Fiske Warren. It is not conceived in his best vein, but nevertheless possesses that marvelous freedom of brush-stroke and that evident insight into character which are essentially Sargent's chief ground of renown and which atone for certain failings that are evident when such an artistic Homer nods. Other portraits worthy of mention are Mrs. Pauline Palmer's "La Petite Antoinette," Lawton Parker's half length of Martin A. Ryerson, and Gari Melchers' striking portrait of his wife, which formed such a notable part of his con-



"INTERMEZZO"
By Henry Salem Hubbell

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"THE FORTUNE-TELLER"
By Luis F Mora

tribution to the famous exhibition at the opening of the Carnegie Institute last spring. Equally worthy if not superior to the works of Sargent and Melchers, is John W. Alexander's superb "Study in Black and Green." The distinguished Pittsburgher has never done a better piece of work than this. The charm of its refined color, of its harmonious arrangement, of its subtle interpretation of the sitter's character, stamp it as a distinct contribution to American art. The portrait of Miss Hirschl, Miss Martha S. Baker's recent Salon picture, is an admirable study in browns done in that facile manner which has won medals for this brilliant young woman born in Indiana and trained in the Art Institute school. Perhaps not quite in the class with those just named, but interesting as being a young Chicago artist's study of the present ruler of the Roman Catholic Church, is William E. Cook's portrait of Pius X., in his robes of state. There were other portraits which could be favorably mentioned, and others by painters of reputation which were distinctly disappointing.

"Girls of Holland" reminds one somewhat of Melchers, but it is the work of

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"A RELIGIOUS PROCESSION IN AUSTRIA"
By Oskar Gross



"VESPERS"
By Mary L. Edwards

Manuel Barthold, being one of his Salon pictures. F. W. Benson, of Boston, showed his "Lady in Pink" and Alson S. Clark his "The Toilet," each a characteristic example of two of our painters who have surely "arrived." Childe Hassam's "Aphrodite," a huge nude figure also seen at the Pittsburgh show, has those intense mannerisms of treatment in color and composition which are at their best in smaller canvases and when applied to buildings and street scenes, but which are decidedly unpleasant and jarring when carried to their finality in a large painting. One can not but sympathize with the poor girl as she sits upon a stone which looks like a cake of ice and is apparently unwarmed by the warm color of the trees and bushes.

Henry S. Hubbell has used in his "Intermezzo" the same model who figured in his most excellent "Poet," shown at the Institute a year or so ago. In this instance he becomes a musician, and the artist, with an al-

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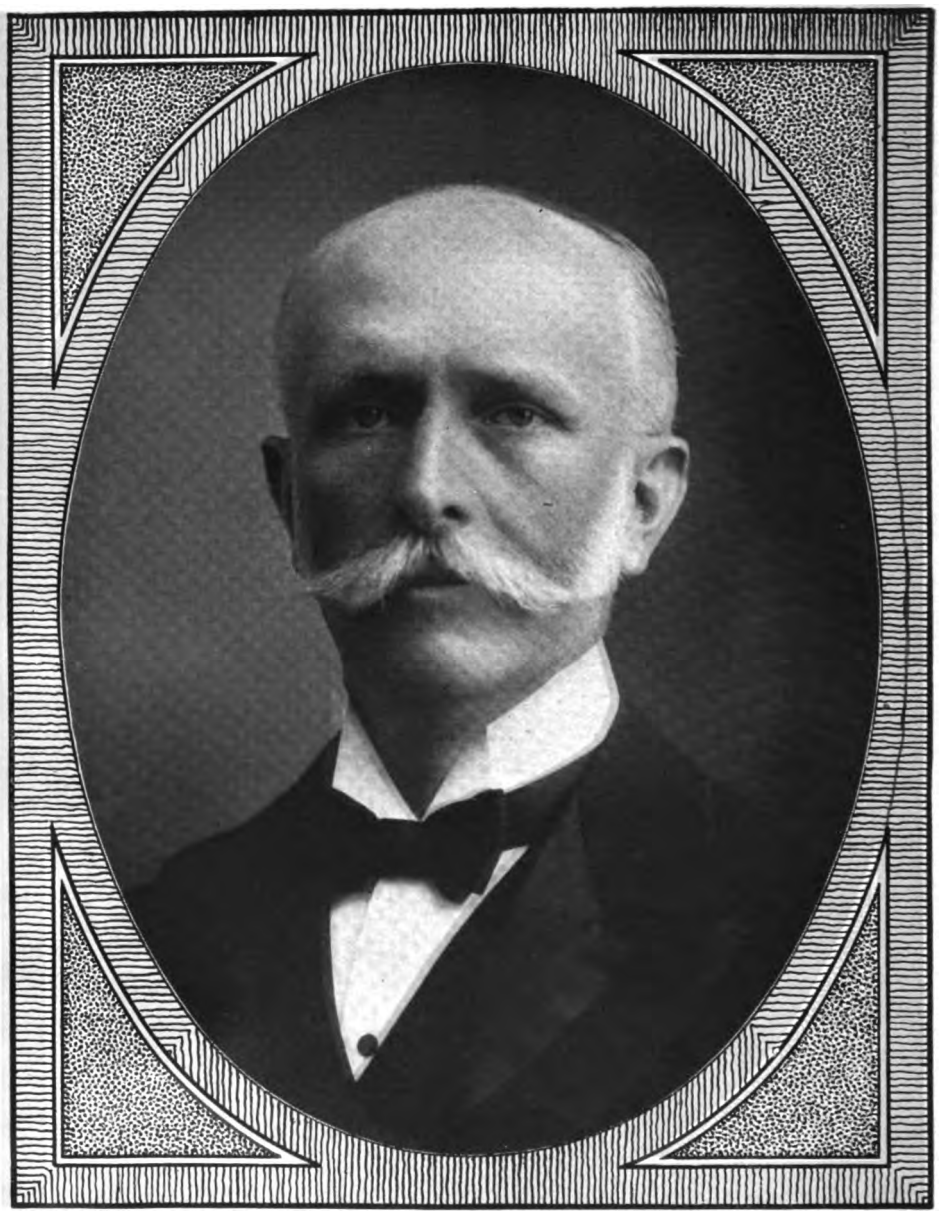
most Velasquez rendition of grays and greens, has here given us another example of his growing ability to tell a story and at the same time to paint a picture which has some other inherent interest than its theme.



"A STUDY IN BLACK AND GREEN"
By John W. Alexander

One art exhibition swallow does not necessarily mean a summer of progress. It is not fair to predicate a decided advance in American art upon a few hundred pictures shown at the fall exhibition of the Chicago Art Institute. But, none the less, this exhibition marks an advance over previous exhibitions, while those who have carefully observed the recurrent exhibitions of American art in Chicago can not but have been impressed with its steady upward tendency. Furthermore, that which has been said of this particular exhibition is true, to a not inconsiderable extent, of exhibitions to be seen in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. We may safely say, therefore, that there is an American art, of high character, and one which is gradually becoming distinctive. American artists are exemplifying their progress by a class of pictures which are characterized not only by a more skilful technic but by a deeper and firmer grasp upon the realities of art which are back of brush and canvas, back even of subject.

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JOSE YVES LIMANTOUR

Minister of the Treasury of Mexico, who was recently elected a member of the French Academy of Sciences because of his accomplishments in putting his country upon a safe financial basis. He is the first Mexican to receive this honor

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JOSE YVES LIMANTOUR: FINANCIAL SAVIOR OF MEXICO

BY

ROBY DANENBAUM

JOSE YVES LIMANTOUR, Minister of the Treasury of Mexico, is the type of citizen whom all democracies are seeking. He is a man of great inherited wealth, possessing unusual executive ability, who willingly assumes heavy cares and burdens that his country may be benefited. So significant have been the accomplishments of this famous Mexican, that during the month of May of the present year, he was elected a member of the French Academy of Sciences, the first Mexican to receive this honor.

Widespread and vital as the personal achievements of the great President Diaz have been, securing to the country a firm financial basis was beyond his individual accomplishment. The choice of Jose Limantour as sub-secretary of finance, in 1892, resulted in the financial rehabilitation of Mexico and her ultimate prosperity. By his keen understanding of Mexican affairs, genius for finance and work, serene courage and persistency, Senor Limantour has accomplished more in the fourteen years of his ministry than all the rulers and ministers of Mexico have performed in the course of a century.

Senor Limantour's rise in the political world has not been unlike President Roosevelt's. Beginning in an unimportant position, his progress has been gradual. He emphatically protests that he is not a politician, that he does not understand politics and is merely a business man.

Senor Romero, the Minister of Finance at the time Senor Limantour entered the service, was a scholarly man of integrity and ability. During his régime, the financial policy of the Spaniards and their primitive methods still held the country in bondage. Equalizing finance was one of the things Senor Romero did not fathom.

The present Minister of Finance occupied the second position in the treasury for one year, meanwhile making a thorough study of the requirements of the department. One of the chief causes for Senor Limantour's proficiency is his determination to obtain a full knowledge of a question before attempting to adjust it. His education has been wholly Mexican. His father, who was French, made a large fortune in Mexico and, unlike the great majority of high-class Mexicans who send their children abroad to be educated, desired that his offspring should be educated in Mexico.

According to the law of Mexico, the *jus loci*, young Limantour was a Mexican citizen, that is, a native-born Mexican. The senior Limantour recognized the necessity for loyalty to the home country, and the disaster following foreign education. He also recognized the tremendous future for the right young men, in that country, then in its transition period. There was no need to send his children abroad to learn the languages. Pure French was the language of his household, Spanish the tongue of the school and street, English and German were provided by tutors.

After being admitted to the Mexican bar, young Jose traveled abroad for two years. He had been one of the most earnest, brilliant pupils the National Law School had graduated and it was natural that he was chosen to occupy the chair of constitutional and international law in his Alma Mater, when he returned from Europe. He remained at his post in the college for a number of years, while he practiced law, being the counsel for several large corporations. In turn he became city councilor and congressman. In each position he held, he evinced such fearlessness and largeness of aim that the whole country looked to him to accomplish vital things for the nation. And his countrymen have not been disappointed.

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To-day Jose Limantour is recognized as one of the saviors of Mexico, as well as one of the greatest financiers in the world. His latest coup has consisted in securing government ownership in the controlling interest of the most important railroad in the republic. The majority of shares in the three other largest roads had already been gained during the past four years.

When Senor Limantour succeeded Romero, as Minister of Finance, in 1893, the task before him would have staggered a whole host of brilliant men. Only a financial genius could have coped with such difficulties as beset the country. Long periods of maladministration and war had culminated in upsetting the finances of the country. The department had been so poorly conducted that even the official figures were unreliable and could not be accepted as correct without several verifications. There seemed to be no remedy for the years of chronic deficit. From 1864 to 1894 the annual deficit amounted to $3,000,000 each year. The exterior debt of 1888 alone amounted to £10,000,000 and paid an interest of six per cent. The country was without credit and loans were subscribed under the most humiliating conditions. Senor Limantour had scarcely taken his place as Minister of Finance when the panic of 1893 caused an unprecedented decline in silver and a crisis throughout the country. Then to make good the old saw, "It never rains but it pours," there was a general failure in crops.

Every move made by Jose Limantour since he succeeded Romero has been spectacular. Modest and unostentatious, with the simplicity of the really great, he has been unwillingly plunged into the center of the stage. During his second year in office, the whole country was astonished when besides paying deficits he announced a surplus of $1,113,046, the first surplus since the war of independence in 1810. Small wonder that the people rejoiced, for their financial independence was an accomplished fact, and Mexico could at last take her place, with dignity, among the prosperous nations of the world. The business men credited Senor Limantour with the new era of prosperity which prevailed in the republic.

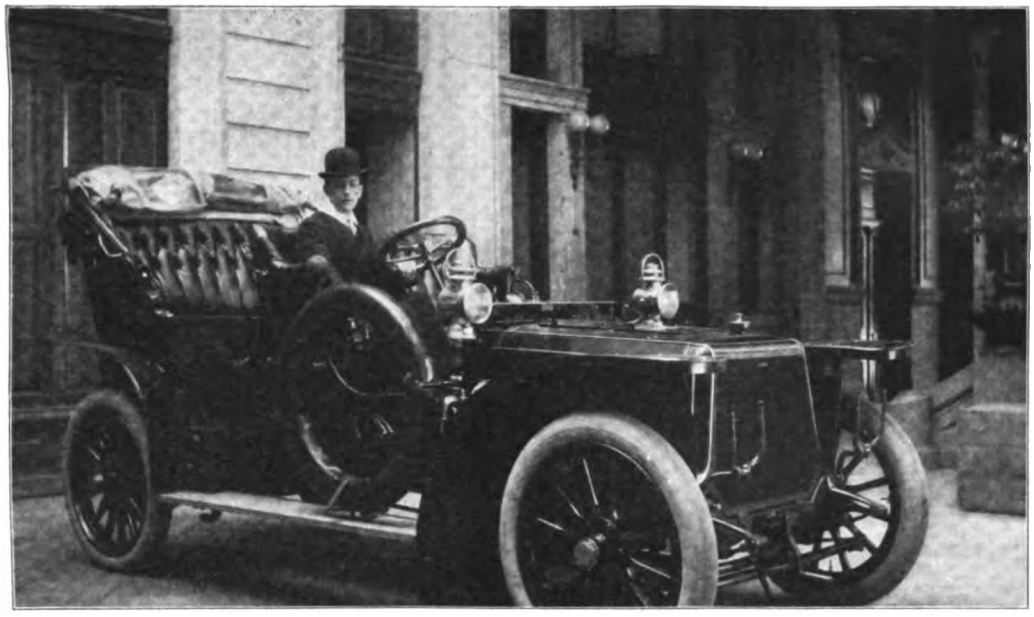
By his next reform, the Minister of Finance brought the criticism of politician, hidalgo and peon temporarily upon himself. With the approval of the President he abolished the interstate tax, called the *Alcabales*. He met this opposition as all strong men meet injustice when they have a great duty to perform. He was sure that he understood existing conditions in Mexico and the remedy for them far better than those who opposed him, or those who preceded him in office. When the governors and congressmen of the Mexican states appeared, one after the other, in Mexico City until every audience room in the National Palace held an anxious, agitated group waiting to make their protests, Senor Limantour called them together in the President's chamber and told them "If the republic is to become prosperous the *Alcabales* must be abolished. There can be no strength or progress without unity. The whole country is like a house divided against itself. All goods entering another territory are taxed as though it was a foreign nation — we are a country of custom-houses. We can not remain so."

The great wheat, corn and silver-producing states wailed unending disaster. but despite the ugly mutterings, in 1896 the *Alcabales* was abolished. As anticipated, a few states suffered for a time, but with new markets for their products and added facilities for transportation, compensation became manifold. A tremendous wave of development swept the country and where the people had censured Senor Limantour, they now praised and revered him. From 1897-8 to 1902-3, the federal revenues increased by $24,000,000.

Senor Limantour's next move was a sweeping reduction in expenditures. Public expenses were reduced more than 115 per cent and taxes were advanced at the same rate. The surplus of the fiscal year 1898-99 amounted to $6,500,000. This, with other sums, was deposited in the Banco National to use as an emergency fund. The Minister of Finance recognized the distressing need of public schools throughout the republic:

"If we are to amount to anything, these tens of thousands of children running about the republic without any means of an education must be educated by the state. If we want to keep the people in good health we must overcome disease: the federal district must have an

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GUILLERMO LIMANTOUR

The only son of the Mexican Minister of Finance running his own machine

adequate public-water system. And we must have a penitentiary which is not a disgrace to the country. There are many other things which are vital to our well being, which can only be secured by accumulating a reserve fund." At the present time the Mexican reserve fund amounts to $100,000,000.

Realizing that the tax question is as sensitive a point to the nation as the soft-spot on an infant's head, the consolidation of the public debt and reduction of the now necessarily high taxation were subjects never pigeonholed by the Minister of Finance. When the aggressive President Juarez came into power, he confiscated all ecclesiastical property for the nation, also any civil property — many large estates which had been owned by the same family for many generations — which he considered the nation should own. During the Juarez administration there was no opportunity for owners of confiscated property to compel any redemption or justice from the government.

When prosperity became apparent, owners of usurped property made a fight for their titles. Here was a peculiar and difficult problem for Senor Limantour to adjust. He recognized the justice in many of the claims, so he caused a law to be passed by which prescriptions should apply on valid claims after a delay fixed by law. A commission was appointed to look after the 2,813 claims. Many of the claims were recognized as valid and a large sum was emitted in three per cent bonds to satisfy them. Where the name of Juarez is cursed, that of Limantour is blessed.

The year which marked the settlement of the usurped-property claims was an important one in Mexican history, for during that twelve months the interior debt was consolidated after a series of remarkable financial feats. To understand the insuperable difficulties encountered, it is only necessary to state that the interest paid on the interior debt, and the expenses attached hitherto, amounted to above forty-three per cent of the estimate of 1893-94. Bonds were emitted bearing interest at three per cent. Again the country rejoiced at the cleverness of their Minister of Finance. And the world showered him with congratulations and medals. In the simple cabinet standing in the library in his home in Mexico City, more than fifty medals testify to the world's recognition of his service to his country and humanity.

Jose Limantour had firmly made up his

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mind that his country must have a different financial standard if prosperity was to remain permanent. He knew how this much-desired standard could be obtained and he had courage enough to hold to his judgment against two Mexicos or a world. His ideas were so well conceived that the President, at his request, appointed a commission to assist him in settling this perplexing question. Eminent financiers, jurisconsults and a few foreign residents were asked to join the Minister of Finance, who was placed at the head of the commission and directed its proceedings.

By this time, the many mining interests of the republic which did not favor a change in the monetary situation, made a concerted effort to retain the present



SENOR LIMANTOUR ENJOYING HIS EASTER VACATION AT LAKE CHAPALA
The Senor and Senora are in the center of the picture

standard. The ever-changeable value of silver and the varying standard of exchange with foreign countries did not trouble them. They cried: "Why make any changes? The country has never been so rich and prosperous as since the decline of silver."

The opposition party did not take into consideration the things which Senor Limantour had so comprehensively obser[illegible]he abolishment of the *Alcabales* and the establishment of railroads penetrating new regions, the large crops were salable; there was a large exportation of cattle, skins and henequen, and the exportation of silver had increased. Added to all this, the long period of peace enjoyed by the country after many years of war caused the development of many new industries.

The commission spent many days in Senor Limantour's spacious quarters in the National Palace, where his vast library which contains every important book published on monetary questions was placed at their disposal. And some of them spent many an anxious evening hour in Senor Limantour's library in his beautiful home opposite the Alameda. The Minister of Finance literally ate and slept with the monetary question until it was settled.

On November 14, 1904, Senor Limantour brought the volcanic money question before the chambers. Anticipating the event, the Mexican money market was on the verge of a panic. This feeling was changed to one of peaceful satisfaction when the Minister of Finance told the representatives of the country: "In order to give the coin a value independent

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of that it derives from the metal, it is indispensable to enhance its intrinsic value. There are no means known to us other than to render that same coin convertible at the owner's will, in another coin of superior value or to provoke a higher price by a relative scarcity of that same metal." Free coinage was to be prohibited in order to raise the price of the metal. Then the representatives of the mine-owners made their protest. Senor Limantour replied immediately: "The production of silver is not the most important part of the nation's business and other interests should not be made subservient to it." The bill as he had framed it, passed, and the republic owned what it had so long needed, a staple financial standard. The *peso* was made equivalent to fifty cents gold.



THE MUSIC ROOM IN THE LIMANTOUR RESIDENCE, MEXICO CITY

No sooner was the monetary question settled than the people realized the tremendous importance of the event. When Senor Limantour was seen on the streets of Mexico City he received ovation after ovation and the people whispered "Diaz' successor. There is no man in the country so eminently qualified to succeed our great President." But the Minister of Finance quickly suppressed this talk. He has always enjoyed the President's closest friendship, and more than any other person has a minute knowledge of his chief's accomplishments. He knows that no man in Mexico is so capable of filling his position as the present incumbent of the Mexican executive's chair.

The Mexican people have been reminded time and again that no thing of interest to the republic has been too small to invite the encouragement and assistance of the Minister of Finance. An accomplished musician, it was through his influence that the splendid National Orchestra reached its present stage of perfection. He was the father of the plan which caused the Mexican government to send a limited number of talented young people, musicians, artists, and those of other higher professions, each year to Europe to be educated properly, at the expense of the republic. The foreigner who goes into ecstacies over the magnificent parkway around the Castle of Chapultepec recognizes the hand of a master landscape gardener in its composition. A close student of landscape gardening as well as architecture, it was Senor Limantour who planned this superb show place surrounding the former home of Montezuma, now the President's summer palace.

Mexicans with justifiable pride tell how Senor Limantour secured the money to build the National Railway to Tehuantepec, recently completed; the magnificent new national postoffice in Mexico City, opened last February; the fine harbors at Vera Cruz and Manzanillo and those now in construction at Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcos; the new water system in the federal district; new public schools, pub-

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lic buildings and numerous bridges which were so badly needed. The loan for these improvements, $40,000,000, was made through New York brokers to apply on obligations and bonds. With especial pride the Mexican states that his government pays no brokerage or commissions for the sale of bonds, and gives no guarantee but the good name and credit of Mexico. This loan consisted of titles which pay only four per cent, nominal, and as they are sold at ninety-eight per cent they are equivalent to money lent at 4.49 per cent.

Jose Limantour is one of the most distinguished-looking men in Mexico. His coloring and features are those of the scholar. His face is pale and his snow-white hair, burnsides and mustache enhance his pallor and belie his fifty-four years. When his tall, slight figure appears on the streets of Mexico City, he is greeted with the same adoration as the beloved President Diaz. In the early days of his public ministry, the people were wont to confuse Senor Limantour's dignity with coldness and pride. There is no such misunderstanding now, for the Mexicans recognize modesty in his dignity, and his many helpful deeds have taught them that he is one of the most responsive and warm-hearted men in the republic.

Senora Limantour is of a famous Mexican family, the Canas. Her father is the present president of the chambers. The home life of the Mexican Minister of Finance is ideal. One of the busiest men in the world, he still finds time to devote to his family. He has an office in his city home which is invaded every day by men of business. He travels about the country in his own private car and his family invariably travel with him. The one idolized daughter of the house married into one of the best Mexican families, and with her husband, Miquel de Iturbe, resides in Paris. Their three babies are the joy and pride of the Limantour-Canas-Iturbe families. A fifteen-year-old son, Guillermo, completes the Jose Limantour family. Like his father's, his education is to be wholly Mexican. He is being taught the gospel of work by example as well as precept, for the head of his house, though one of the wealthiest men in the republic, spends more hours each day working than the lowliest peon in the country.

CIRCUMVENTING CAPE HATTERAS

AN INLAND WATERWAY FROM CHESAPEAKE BAY TO BEAUFORT INLET, N. C., WHICH WILL BENEFIT THE ENTIRE COUNTRY

BY

C. H. CLAUDY

"THE mills of the Gods grind slowly." River and harbor bills are bitter pills for many people, and always are the storm centers for political disturbances in both House and Senate. Particularly obnoxious to the thinking man, who yet thinks only of the immediate present, are the authorities granted for "preliminary examinations and surveys" and "examinations and surveys" which usually come next. Yet these expenditures, to bring before the governing bodies of the country the actual facts of proposed waterway improvements, are as essential as the preliminary expenses of any private business. No merchant buys goods without samples; no contractor builds a house without seeing the land; no engineer agrees to put up a bridge without examining the stream, the banks and the soil on which his foundations will rest.

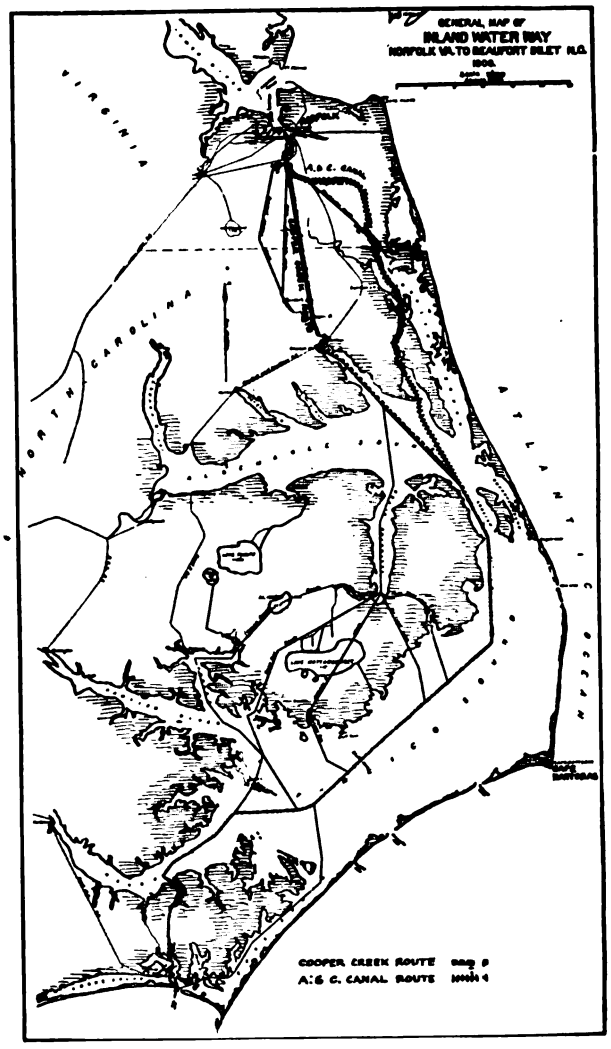
Away back in 1902, there crept into the River and Harbor Bill of that year a provision to make "a preliminary survey and examination, respectively, for a waterway of sixteen-foot depth from Norfolk, Vir-

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ginia, to Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina." This preliminary examination was subsequently made and the report considered when the next River and Harbor Bill came up, in 1905. But the friends of the bill could do no more than secure another provision for still further examinations, which were also accordingly made.

In the last session of Congress, near the end of the deliberations on the River and Harbor Bill, the pressure for this waterway became too strong for the settled opposition of Chairman Burton and his friends, and an appropriation of slightly more than half a million dollars was made to begin the work and complete a certain specified part of it. This outline of its history is given here to show that what is to be described is substantially an accomplished fact, not a dream of politicians and a hope of people who lack water transportation.

Examine the map published in connection with this article. It shows the Atlantic coast line from the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay down to and beyond Cape Lookout, immediately to the west of which is Beaufort Inlet. All this coast line of North Carolina is honeycombed with sounds and inlets, bays and rivers, which form a chain of bodies of water, protected from storms and waves, a natural channel for commerce which should be of untold value to coastwise trade. Yet at the present time the chain is almost useless. Too shallow for vessels of draft sufficient for commercial purposes, it has the additional disadvantage of having no outlet, save one at the upper end. Not one of the inlets, from and including Beaufort to and including Oregon, are navigable, and if they were all dredged out the chain would still be of little value, for the sounds and rivers themselves are of such slight depth that no barges, or freight vessels of other character, could pass.



MAP SHOWING THE ROUTE OF THE INLAND WATERWAY

Light draft vessels can use the water, it is true, but these must all travel the two hundred miles of inland waterway, through the canal of the Albemarle and Chesapeake company, to Elizabeth River, near Norfolk, then out through the Capes, and down the coast line again, past Hatteras and the "Deadly Diamond," past Cape Lookout and then, and only then, into safe water. The journey, to cite an extreme case, might be five hundred miles long, to progress fifty to the south!

So it should need no argument to show why the proposed dredging out of a channel through the sounds and rivers, from Elizabeth River — to enter which the vessel goes first to Norfolk, Virginia — through

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Currituck, Croatan and Albemarle Sounds, cutting through Pamlico Sound for the longest stretch and thence via Neuse River and Adams Creek and a short canal to Beaufort Inlet and the ocean, will be of untold benefit to the people of North Carolina. It will open up water transportation for two-thirds of the state, relieve a congested condition of railroad freight which is at times all but unbearable, afford cheap and profitable shipping for commodities almost rendered useless from excessive transportation charges, and draw from hundreds of towns and small rivers and creeks trade which now exists only in hope for the future.

For the sake of a great state alone, it would seem that the government would have been willing to stand the expense. But Burton, whose work as chairman of the committee having in charge the improvement of waterways is so well and favorably known, has always contended that the country was not yet ready to improve any existing inland waterways, dig any new canals or spend any money otherwise than on existing harbors and the rivers which have easy access to them and to the ocean. And had the benefit been alone for the people of North Carolina, it is doubtful if the project would have received the recognition which it did at the time the bill finally went through. But the Hon. John H. Small, member from North Carolina, whose bill it is and to whose untiring devotion for more than seven years the state and the country at large owe this work, had both the farsight and the foresight to see in the proposed waterway a benefit to the country at large, beside which that accruing to the state itself seems small and insignificant.

To understand fully these conditions, it is necessary to realize that the most dangerous spot in the entire coast line of the United States and almost equal with Cape Horn in the damage it does to shipping, is Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, and the "Deadly Diamond" shoals which lie off its promontory. For ten months in the year storms rage about this spot. The water is never still. Winds blow at unheard-of rates, currents and counter currents set up a wave formation known as the "Hatteras Saw Teeth," which are dreaded by mariners the world over. To make it worse, the gulf stream sets northward in an irresistible current, off shore, so that to beat to the south against wind and current is all but impossible, and to try to go inside the current in any but fair weather, is to dare the shoals, to strike which means almost certain loss of both vessel and crew. The two Diamond Shoals lie eight and fifteen miles off shore; a rescue from shore is frequently impossible and salvage of a vessel once in the grip of these shifting sands is seldom accomplished.

The result of these conditions is that coastwise trade, from north of Chesapeake Bay to south of Hatteras and sufficiently dangerous Cape Lookout, is practically non-existent. Steamers ply, north and south, of course, able to force their way in spite of wind and tide and current. Sailing vessels of sufficient draft to dare deep water, give Hatteras a wide, wide berth, and lose much time in doing so. But of small sloops, schooners and, above all, barges, there are none worth mentioning. The risk of loss is so great that it does not pay to operate them.

Now if it is possible to transport a barge, let us say, lumber laden, from Maine, past Hatteras and Lookout without danger, which can go thence in the ocean to Savannah or Charlestown or Wilmington in safety, and return, say tobacco laden, all without risk, loss of time or heavy insurance, it is obvious that a coastwise trade will spring up, mushroom-like, almost over night. This magical avoidance of the Hatteras Saw Teeth and the Diamonds is the kernel of the Norfolk-Beaufort Inlet waterway. Coming down from the north, ships and barges will pass *in* through Capes Henry and Charles, round into Hampton Roads, then to Norfolk, and will follow the Elizabeth River to the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. Through this they will pass, thence into Currituck, Albemarle and Croatan Sounds, through Pamlico Sound, to the Neuse River, thence through Adams Creek, a four-mile canal, and arrive again in the Atlantic through Beaufort Inlet, to continue southward in water as safe and secure as any ocean water, unmenaced by special dangers such as Hatteras and Lookout.

This is not a supposition. Mr. Small,

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in getting up data for his presentation of what he determined must be a convincing argument, put questions to every commercial organization of importance on the southern seaboard, and without exception received replies showing the urgency of the matter, protesting against existing railway freight transportation and charges, and exhibiting great enthusiasm for the water freight lines thus made possible.



A LOCK IN THE ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL
The wooden revetments along the bank are an unnecessary expense

But perhaps the greatest argument which can be made at the present time in favor of this waterway — the most convincing to the average hardheaded American business man, who sees things normally through glasses of dollars and cents — is that contained in the two words, "Panama Canal." If we are building this enormous waterway for the benefit of the world, the argument loses force. But while we are philanthropic to some extent, yet we are building the canal because *we* want it. Now if any further expenditure of a reasonable amount of money can make the money invested in the Panama Canal yield a large return, it is obviously a good policy to spend it.

One of the great arguments for that big ditch is the establishment of an intercoast trade. If the Pacific Coast can trade with the Atlantic Coast without having to pay railroad rates on freight across the continent, of course a large increase in profit for both consignee and consignor would result. But if the coast trade is restricted to vessels of large draft and steam power, or small draft and inability to go farther north than Lookout, the trade must remain undeveloped. Therefore the inland waterway from Chesapeake Bay to the ocean below Lookout is nothing less than a feeder for the great canal, a means for extending its influence and making it pay greater dividends to the country which made it.

Equally evident to those who have studied the trend in river and harbor improvement, is the plan to make a protected waterway from Boston to the Gulf. Of this plan, the division under present discussion is but one link. The first in the

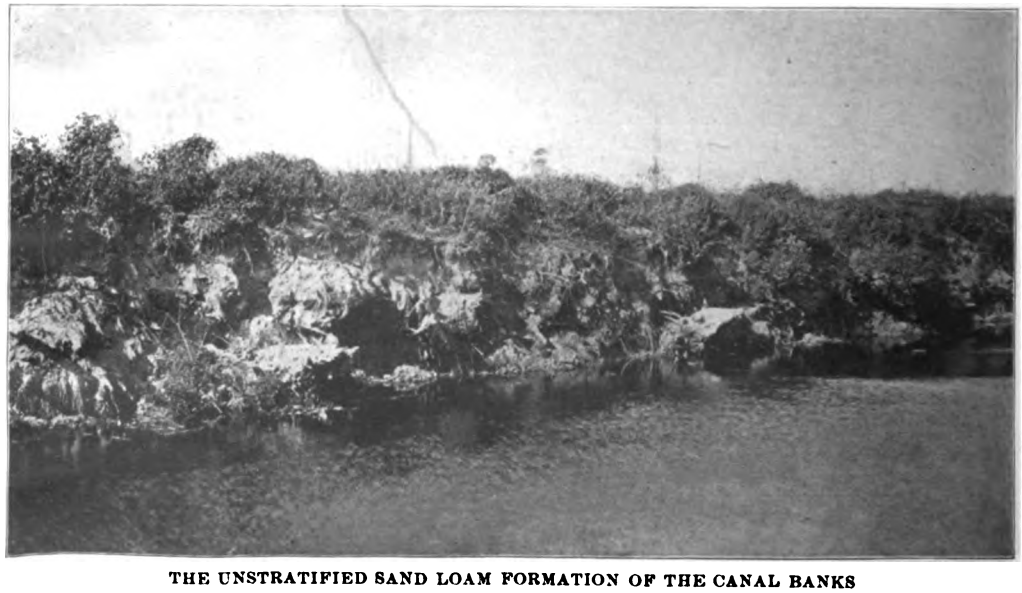
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grand chain would be the canal across Cape Cod. It has been talked about for three centuries. Now private capital says it will be built in three years. If so, it will mean safe water from Boston to New York via Long Island Sound. The Raritan-Delaware River Canal, once a busy highway of traffic, now a dead arm depending from the Pennsylvania Railroad's side, is the second link. Once bought to stifle competition, it could probably be bought now by the government for a small price. Railroads realize now, which they did not a few years ago, that instead of hurting their revenues, water transportation increases them, since it relieves them of the hauling of the heavy, slow and least profitable freight and makes room for lighter, swifter and higher-priced products, to the marketing of which swift travel is essential.

The Delaware River and Chesapeake Bay Canal, a route some fourteen miles long, has already been surveyed. There is no question in the most conservative mind that it is a necessity and that it will be built. Then comes the Beaufort Inlet-Norfolk waterway, which is past the legislative guardians of the Treasury and building now, and for that reason the subject of interest in the chain at the present time. Later, although the passage south of Lookout is comparatively safe water, further improvements and inland passages will undoubtedly be provided, ending at last with a canal across Florida. It may be visionary at the present time, but there seems little doubt that in the lifetime of many now living the whole coast will be provided with absolutely safe and stormless passages.

Now one more general statement, and then a few words of consideration of this immediate waterway and what has been and is being done. Mr. Small believes, and many agree with him, that the solution of the present-day difficulties of railroad rates, rebates, and practices connected with the shipment of freight, which are agitating the entire country, lies not in man-made legislation so much as in natural conditions. He argues, and ably, that if safe and permanent waterways be created, not only along the coast but so far inland as to take in the chain of great lakes and the Mississippi River, and allow an outlet for inland trade by water, railroads must necessarily revise both rates and practices. Rates will be equalized, discriminations will be impossible, and "there will be substituted for arbitrary laws, a natural law of commerce, which will control rates and effectuate justice by reason of its own natural and inherent powers."

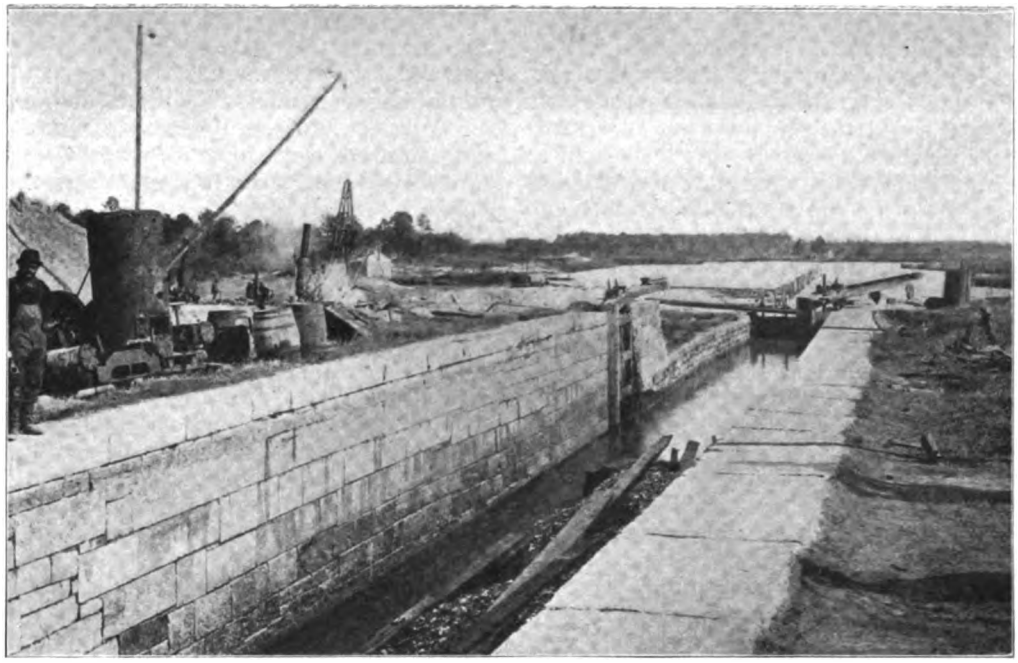
Enough has been said to show that this



THE UNSTRATIFIED SAND LOAM FORMATION OF THE CANAL BANKS

This forms the greatest part of the cutting, and can be easily removed and handled by machinery

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REPAIRING AN ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL LOCK
A probable part of the waterway system

particular inland waterway is an improvement in existing conditions second only to the Panama Canal in importance, and supplementing that great work. It is of paramount importance to a great state. It is of even greater importance to every seaboard state on the coast, north and south. It is of inestimable importance to the country at large, not only for the coastwise trade it will encourage and create, but because it will make possible interstate trade from coast to coast, which would be impossible without it.

There is seldom, if ever, a rose without a pricking attachment. Unfortunately, Chairman Burton, not strong enough to prevent the passage of the bill, was able to restrict its provisions, and the appropriation provides only for a ten-foot draft. The original and first survey was for a sixteen-foot draft; later the engineers recommended only a twelve-foot canal, over both ten and sixteen-feet depth, and this was what was wanted. The advantage is this: the most economical method of shipping freight is by barges, a string of which can be towed by one tug. The most economical barge, first cost, insurance, towage and capacity all considered, is the thousand-ton ten-foot draft barge. A barge or other vessel drawing ten feet should have at least a clearance of two feet on the bottom, hence a twelve-foot draft has great advantages over a ten-foot draft canal. A sixteen-foot canal would be better yet, of course, were the cost not so much greater. However, it has been pointed out that a depth of ten feet really means twelve, inasmuch as extra excavation must be made to provide for silt filling and the action of water, and moreover, that it will be relatively a simple matter to get the comparatively small sum necessary to dredge out the additional two feet, later on, compared to the difficulty of getting the initial appropriation.

The route as selected — see map — provides but for four miles of new cuts, between Adams Creek and Bogue Sound, *provided* the A. and C. Canal can be purchased for half a million dollars. No expression of opinion has been made by the canal people as to whether or not they will sell. But if they do not sell for that price, the government will cut a new canal, called the Cooper Creek Canal, rather than pay more than a half a million, as by so doing the two costs will be practically the same. The relative advan-

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tages and disadvantages of the two routes are so well balanced that the decision finally rested on the question of price.

As work is to commence on the third division, that is from Beaufort Inlet to a point in Pamlico Sound, and it will take some time to complete this work, there is plenty of time for the decision to be made by the canal people. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that they will sell, inasmuch as they will, in that case, have half a million dollars; if they refuse, the government will dig a new canal, and their property will be worthless!

And what is all this going to cost? Compared to other works, the cost is small; compared to the benefits, ridiculous; compared to what it will mean as a final link in the great chain of waterways some day to lodge in the coast, nothing. The ten-foot depth canal, plus the purchase money of $500,000 for the A. and C. Canal, is estimated to cost $2.354,-340, or via Cooper Creek and without purchase of the canal, $2,694,370. The twelve-foot canal would have cost, in round numbers, another million dollars. For up-keep and maintenance the engineers desired a plant costing $290,000 and $73,000 per year for operating expenses.

However, it is necessary to face conditions as they are, not as they might have been or as some would like to have them. The canal between Adams Creek and Bogue Sound is to be dug immediately, the ten-foot draft dredged out to the limit of the $550,000 appropriation, and by that time Congress will be in a position to authorize the second and third appropriations. One thing is sure, having spent a half million on the project, there will be little if any opposition to a further appropriation; the speedy completion of the canal is assured, and Mr. Small will be able to leave behind him a monument more enduring, as it is more useful, than any shaft of stone.

CHARITY ON A BUSINESS BASIS

THE MODERN METHOD OF APPLYING BUSINESS PRINCIPLES TO SOCIAL SERVICE

BY

LEWIS W. HINE

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THE injunction, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth," was not meant to apply literally to benevolence in an age like the present where individual effort is reinforced by corporate coöperation. Some benevolent institutions have seen this and have laid their foundations deep in order to minister economically and efficiently to the physical, mental and spiritual needs of a business age. To those persons whose conception of charity is confined mainly either to the extreme of tossing dimes to the applicant on the corner or to that of religiously abstaining from all philanthropic expression because it may be unwise, it may be a surprise to learn how far business methods now prevail in charity work.

There is the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, for example. Its watchword is efficiency; the test applied to the individual and to the organization as a whole being economy of administration and the best results with the least expenditure and waste. This modern social institution has for years maintained its staff of salaried visitors and workers who are persons drawn from the ranks of professional life, having had years of experience fitting them to this work and possessing wide sympathy and good judgment in dealing with the problems of the poor. This policy has been effective because there must

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be the very highest degree of efficiency in order to cope in any degree with modern social difficulties. This efficiency is obtained not only from volunteers but by paying market rates for it, although in the past much of the social work of the world has depended upon volunteers. You will need to spend many a day, as I found, to get any comprehension of the varied activities of this association.



Some experiences in which I was fortunate enough to participate, will illustrate the aforesaid methods. The visitor was calling upon a woman whose husband had been killed several years ago, leaving her to struggle for five children. The eldest, from whom she might justly expect the most help, was so indolent that it took long weeks of effort to help him realize his responsibility for sharing the burden. The family received occasional help from the association in order to keep the children in school. From constant standing, erysipelas developed in the mother's ankles and it became so serious that a rest was imperative. The visitor persuaded her to go to bed for some weeks, while the association took charge of the family, furnished food, rent and coal, and sent the visiting housewife at frequent intervals to keep the home in condition.

At the next place we groped our way through narrow halls choked with the odors found only in a crowded Italian tenement. Reaching the top floor, we were met by a little woman who threw up her hands in delight at the sight of the visitor. Her kitchen was filled with company from the rest of the building, and her little girl, acting as interpreter, said, "It es her name-day." The landlord had brought in a bottle of cheap wine and presided over a tray of tiny glasses with becoming dignity. It was with great difficulty that he was persuaded we did not care for it. Then some cups of "choc'-lat" were brought forth and we joined them. A word of approval from the visitor about the "clean closet" cheered the woman more than words can tell. There was no immediate need for assistance here, but considerable help has been given to the family during the past year. The visitor found the four persons living in one dingy room and prevailed upon them to move over to these three rooms with the luxury of large windows opening into a real yard. Then, by subletting one room, the expense is materially reduced. When they moved one boy was at work, although under age. He was taken from work and sent to school. Of course financial aid was necessary to supply the support taken away and to pay part of the increased expenses. Here is a good illustration of another guiding principle in this work: to have these people, who are trying to better their condition, understand that they can not do themselves justice in crowded circumstances.

The next was a recipient of money for rent and coal and she told us with tears in her eyes, and a "God bliss ye," that "I won't give up while me healt' holds out. I'll struggle as long as I kin."

In order to get nearer to the home problems than these visits permit, night visits are also made. Then the social life is much more clearly revealed and many little helps may be suggested to different members of the family. The questions of economical and practical uses of foods, how they should be cooked, why we need better ventilation, and many other things are elicited by these visits that are all the more appreciated because they are more difficult to make at night. It is often possible to help these people to have more respect for others and for the law. A boy of seventeen, by representing himself as twenty-one, had obtained a position as motorman. When shown that this illegality was wrong, he gladly took another place, even though he received a smaller salary.

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LENDING A HELPING HAND

An ugly felon made work impossible for a widow with three small children

These are not the only kinds of education taken to the home. At another place, I found a widow trying to keep home together for three small children. An ugly felon made work out of the question for her, and so, in addition to some financial aid, the visiting housewife was washing windows, scrubbing floors, and putting things to rights generally. The brave little woman, sick with worry over the finger and the fretful baby, said, "If I only had the use o' me hand agin, it 'ud be the bist Christmas prisint I iver had."

Then there is the Sewing Bureau which furnishes employment to women in their homes at a fair price and enables them to help materially in the support of the family. The sewing teachers visit these



A STITCH IN TIME

The sewing teacher visits the homes and gives practical instruction

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homes and give practical instruction upon the work in hand, and in work which will be of general use to the family. This is chiefly to help them in neatness, cleanliness, accuracy and the more special matters of the making of buttonholes, the cutting and putting together of plain garments and the making over of old ones. Some beginners are unable to hold the needle properly, while others are more proficient, but they are all glad to leave their other work to take the sewing lesson.

Now, if we return to the offices we shall see some of the mechanism which makes all this, and more, possible. A spirit of cheerful, intelligent interest in the whole work is prevalent. Office work is not machinelike when each one feels a share in ministering to the sick and neglected children, in encouraging the disheartened and helping the unfortunate. Such letters as the following are alive with personal interest even to the stenographer. A telegraph operator writes, "Please accept the enclosed dollar toward the fund for sick babies. Kindly excuse delay. I had to wait until I could spare it." A mother says, "This is only a little, but I have a baby of my own and your ad. is too strong to resist." Five little girls send $27 and a characteristic letter explaining how they earned it. Business men send donations and express approval of the good work.



THE VISITING HOUSEWIFE

The care of a sick baby has prevented the mother from getting her work done, and the association, in the person of a helper, has come to the rescue

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AN ENFORCED REST

From constant standing erysipelas developed in the mother's ankles, and the association furnished food, rent and coal, and a housewife at frequent intervals to keep the home in order

The office staff is further kept in touch with the needs of the poor by the sight of discouraged applicants who come to the building, by opportunities to talk over experiences with the visitors, and by newspaper articles and appeals. There must be something inspiring about the work when the staff can boast of nine teachers, four physicians, a trained nurse, two business men, two church workers, three college instructors, a lawyer, and a probation officer, with other applications constantly coming in. Of course for the efficient administration of all its activities the best business methods are employed. The present standing, past history, and future needs of each recipient of relief are systematically recorded and kept in usable form. In a similar manner the week's work is laid out for the various workers, not for the sake of the "red tape" but to save time. These records form a permanent basis for judgment upon the work which has been done, and for the planning of real constructive work in a dozen different phases of benevolent activity.

It is patent to even a superficial observer that such activities could not be carried on effectively without a high degree of organization and coöperation. In this era of organization, our social workers are not behind those in other lines of industry. As a natural result they have larger resources, larger opportunities to



"SUNSHINE" ROW AT JUNIOR SEA BREEZE, NEW YORK CITY

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help, more knowledge how to help wisely, more continuity of effort, and a larger view of the entire problem for the benefit, not only of the present, but for future benevolence and philanthropy as well. Furthermore this organization has replaced unskilled sympathizers using desultory and spasmodic efforts, with workers who are trained to follow up one effort by another and who are less liable to make mistakes and are less easily discouraged.

Collectors are not employed, because it is considered a wasteful and disagreeable method of raising funds, the results of which do not represent real interest in the work. The best way to increase funds is to do more and better work and to make this more widely known. Direct appeals are sent out to present and former contributors as well as to others.

Here, as elsewhere, the press wields an enormous influence. For instance, the association, coöperating with one of the evening papers, started a crusade last July for "Clean Air, Clean Food, and Clean Babies." Each day there appeared simple instruction and illustrated talks on care of the infants. Information where to find immediate relief (free, if necessary) for sick children, was kept before the public. The response to this emergency help showed it was appreciated.

The following advertisement brought scores of requests for immediate help:

Call on *The Evening World* if your baby is taken sick. Do not dillydally. Summon at once your family physician. If this is not possible, *The Evening World* will send you immediate assistance within one hour.

In less than one hour after the card's first appearance, a friend who telephoned for an anxious mother was advised of measures to be taken while the visitor hurried to the house. She found the infant revived and the mother happy. In this case, the information was printed as advertising matter and paid for. This method has been found necessary, at times, in order to tell a story just as it ought to be told, and in order to keep it before the public for a number of days in succession.

In another instance, at the outlay of a few dollars, a paid card was inserted with this heading, "Death by Milk or Earthquake?" and the reader was told how the terrible infant mortality could be reduced. Again, this appeal was made:

Last night, 5:30 P.M., sick father, sick mother, three convalescent children came to us, dispossessed from two dark basement rooms. Father earned, when well, $16 per week. Such parents would die rather than beg from house to house. Indiscriminate alms rarely reach the needy. We can use your charity for the right families at the right time.

As the result of such notices, sufficient agitation was started to enable the board of health to double its staff of inspectors; a live campaign was carried on through the columns of the paper; all together securing a supply of clean milk and reducing the preventable death-list of summer babies from five thousand to one thousand. Is it not legitimate to spread as widely as possible the knowledge of distress which may be prevented and the means of relieving it?

Each year the assistance of schoolteachers is called for by means of cards explaining the many ways in which the association could be of help to those unable to attend school regularly on account of inadequate clothing or food. Another appeal for assistance was made in the following card:

TEACHERS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Do you know of such children as these:

1. Convalescent children now out of school who would be benefited by a stay at the seashore in May or June?
2. Children in school whose anemic condition would be greatly improved by a week at Sea Breeze during July or August?
3. Small brothers and sisters (and tired mothers) who may need outings or special help?

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will act promptly.

The response of the teachers and principals shows the need for such action, and the relief is prompt and pertinent. The Committee on Physical Welfare of School Children took up a study of records to ascertain those needing medical, dental or ocular care and better nourishment. Homes are visited and suggestions made as to treatment needed and where it may be obtained. Efforts are made to secure better physical surroundings for the child in school and out. It is appalling to think that more than fifty per cent of our public school children are found to have some physical defect which greatly handicaps them in both mental and physical activi-

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ties, and which will continue to be a handicap through their whole lives.

Not only the teacher, but the physician, the pastor, the nurse, and the policeman are kept in touch with the opportunities for relief, and they aid greatly in supplying cases which need relief.

PHYSICIANS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

When your patient needs a fresh-air outing, special institutional care, extra nourishment, or other material relief, we may be able to help, if you will send (by phone, 348 Gramercy, or by post card or letter addressed A. I. C. P., 105 E. 22d Street) the name and address, with a simple diagnosis and statement of need.

Not the least important educational work is that of keeping the general public informed. People are being educated away from promiscuous, miscellaneous giving and this must be replaced by knowledge of the kinds of real constructive, coöperative benevolence being carried on at the present time. It seems strange that people who are able to respond so generously to appeals made in behalf of sufferers in California, Russia, and Japan, do little or nothing for the thousands of unfortunates at their very doors. It is probable that they think charitable work will proceed without their help, as it always has done, or else that the gifts will be unwisely used. When these persons can be brought to realize that the distress in the tenement is as much beyond the control of those who are suffering as was the earthquake in San Francisco, more relief will be made possible.

In order that the people may realize better how much real help may be distributed in small ways, the association publishes information as to the use which may be made of old or partly worn clothing, and what a dollar will do if rightly invested. Then those who have more to invest are kept informed as to the best use to make of sums ranging from a modest amount to one sufficient to establish the most beautiful and useful ocean park and playground in the world. Here are innumerable channels for real educational philanthropy of a permanent character.

When Mr. Rockefeller came with such a question, an answer was ready and the Junior Sea Breeze was the outcome, with its message of relief to suffering mothers and babies. Briefly, this is the story of its first year: In May, 1906, Mr. John D. Rockefeller sought from social workers suggestions as to the best use of a vacant piece of property on a bluff overlooking the river, over on the East Side. The association had several suggestions, but finally decided it was best to have a camp to demonstrate to the mothers in the tenements that they can save their own babies if proper precautions are taken. Often it is necessary to take babies away from the city in order to cure them, but many thousands of mothers can not leave home and are not willing to be separated from their sick children. Here in the heart of the city, a camp was set up, where a child could be taken at any hour of the day or night and where the very best sanitary conditions prevailed, making altogether a great object lesson. For two months in the heat of midsummer, tenement mothers were shown how to save their babies by taking proper care of the food, by giving them fresh air, and by keeping the babies, the homes and themselves clean.

The motto, "Clean Air, Clean Milk, and Clean Babies," was brought home by means of interesting talks by physician and nurses, illustrated by demonstrations showing the results of irregular, unhygienic meals and unclean conditions compared with a wholesome diet and clean surroundings. There were discussions about "How to Bathe the Baby," "The Preparation of Food," "Washing Out Baby's Stomach," and the mothers were told why so many thousands of babies die every summer through lack of proper care in these ways and how necessary it is for the mothers to keep their own health and strength. This is but one of the many illustrations of how the organization stands ready to take advantage of every opportunity for the uplift of the suffering thousands of our city.

It would take a volume to tell the story of Sea Breeze, the Public Baths, the Public Recreation, the Milk Campaign, the Employment Bureau, and the Christmas Aid. One marvels that a single institution is able to cover efficiently all the varied activities carried on by this association. The secret of these results seems clearly to be efficient organization and coöperation; intelligence reinforcing sympathy.

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THE MISSION OF THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

BY

J. Card. Gibbons

THERE is no more important question before the American public to-day than that of education, and no small body of our citizens are interested in the true relation that exists between the Catholic school system and the public school system.

It is by no means true, as many people have endeavored to assert, that there is any antagonism or hostility between the Catholic and the public school systems. I should rather say that in so far as the secular schools endeavor to develop the intellectual faculties of the student, we are in hearty accord with them. But we do maintain that man has need of a more perfect development. Man has other faculties besides intellect that demand training and culture, the moral and religious faculties, that lift him above the mere animal brute state. The point of departure between the schools comes on the question of religious training. Our contention is not with the positive training of the public schools, but with the negative elements; with what they omit from their curriculum rather than with what they include.

A claim has been made that the religious training of the children should come exclusively from the home and the Sunday-school. I do not believe a sufficiently deep impression can be made on the child for good in the hour devoted to Sunday-school each week, even to counteract the evil influences of the days of the week, much less to mold and fashion character. The Sunday-school training is good in so far as it goes, but it does not go near far enough. Secular and religious training are best when combined. Unless the child receives proper religious and moral training in youth he will grow up unsymmetrical and one-sided. "As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined," is undoubtedly true in this connection. We must inculcate in the youth the great truths concerning Almighty God, Christ, Creation, and Providence and our relation to them, or in older years he will not seek them and will lose all the best of life.

America is a great Christian nation, but to-day too many of our people are living on the religion of their parents. The days of deep personal piety are fading away. The Scriptures are not as devoutly read by the majority of our people as was the case in the days of Webster, Calhoun and Clay. You will not find the frequent and apt quotation of Scripture in public speeches and addresses of our prominent men as was the case in former days. Patrick Henry, Clay, Webster and Lincoln were entirely familiar with the Scriptures and knew the effective value of their use upon matters of public moment. I recall reading Webster's great argument in the famous Girard Will Case in which he used no less than fourteen quotations from the Scriptures.

All the best that man has wrought in the arts for sculpture, painting, music and the sciences has been due to the inspirations that have come out of the religious life. We can not afford to have our coming generation living on the religion of their forefathers. They must be indoctrinated in religious truth as children, when in attendance upon the schools, at which time their minds are receptive and plastic.

I recognize that the much discussed question of the apportionment of a certain part of the public school funds to

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religious schools is a very delicate question. Personally I believe that some fair and equitable arrangement can be made whereby the different religious schools, non-Catholic as well as Catholic, can be reimbursed for their expenditures along the lines of secular education; leaving the cost of purely religious training and instruction upon the particular religious body.

I do not consider feasible the introduction into the public schools of religious training by religious teachers furnished by the different religious bodies. Such an arrangement would result in much confusion and tend to introduce elements of discord which are always to be avoided if possible.

The first step necessary is the general recognition of the need for religious instruction in youth, and the next a proper provision for the partial support of schools conducted under religious auspices; of course with due and proper state supervision. This supervision the Church will be willing to grant within certain fixed lines. Questions of sanitation and physical well-being of the pupils, the selection of text-books and the arrangement of the secular courses, and the examination of teachers would quite properly come under the supervision of the state officials. The question of religious training and instruction, however, is a question between the individual and his God, in which the state would have no say.

There is a common ground in which there are harmonious and friendly relations between the Catholic educational systems and others. Our Catholic schools, however, afford a much easier pathway for the foreigner to enter the American life than is the case in the public school. There the child must enter at once upon the use of the English language; perhaps under the guidance of one who does not know the habits and customs of the immigrant child and hence can not enter into complete sympathy with his work. For instance, take the great city of Chicago with its complex citizenship. There we find representatives of all the European countries speaking Polish, Bohemian, Lithuanian, German, Croatian, Slovak, Italian, French, Syrian, Belgian, Ruthenian, Slovenian, Dutch, Austrian, Russian, Greek, Spanish and Norwegian. In the Catholic schools they come under the instruction of those who know the respective languages and can understand their peculiar idioms of thought and speech. With the English language as a constantly enlarging part of their course, they are gradually, almost unconsciously, brought into complete sympathy with American ideals and readily adapt themselves to American manners and customs. This assimilation is constantly going on in our Catholic schools and is quite an important factor in our national development.

It has been suggested that the reading of the Bible, without comment, be made the rule in all of our public schools and in that way introduce at least a little religious training. That, however, is a very delicate question. The Jew immediately objects to the use of the New Testament. Suppose we had a training in the Ten Commandments, the Beatitudes and the Lord's Prayer. The question of the various renderings by the different versions would arise. For instance, our version does not include the doxology which the King James version places at the end of the Lord's Prayer, ' For Thine is the Kingdom, and the Power and the Glory, for ever and ever." I believe the newer American revisions also omit it from the text. It is of course a very beautiful and pious expression, but not part of the original prayer made by our Lord. It was probably written in by some devout monk or scribe in the early days of the Church who thought it ought to be there.



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"DOLLAR WHEAT"

BY

HERBERT VANDERHOOF

AUTHOR OF "THE HILLMEN," "NORTHWEST TRAILS," ETC.

WITH "dollar wheat" an actuality the question of future values in breadstuffs enters upon a new phase. Will the price continue to rise with the increase in the world's population until white bread has become a luxury which only the rich may know? The question is not new, but in the light of recent events it takes on new interest. Wheat is worth more than it used to be, and is going to be worth still more.

European savants say that "dollar wheat" is here to stay, while board of trade operators scoff at the idea. The former base their view on scientific observations of past and present conditions; the latter know the "pit," and the varying quotations of the day. Meanwhile the Canadian farmer is saying nothing about past conditions or future probabilities. He is absorbed in pleased contemplation of the present and is leaving to others the answer to the question of whether or no our children shall eat white bread.

Joseph Leiter, of Chicago, who knows at least the speculative wheat market as well as any man in the world, said in an interview with a Paris journalist recently:

"Wheat is going up and down many times, between big limits, too, before starvation will start in on account of a limited supply. In my opinion the present advance in price is only a temporary phase of the situation."

Mr. Leiter was interviewed because the National Association of French Milling Interests had called a meeting to consider the situation, and the London Flour Millers' Association had on October 11 raised the price of flour six pence a sack. His dictum has value only in so far as it touches the speculative market, which by no means affects any of the conditions underlying the actual growth and the final consumption of wheat and wheat products, but deals with the status of the middle-market, the half-way variable point, between the two. The truth was more clearly stated by M. Cornu, secretary of the French association.

"The higher price has come to stay," said M. Cornu, "because the population of the world is getting beyond the supply of wheat. This was predicted by the German statistician Pohle, some years ago, as a thing that must happen."

Pohle was not the first of the Germans to foresee that. Malthus saw it in 1798. But Pohle had the inestimable advantage of living later and seeing farther than Malthus, so that instead of dealing with theories he had facts to go on. When Malthus wrote his first treatise, there were only about five million people in the United States, and but a very small fraction as many in Canada. Yet to him, the growth of population was about to overrun the possibilities in food supply, and his cheerful suggestion was that the otherwise inevitable end be defeated by putting a stopper on the birthrate.

In his day it had not been discovered that every great need of humanity evokes its own remedy, as by the unvarying operation of some great natural law. The population of Europe and America has gone on. But conditions have accommodated themselves to that growth, and instead of starving, all nations to-day are paying more for their food, especially for their white bread, and there neither is nor ever will be even what Mr. Leiter calls a beginning of "starvation on account of an insufficient supply."

While the quoted price for wheat is

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made in Liverpool and Chicago, and bears only a proportional relation to the price received by the actual grower, it means that the man at the other end of the line, the consumer, has to pay more for his flour when the price is high than when it is low. The argument that by apparently increasing the cost of living a high price means general hardship, will not hold. For a high price to the grower means prosperity at the very root industry of all the people. When the farmer gets a good price for his wheat, he has money to use; and he uses it in buying luxuries as well as necessaries. When this condition is prevalent everywhere in any year, that year is a busy one in every line of human activity, and every one has more money. Therefore a high price for wheat, the central food-staple of three continents, spells relative prosperity wherever men eat white bread.

"Dollar wheat" used to be the farmer's dream. It has come true, and is not likely to fade again into a dream or a mere hope. For the first time since the farms of the middle states were new and comparatively few, wheat brings more than a dollar a bushel, because it is worth more.

Insensibly but very steadily the population has been growing, and every soul added to it means another body to be nourished. And wheat is the first indispensable food staple. In America population is increasing at the rate of fifteen per cent every two years. Compound that rate for twenty years past and twenty years next to come, and the reason why wheat is above the dollar mark and certain to stay in the dollar-mark neighborhood, with an average tendency still upward, makes itself perfectly clear. There is nothing to alarm any one in this fact.

The prosperity of the people rests upon the prosperity of the farm. When farming pays, money flows, and every grade of all the people benefits in the highest degree. The soil is the only producer of actual wealth. The grower of grain is the only real creator of new values, and his work never ceases. It grows with the demand upon it. None need grudge him his share of the wealth he brings forth.

Up to some ten years ago, the wheat product of the United States kept abreast of the growing demand and offered a surplus for export. Supply keeping pace with demand, the price was not materially affected. Then began one of those race movements not easily understood at first, where unrest overtakes many widely separated individuals, and a new field draws them as a magnet might. The new needs of a rapidly approaching future were arranging themselves to be met. The vast prairies and rich valleys of the Canadian West slowly became aware of strangers, few at first, then in increasing numbers. Twenty years ago all that country, imperial in extent, was idle. The Canadian Pacific Railway, after extraordinary difficulties, was financed, and pushed its track across the empty land, the people following slowly. Now there are more than twenty thousand miles of rail, under various companies, traversing the mightiest wheat areas of the world, spreading out fanlike from the ports of Lake Superior to the Rockies and the north, wheat areas unknown and undreamed by Malthus and his followers.

"The prairie of the last frontier," says a New York daily, "is being gridironed west and northwest by railroad lines that as soon as the last spike is driven will bring in people and take out wheat. It is the taking out of the wheat, the problem of the transportation of future harvests, that has given rise to the numerous propositions of railway undertakings in another direction, toward Hudson Bay."

A recent writer remarks on this subject that "a railroad to Hudson Bay would move Liverpool two thousand miles nearer to western shippers. For the last quarter of a century a line from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay has been mooted. At the present moment the amazing development of Winnipeg and the Canadian West has led to such vigorous action that no less than six charters have been granted in connection with Hudson Bay projects. These great schemes hinge entirely upon the amazing development of Western Canada, whose magical black soil, experts say, will go on producing the hardest wheat in the world without stimulus for a century or more. Already Winnipeg bids fair to be the Chicago of Canada, and through this buckle of the wheat belt all the grain must pass."

Settlement has been swiftly following,

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or even of late preceding, this extraordinary railway work. Particularly in Saskatchewan, the great wheat province which lies immediately to the west of Manitoba, has the recent development been one of the wonders of the world. Here the latest railway map shows a veritable network of new lines. It is a good sign when a railroad sends out feeders through the country. The men who push new lines into virgin country are wise. They realize that no line is more prosperous than the people of the country through which it passes. Profit is made on local business, not on "through" business. Every railroad knows this.

Through these lands of black, friable loam from eight to twenty inches deep on a clay subsoil, where the soil is rich in the food of the wheat-plant, where the long hours of sunshine and the cool nights bring the wheat to vigorous maturity, where the pests of the green bug and rust and their kindred are unknown, where farms pay for themselves with their first crop, the roads are being run.

Saskatchewan is the richest wheat-producing area in the world, according to Professor Tanner, England's greatest agricultural chemist, who writes: "Although we have hitherto considered the black earth of Central Russia the richest soil in the world, that land has to yield its distinguished position to the rich, deep, fertile soil of Saskatchewan. Here it is that the most fertile soil of the world is to be found. These soils are rich, vegetable humus, or clay loam with good clay subsoil. The surface deposit is rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, and all other chemical ingredients that go to make up a perfect soil. To the high percentage of nitrogen is due the high percentage of gluten which gives 'Canadian No. 1 Hard' the flouring qualities which have spread its fame abroad to the end of the earth."

In the Regina district lies the famous Indian Head experimental farm, some three hundred and fifteen miles west of Winnipeg. An average for ten years for seventeen farmers in this district was thirty-one bushels to the acre. Along one road leading out of town, it is possible to drive for nearly forty miles in a direct line through unbroken grain fields.

Old-timers are contrasting present conditions in Western Canada with the mad prophecy of Labouchere in 1881: "The Canadian Pacific Railway will run, if it ever is finished, through a country frost-bound for seven or eight months of the year, and will connect with the eastern part of the Dominion, about as forbidding a country as any on the face of the earth."

The first railroad seemed useless then to the London editor. Later there was a second. Now there is a third. And all this in a country of which Malthus never heard.

Comparing the areas of all field crops in 1905-1906, there were in the Northwest Provinces, 338,000 acres in the former and 8,408,000 in the latter year, being an increase of 2,070,000 acres or nearly thirty-three per cent in one year. In Manitoba the increase was 603,000 acres, in Saskatchewan 1,167,000 and in Alberta 300,000, which in the aggregate is equal in extent to ninety townships. Yet the whole area in crops in the three provinces last year was only twenty-eight per cent of the land occupied as farms, and only seven per cent of the surveyed land in the provinces, the land occupied as farms and ranches being 30,502,927 acres and the land surveyed for settlement 120,484,455 acres.

That is the record of one year, bringing it down to 1907, yet it sufficiently indicates the rate at which occupation is proceeding. There is room yet for many thousands of new settlers on new farms, but not for long. The steady pressure of demand — a demand for the prime food staples of civilized nations — goes on, and must be met; and the men and the farms will respond to it in perfect ratio, until all the land of this magnificent stretch of wheat-growing country shall have been taken up and put under cultivation.

The Canadian West is the ordained granary of the world. Wheat! Wheat in an ever-rolling volume of increase, from the bosom of Saskatchewan to the tables of all the world. Wheat enough for all the world for years to come, when its broad miles have been taken up in farms, and the West as we have known it has disappeared forever, giving place to the most beneficent of all industries, the growing of the grains, for all the peoples, everywhere.

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One hundred and seventy-one million acres of the best wheat soil in the world, where the climate favors this crop as it does nowhere else, spread across the Canadian West from the woods of Ontario to the foothills of the Rockies, and of this tremendous sweep of country, with all the rush of high-class immigration drawn from Great Britain and the United States these last few years, only five per cent has been taken up and put under cultivation. Almost one hundred and forty million acres are still open to settlement, and in that total is included a large part of Saskatchewan, which produces the very finest and most valuable of all wheats, the No. 1 hard — Saskatchewan Fyffe, as it is sometimes known — hard and full as a bullet, and richer than any other in albuminoids.

Outside of Saskatchewan, only a small patch of soil in North Dakota can produce this quality of wheat. But in Saskatchewan it is the standard crop, and a record of seven years shows its range of yield at from seventeen to twenty-three bushels per acre. The average yield of Nebraska and Kansas in wheat not nearly so fine, runs less than fourteen bushels — and from the time of its first settlement the province has never known a crop failure.

Land at low prices, capable of producing the highest grade of the most valuable wheat in the world, will not remain long unoccupied. It will take years to fill up and open those one hundred and forty million Canadian acres of wheat land, but filled they will be, and there shall be no hunger then nor any other time, for the crops grow large with the years as they grow.

It is a fact not commonly taken into consideration that all the western peoples are grain-eaters. Meats are luxuries in continental Europe. The Germans crave it by heredity, and satisfy that craving with *cervelat* and the like, of coarse origin. In France they eat horse-flesh. In the other countries, a family that has meat more than once a week is fortunate to the point of distinction. Even in America, meat is only a part of the general diet. All the Caucasian peoples eat grain products. The bulk of them eat wheat and must have it. The cost is a matter of only relative importance, a dollar or more per bushel will not stop them.

Malthus based his dismal theory upon facts as they appeared in the light of his own time. He had no possible chance to know what no man knew then: that thousands of miles away to the west lay a potential food supply equal to the demand of centuries to come. The crudely cultivated farms of Europe were strained in the effort to feed a crowded population, soon to be thinned tragically by the wars of Napoleon; America was a fringe of settlements along the ocean-front of a continent richer than all other continents, but then unknown save as the home of savage men and beasts. The great Northwest, the mightiest expanse of fertile soil on earth, with a climate that of itself had power to evoke fertility. was utterly undreamed of.

Malthus was a sad philosopher; a good statistician, but a bad seer. It was not within the range of his vision that kindly earth and energetic man would bring this food-source out of the mysterious new land, and from its teeming bosom take with ease enough to feed the whole of the race. Instead of keeping down the family, the future turned upon Malthus with the means of keeping it up. There is food, pure, white food, for many times more people than all Europe and America contained in the Malthusian period, and there is no danger of its failure. A dollar's worth of wheat will make more bread now than five times as much made a hundred and nine years ago, when Malthus raised his Cassandra warning. A bushel of wheat is the best and most beneficent dollar's worth to be had for the money anywhere. The dicta of men who are chiefly concerned not in the problems of food supply as related to population, but in the day's market price, can not stand against the calm judgment of those to whom speculative manipulation means nothing, but facts mean all.

People must have wheat, and the rich Northwest shall give it them in the ratio of their needs. They are willing to pay for it, and they shall have it; and their children, and their children's children, shall eat white bread.

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THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT KINDERGARTEN

BY

JEWELL H. AUBERE



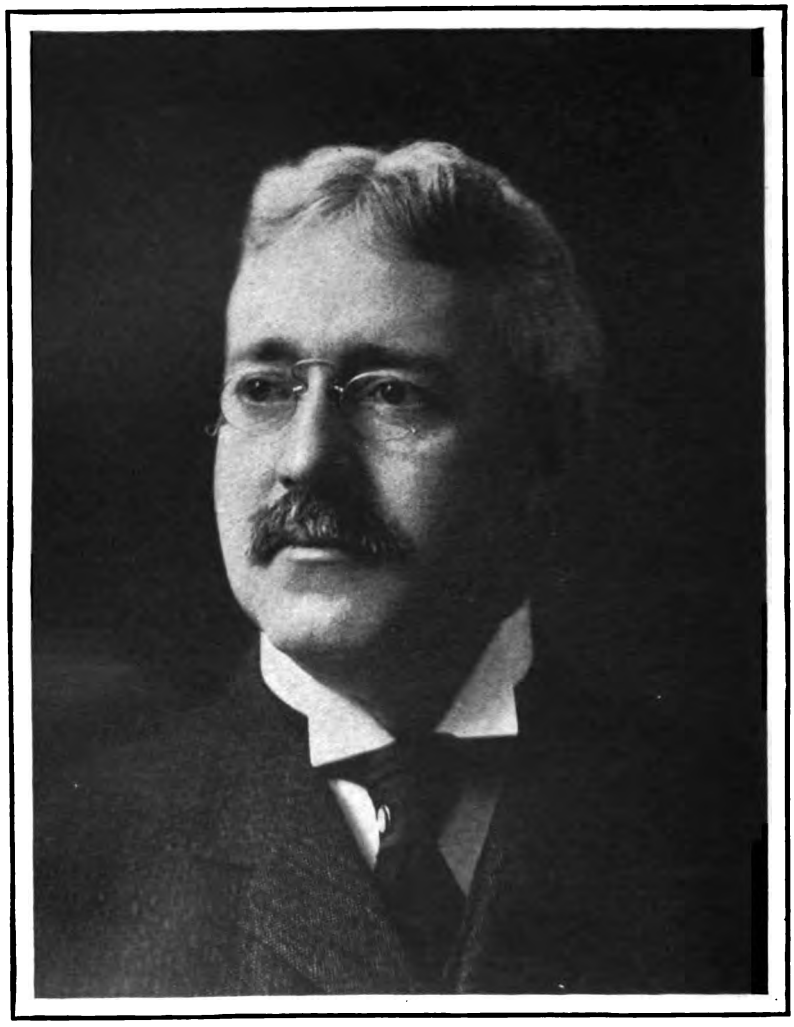
HE "Treasury Department Kindergarten" at Washington seems now a well-established institution in spite of the fact that it is unauthorized by law or solemn departmental or executive order. It found its beginning back several years ago, but it was not until the administration of Lyman J. Gage, as Secretary of the Treasury, that its precedents became firmly established. Once the term was applied to the system of meritorious promotions as a reproach, because of the youthfulness of the men who profited by its beneficence. But so many of the youths favored by Mr. Gage or his successor, Leslie M. Shaw, have shown themselves masters of their own fate, that none now rise to belittle the practice responsible for the term, "Treasury Department Kindergarten."

Graduates of the kindergarten have gone from the great stone pile with its classical façade to positions of higher honor and greater emolument and, without exception, their careers have been most creditable. They were youths of humble origin, without family or political influence. Few were raised at once from humble environment to places of trust in the department. First, by their own efforts, they worked themselves into the positions where they attracted the attention of the head of the fiscal affairs of the government.

In the order of their graduation from the "Treasury Kindergarten" to responsible places with great private corporations, are Frank A. Vanderlip, now with the National City Bank of New York city; Milton E. Ailes, now with the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C.; Robert Armstrong, now head of a casualty and guarantee company in Philadelphia and New York city; Arthur F. Statter, managing a big newspaper property in the State of Washington. John Hinkson Edwards, now assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of fiscal affairs, is still in the "Treasury Kindergarten," having passed through various stages of promotion and now occupying the position from which his predecessors went to their present places in the business world. Mr. Vanderlip was private secretary to Mr. Gage, then assistant secretary of the treasury, and from that position went to his present banking employment. Mr. Ailes went through the same course in the "kindergarten" under Mr. Gage. In the administration of Mr. Shaw, as Secretary of the Treasury, Messrs. Armstrong, Statter and Edwards have followed the same course, and in the order named, going from the position of private secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury to that of assistant secretary of the treasury, and then to lucrative and well-paid private employment. Mr. Edwards has not taken the final step.

Frank A. Vanderlip was born in a little railroad town out in Illinois. He was so poor as to be almost a beggar. A more striking illustration of the possibilities which the republic presents to those who strive honestly and with singleness of purpose, would be difficult to find. As a mere lad he worked in a railroad shop for $2 a week. From his earliest boyhood his mother and sisters depended upon him. The struggles and privations of that time; the desperation of stifled ambition, hedged about by poverty and the responsibility of his family, brought to him a touch of melancholy which he has never been able to throw off. At the bench, beside the trip-hammer, in the smoky, grimy shops of a great railroad, he studied shorthand,

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FRANK A. VANDERLIP

Private secretary to Mr. Gage when the latter was Secretary of the Treasury; later, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; now Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York

and in the hours of the night eagerly read everything he could secure. From a better position in the shops he secured a place, humble though it was, with a Chicago financial concern. Eventually he became their confidential agent, looking up the standing of firms and individuals and establishing the value of bonds and securities as they came on the market. When Mr. Gage came to the Treasury Department Vanderlip was the financial editor of a large Chicago daily and an acknowledged financial authority in the Middle West. He was the logical man for Mr. Gage to select as his private secretary.

Even in the days since a measure of prosperity came to Vanderlip, he has not been without his reverses. The present generation remembers the parlous times of 1893 when banks began crashing in all parts of the country. The responsibility that came to Vanderlip, as financial editor of a Chicago paper, was great. There had been a succession of failures. Vanderlip had written the news as it developed but with commendable conservatism. His editor-in-chief was in California. In the afternoon Vanderlip learned of the failure of the bank in which he had deposited all his savings. In the evening, as he

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seated himself at his desk to write up the day's developments, he was handed a telegram from his editor which read, "Be sure to take a cheerful view of things."

Milton E. Ailes took the civil-service examination out in Ohio as the first step in the direction of entering the public service. The position offered to him when it was found he had passed with a high average, was that of messenger at $60 a month. He has since admitted that his principal duties consisted of carrying a coal hod and punching in the fire-places in winter, and keeping the ice covered with water in the coolers in the summer. He was not even given a place inside a government office, but had to occupy a chair just outside the door of the office of his bureau chief, ready to jump at his beck and call.

One afternoon Mr. Charles Chesley, who was then Commissioner of Internal Revenue, passed down the corridor in front of his office. Ailes was the messenger there. He was leaning forward, with his elbows, on the little table in front of him, resting on each side of a formidable-looking sheepskin-bound volume. Mr. Chesley glanced over the young man's shoulders at the pages and ejaculated:

"Humph! Blackstone, eh? Night school at the National University? Keep it up,



MILTON E. AILES

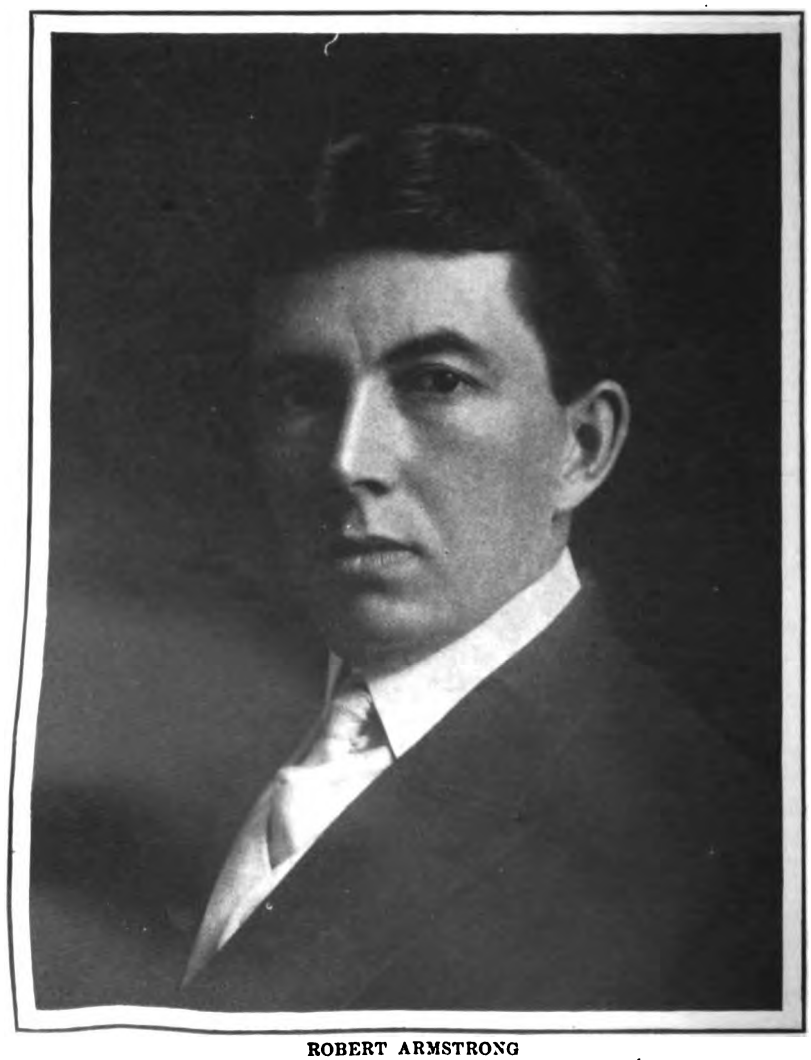
Formerly a clerk in the Immigration Bureau, he became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Lyman J. Gage; now with the Riggs National Bank, Washington

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my boy, and you won't be a messenger in the government service long."

Before Mr. Ailes left the employ of the government, and in fact before he became assistant secretary of the treasury, he had graduated from the National University with a degree of B. L. and LL. M. and had been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. His first opportunity to attract the attention of his superiors came because he did not conform to the still-too-prevalent custom among government clerks, of reaching for their hats at the first stroke of the clock at four and pushing out of the doorway before the clock has finished striking. A telegram came to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury late in the afternoon when nearly every one had left the building. The Secretary sent post-haste to the Immigration Bureau. The only clerk still in the office was Milton E. Ailes. Although a subordinate he was haled before the Secretary. He was equal to the occasion and ready to advise his chief of the necessary action to meet an emergency which arose through the arrival of a shipload of Japanese at the port of San Francisco.

Mr. Robert Armstrong, next in the "kindergarten" course after Mr. Ailes, was a Chicago newspaper man only a few



ROBERT ARMSTRONG

After serving as private secretary to Leslie Shaw, he was promoted to the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He is now at the head of a great corporation

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JOHN HINKSON EDWARDS

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, formerly private secretary to Postmaster-General Payne, and later to Secretary Shaw

years ago, and met Secretary Shaw while writing political news out in Iowa. Their association was not long continued but their friendship was lasting. Mr. Armstrong went from Chicago to New York city, still in newspaper work, and it was there Mr. Shaw sent for him and made him his private secretary. His work in that position fitted him for a promotion to the place of assistant secretary of the treasury, to which he was appointed upon the retirement of General Spalding. There he served until a great corporation, wanting a competent man for its head, called him from the government service and gave him three times his government salary.

Every one remembers how, when "Bob" Armstrong was made assistant secretary of the treasury, some of the elder statesmen in the United States Senate shook their heads dubiously because of his youth. When they confirmed him they did it with the reservation that Secretary Shaw should accept full responsibility for his appointment. The same statesmen, with the Armstrong precedent before them, did not hesitate, later, in the confirmation of Mr. Edwards, who was only entering his thirtieth year.

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Men still in the "kindergarten" when Mr. Shaw gave up the treasury portfolio, were Mr. Edwards and Arthur F. Statter, who are but little past thirty years of age. Each of them came to Washington first as the private secretary of a public man and while serving in that capacity attracted the attention of Mr. Shaw. Mr. Edwards came from Ohio, where he received a common-school education, and was eventually employed as the private secretary of Representative Walter L. Weaver. Mr. Statter was born in England, but came to the national capital as the private secretary of Senator Levi Ankeny, of Washington, after long service in the newspaper business and in humbler capacities before entering that profession. Each of these men has gone the regular course in the "kindergarten," serving first as private secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury. By him they were promoted to the place of assistant secretary of the treasury, and, as such, became the confidential advisers and assistants of a cabinet officer.

When Mr. Armstrong was promoted in the treasury department kindergarten to the office of assistant secretary, he left a vacancy in the place of private secretary to Mr. Shaw. Secretary Shaw knew of the impending change and, about that time, met the then Postmaster General at a cabinet meeting.

"Look here, Payne," said Mr. Shaw, "who is that clean-faced, alert-looking young man you send up to my office on your personal business once in a while? I am looking for a private secretary and thought he might fill the bill."

"Why," said Mr. Payne, "that is John Edwards, my stenographer, and he is too good a man for me to lose. You can't have him."

"All right," said Shaw, "you just lend him to me." Edwards was "loaned" by the Postmaster-General, who said he did not want to stand in the way of his advancement. He was never "paid back." Shaw kept him long after the death of Henry Payne, and then elevated him to the place of assistant secretary.

When President Roosevelt decided to appoint Edwards assistant secretary and sent his name to the United States Senate for confirmation on Washington's birthday, he gave way to a touch of sentimentality not foreign to his character nor unknown to those who have had a close view of the present chief executive.

The manner of Edwards' appointment was about this way: Horace A. Taylor had long been assistant secretary of the treasury. He was full of years and honors and contentment, and a yearning for foreign travel. He informed Mr. Shaw of his intention to retire. It was not Mr. Taylor's intention to do so until the new fiscal year began, July 1, but he felt it fit and proper to inform his chief of his decision, so that his successor might be chosen with deliberation. The Secretary of the Treasury told the President of the United States and, in turn, was asked if he could recommend some one for the place.

"Why, yes," said Mr. Shaw, "no one could fill it better than John Hinkson Edwards, my private secretary."

There was some further discussion of his qualifications, and assurances to the President that Mr. Edwards had familiarized himself with the details of departmental work. The President decided that as Mr. Taylor had made his decision irrevocably, and it would soon be known, an announcement of the decision to appoint Edwards as his successor might forestall much clamoring for the place.

"Why not announce it at once?" said Mr. Shaw. "Washington's birthday will be along in a few days and it happens to be the birthday of his good old mother, out in Ohio, as well as the birthday of Edwards' young son. I would like to tell Edwards of his preferment on that natal day."

"Capital! Capital!" said the President in his heartiest manner, "I will go you one better and send his nomination to the Senate on that day."

Because the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, in these commonplace, practical and materialistic days, are sentimentalists, in a way, Mr. Edwards' name went to the Senate and he was confirmed in a position which he did not assume for weeks to come.

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THE MAKING OF TO-MORROW

HOW THE WORLD OF TO-DAY IS PREPARING FOR THE WORLD OF TO-MORROW

Welfare Work for Government Employees

By Annie E. S. Beard

THE National Civic Federation has recently organized a national committee on "Welfare Work for Government Employees." Secretary Taft is its chairman, John C. W. Beckham, governor of Kentucky, and George W. Guthrie, mayor of Pittsburg, are first and second vice-chairmen, respectively, and William R. Willcox, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of New York city, is the third chairman. Miss Gertrude Beeks has been appointed secretary. The committee is to create an interest in improving the working conditions of federal, state and municipal employees.

It may surprise many persons to know how great is the need for improvement, and those who work in some of the government offices suffer as badly as any. As an instance may be cited the conditions in the treasury building in Washington, where a large number of women are employed in dark, unhealthy basement rooms in counting old money, in which occupation they encounter both dust and germs in plenty. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving has been described by ex-Secretary Shaw as "a first-class sweat-shop," because of the ill-ventilated and crowded condition of the workrooms. Employees in the Patent Office complain of having to work in close, dusty basement rooms that have been hitherto used only for filing records. The great increase in department business of late years is accountable for some of these conditions.

The Library of Congress and the new building for public printing furnish modern conveniences and have spacious, well-lighted and well-ventilated workrooms. More such buildings are urgently needed.

In reply to a recent inquiry made by President Roosevelt, it was found that in only one federal department was provision made for administering first aid to employees in case of accident or sudden illness. And this provision was made by an employee and not by the government officials. The Public Printer reported that since an emergency room had been fitted up at the personal expense of this employee, 1,250 cases had been treated, some of which were urgent and needed immediate attention. Previously the sufferer had been left lying on the floor of the workroom or toilet room until a physician could be obtained.

In New York city within the past year Postmaster Willcox has provided several new postal stations containing comfortable rest rooms where the carriers may read, smoke or play games during the intervals between trips. These new stations displaced ill-ventilated and insanitary rooms where the near-by saloon was more attractive as a lounging place.

The New York Commissioner of Police, Theodore A. Bingham, responded with commendable promptness to a plea made by a subcommittee of the Federation on welfare work, for a change in the number of hours required of the men on duty. They had been permitted to go to their homes for twelve hours only every other day, and were in service from 6 A.M. till midnight — eighteen hours at a stretch. Now under the new regulations the policemen work only six hours on tour and have twelve hours a day off duty, with twenty-four hours off on a stretch once in every five days.

The overcrowded and insanitary condition of many of the station-houses was recently made public by ex-Commissioner William McAdoo. In some cases the city houses the men in stables. "The best part of the sheepfold in Central Park is given to the horses and the part where the horses could not be put with safety to

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their health is turned over to the men. A great sewer opening is within three feet of where the men have to eat their meals." Lack of bathing facilities is also noted. Comptroller Metz is quoted as saying that twenty-four men have to sleep in a room no larger than his office, a condition which, if allowed by a private employer, would place him in jail.

Improvement of these conditions is, however, at hand, for an appropriation of $2,000,000 has been made by the city for the repair of old and the erection of new station-houses.

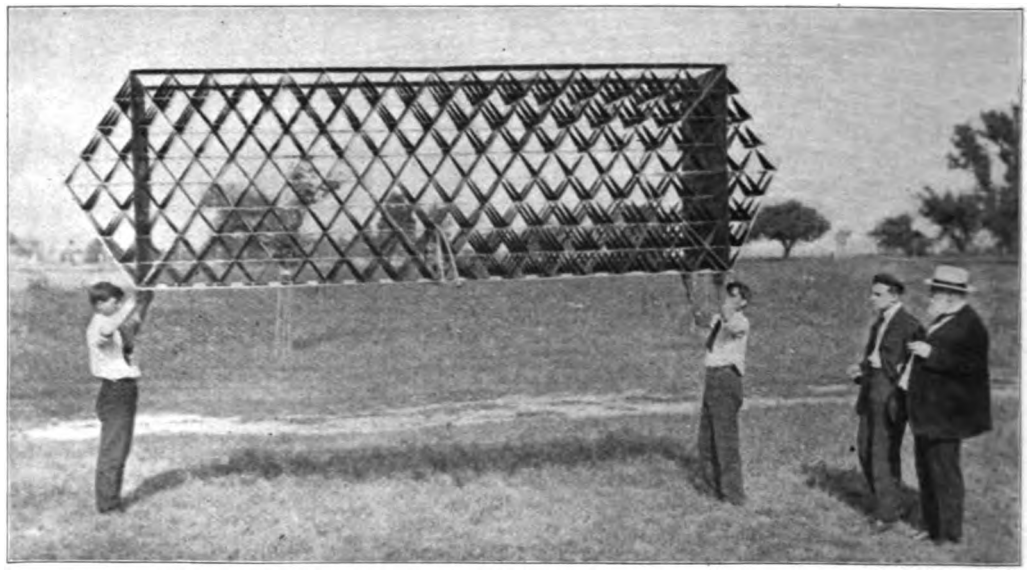
Dormitories for hospital attendants and servants are also being investigated, and improvements contemplated. On Randall's and Blackwell's Islands new buildings have recently been erected. Some of the state hospitals have introduced many beneficial arrangements for their employees, good dormitories, club and amusement halls and athletic fields.

The welfare work thus going on in the East is being duplicated in some places in the West, where conditions are often fully as bad as those here described. There is abundant opportunity for the work of this new national committee in arousing a demand for better working conditions for government employees, be the[illegible]te or municipal.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell and His Tetrahedral Kites

By Charles Henderson

ALL over the world experimental work is going on, looking to the conquest of the air. Zeppelin and his air-ship, the Lebaudy Brothers, Santos Dumont, the Wright Brothers and their aeroplane, Leo Stevens, Maxim, Langley, unfortunately cut down before he reached his goal — by tens and scores and hundreds the inventors are at work on means to capture this nature's last citadel of supremacy.



A 400-CELL X-BEAM TETRAHEDRAL KITE
Dr. Bell and Mr. Baldwin are standing at the right

Among them, in that his aims are the same; distinct from them, in that his methods are totally different, is the famous inventor of the telephone. One hears little of Doctor Bell in this connection, as he has done what he has done quietly, with no thought of either gain or publicity. Now and then, however, it is possible to see him at work, and one of these occasions of good fortune befell the writer.

The tetrahedron is a four-sided body, each side being a triangle. Four triangles of the same dimensions, put points to points, make a tetrahedron. And the result is a structure which is a great deal stronger in resistive power than the members which compose it. Moreover, they

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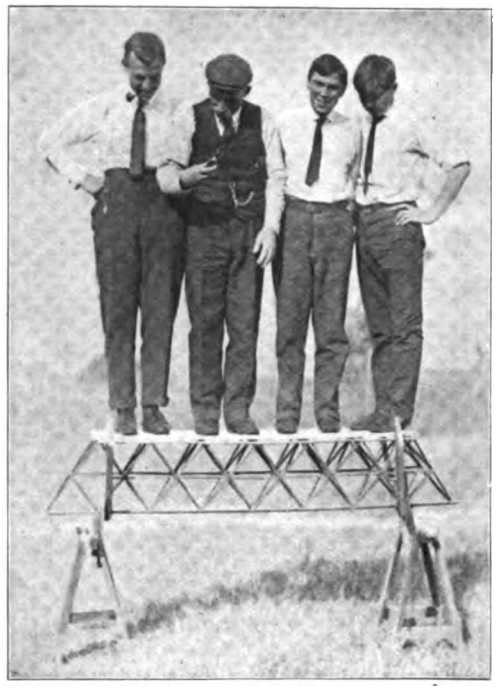
brace each other when put together to form a structure which is made of several, so that no additional braces are required. And the strength of the whole is a multiple of the strength of one, and not, as in the case of other structures, less in proportion to its weight.

Out of these tetrahedrons Doctor Bell makes kites. He believes in the heavier-than-air flying-machine as the most satisfactory solution of the problem, while not at all decrying either the efforts or the results of those who work with gas bag and balloon. Of the various types of heavier-than-air machines, Doctor Bell has chosen the tetrahedral kite, because it alone, of all kite structures, can increase in size without its weight increasing beyond the increase in lifting power. In other words: if one tetrahedral cell has a certain lifting power, two cells will have twice as much lifting power. If the one cell has so much strength and weight, two cells will have twice as much strength to offset the twice-as-much weight. Strength, weight and lifting power increase in proportion to the number of cells.

Take any other form of kite, and things do not work out this way. Take a flat kite, say a six-sided Malay kite, which weighs ten pounds, let us say, and will lift twenty in a certain breeze. Double the size of the kite, and its lifting power is doubled, to be sure, but its weight is much more than doubled, for you can not add square feet of surface to a flat kite without a stronger, heavier frame-work to support it. And the time comes when the lifting power and weight are equal and the kite will no longer fly. With the tetrahedral kite, however, you can add cell to cell and retain strength and lifting power too. Of course there is — must be — a limit to the size of any man-made structure, but the limit in tetrahedral kites has not hove in sight yet.

The huge kite shown in the illustration, containing more than four hundred tiny tetrahedral cells, will lift four grown men from their feet in a moderate breeze. Two men can hold it up in the air, as in the picture, with ease. This is a baby kite compared to some Doctor Bell has made and flown.

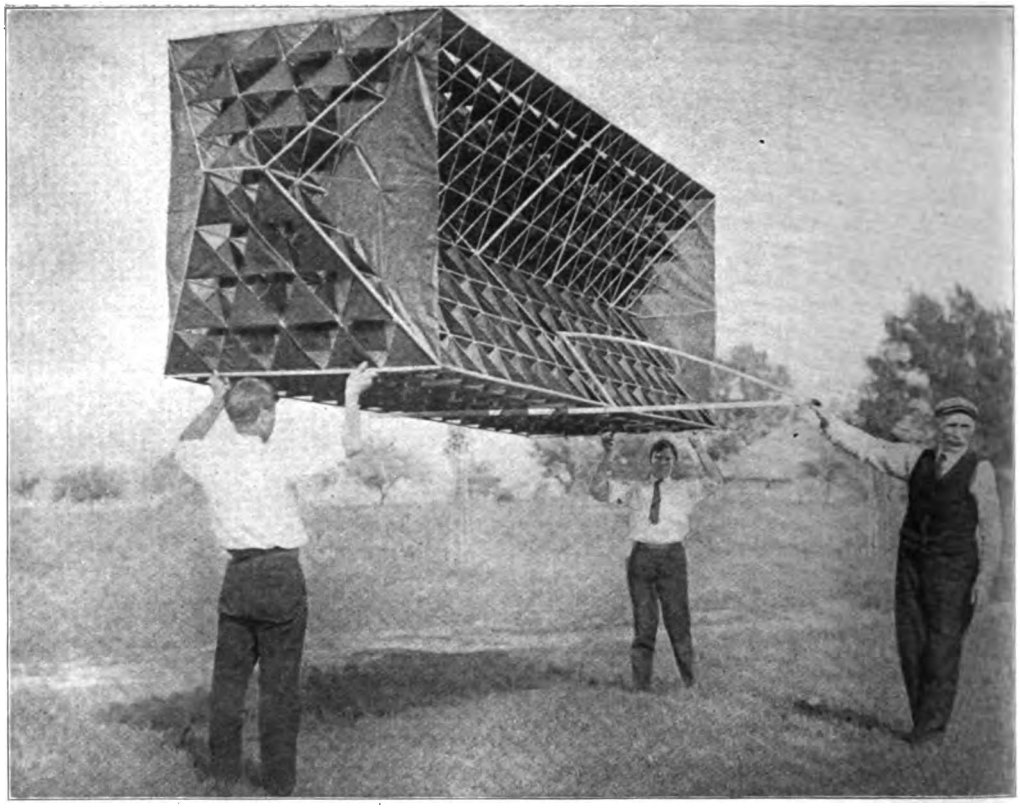
The problem of making a flying-machine from a tetrahedral kite calls first for the best shape of kite — the shape which flies strongest, smoothest, steadiest, in any and all kinds of winds. Then it calls for a motor which can propel the kite, a means for balancing the kite and motor so the motor can act as the cord of the kite, and some means for controlling the directions of the then full-fledged flying-machine.



A TEST OF STRENGTH
The tetrahedral cells are formed of slender brass rods

So far, the very best form of kite is yet to be decided. There have been cubical kites, pyramidal kites, circular kites. The big one known as an X-beam kite was built, in cross section, like an X, at the suggestion of Mr. Baldwin, one of Doctor Bell's engineers. There have been kites built in combination with planes, with box kites, with wings and vanes. There have been kites of all kinds built in dozens of different ways and with bridles put to them in dozens of different places and at dozens of different angles. So little is known of the air and the way to navigation through it, that all these things must be tried in actuality, not figured upon a piece of paper merely and thrown away as impracticable. The wildest scheme may prove to be *the* one. The safest thing on paper, in kites, may be-

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AN END VIEW OF THE POWERFUL X-BEAM KITE

have in the most erratic manner in the air. So the shaking down of all this experimenting is still going on, to arrive at the very best shape of kite, of the very best manner and form in which to build a lot of tetrahedral cells to get the maximum of steadiness and reliability under the most varied conditions.

It takes a good deal of patience and time to make a tetrahedral kite. The slender stick of straight-grained wood can be snapped between the fingers, yet when many sticks are put together in the tetrahedral cell construction their strength is almost unbelievable. These slender sticks must be joined together at the ends with a little fastening one of Doctor Bell's men designed for the purpose, and then, on each cell, must be sewn two wings of light-red cloth — red because it is easily seen in the air and photographs well. After these cells are made, they are set up in the form selected, and almost any form can be made of them. For their adaptability to shape is very great. The point of hanging the bridle must be considered, and a bridle rod built into the whole so that the strain of pulling on the rope may be distributed among the members of the kite as a whole, and not come on one or two tetrahedrons. This is the only extra piece which could be called a brace, which these kites have, if you except an occasional wire for better binding of the whole together.

When a kite is completed, the next thing to do is to experiment with it in the air. And perhaps the very first experiment may end in disaster, if the wind flaw at the wrong time, if the kite is unskillfully caught as it comes down, if for any reason the fabric, so strong as a whole, so slender in its members, is dashed to the ground. When a "smash" occurs, perhaps putting a painful period to many hours' patient work, Doctor Bell only smiles.

"Well," he will say, "that helped us some, if it didn't live long. Next time we will do so-and-so!" And he nods his

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massive head and his workmen go to work on another kite.

"It would be discouraging," he said to the writer, "if it was not that we learn through our mistakes, even through these smashes!"

The kites are flown from hand, from a large reel, from an automobile, from a boat, from anything that will give the kind of motion desired. Of course in a proper breeze no motion at all is required, the kite will rise of its own accord. But it must not be forgotten that the end and aim of all this experimenting is the possible flying-machine, and Doctor Bell wants to know how the kites will behave when moving against the air; so tests are made in light breezes as well as stronger ones, when the kites must be pulled against the wind, as some day, it is hoped a propeller will force them.

Often half-a-dozen different kinds of kites will be tried at once, and a number of observers will watch and see which flies the best. Then the particular feature which made the particular kite the best will be found out if possible. And by this continual flying of all kinds of kites under all kinds of conditions, Doctor Bell and his corps of engineers and workmen are gradually arriving at the type of kite they hope to use for their experiments with the engine, for the final and completed design which will be the first tetrahedral air-ship.

Doctor Bell brings to the work an indomitable perseverance, the same which worked out the telephone, the same which carried him through difficulty after difficulty in a dozen other inventions and which made his work so widely known and himself so loved for what he has done for the deaf and dumb. Doctor Bell is as approachable, and as kindly and as considerate as it is possible for a man to be. If the problem is going to be solved at all, surely it will be by some such man as this, alive to his finger-tips, enthusiastic, and full of patience and resource.



A WESTERN FARMER GOING TO THE MILL

The Automobile in Western Country Towns

By Charles Moreau Harger

"THE best market for automobiles just now is in the smaller towns of the Middle West," said a dealer recently. "The cities have been buying high-priced cars freely for four years, and while of course there will continue to be such a market there, the country town is just awaking to the enjoyment of the new motoring pleasure. Hundreds of cars are being sent to the small villages and cities of the plains states and they are being purchased by all classes of persons, from bankers to farmers — and there is not so

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much difference between the two classes in some respects."

The agricultural states of the Middle West have been so uncommonly prosperous during the past half-dozen years that there has come a time when the residents feel able to enjoy luxuries. Take a farmer who harvests five hundred acres of wheat and makes a profit of $8 an acre, why should not he and his family have something to enjoy?

The cars going into the country towns and to the country districts of the West are generally the medium-priced ones, ranging from the $600 runabouts to the $2,500 and $3,000 touring cars. The two-cylinder touring car that can be bought for about $1,200 is most in demand, though here and there appears an astonishing circumstance. For instance, in one county two hundred miles west of the Missouri River, where forty-six cars are owned, the finest car is the property of a farmer's son living twelve miles from the county seat, a six-cylinder $4,500 car. In the same county is one man owning three, two others with two each, and a dozen farmers with machines in which they make daily trips to town. The farmers' horses have become so used to the sight of an automobile that they do not notice them on the road.

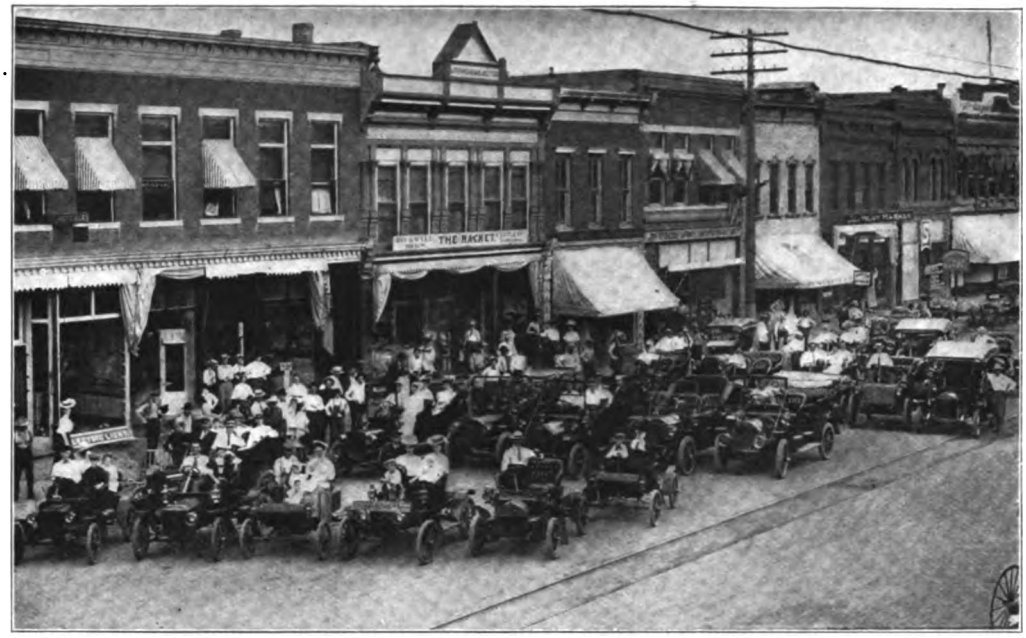
Away out in the edge of Colorado is one real-estate firm that uses six touring cars daily showing land to customers, and this has become a common thing for the real-estate dealers of the West, so much more ground can they cover in this way. In the Panhandle of Texas, to which excursions are being run every month, every firm uses cars. In one place a firm has the sale of ranch lands twenty-two miles from the railway station. To get a good track it plowed a sixteen-inch furrow as straight as could be drawn, turning over the sod and leaving a smooth, hard surface. Then a car was run over this route, with one wheel in the furrow and the other whitened with flour, leaving a mark on the sod. Another furrow was turned, and now there is a straightaway course of twenty-two miles with two smooth, hard tracks and the cars with seven passengers make the trip in forty-five minutes several times a day.

The problem of the car in the country town is entirely different from that of the city owner. Wages are not so high and the conditions inspire a greater self-reliance on the part of the motorists.



A FARMER'S WIFE GOING TO MARKET

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IN A PRAIRIE TOWN

Two hundred miles west of the Missouri River

Take a specific instance of a town two hundred miles west of the Missouri River in central Kansas. It is a typical prairie city of less than five thousand persons. The automobile was introduced at first by several poor secondhand machines and only two years ago did the first standard machine make its appearance. Now there are twenty cars, one-fourth of them touring cars, the remainder runabouts. Others are being added every month. Many farmers are buying, several mail carriers have runabouts with which to cover their rural routes and a livery with automobiles for hire does a good business. The first garage is three months old. It charges $15 a month for storage and care of the cars, a dozen being installed regularly. The town is liberal on speed ordinances and seldom is there an arrest, those instances being when the driver is careless or unmindful of the rights of the road. Two years ago when the first cars, noisy, unreliable affairs, were introduced, the farmers were very angry, but they feel differently now; most of them say they hope to have cars later.

I have driven nearly two thousand miles during the past summer over the country roads and have never met a discourteous driver nor had a horse act badly enough to cause an accident. Less than half a dozen times have I even had to shut off the engine, and not once have I led a horse by the machine, my offers to do so being refused several times.

The local motorists suffer from the acts of the tourists more than from any other cause. Some Colorado-bound tourists running forty miles an hour upset a buggy in which were two women, hurting one of the women severely. The motorists did not stop; the telephone was used; they were arrested at the next town, brought back, pleaded guilty to violating the speed laws and were fined $50. They created a prejudice that the local machine-owners must face for months to come. It is such driving that causes ordinances making the speed limit eight and even six miles an hour, as is the case in certain towns, and a sort of local ostracism grows up against the motor-car owners. But the cars keep on coming into the small towns and their rights will be recognized sooner or later.

Western roads, in the prairie states especially, are very fine eight months of the year. They are free from stones gen-

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erally and hills are moderate, all tending to encourage the motorist. It is because of these conditions that it is becoming possible for the man with moderate means to own a car. There is so little amusement in the plains region — the mountains and the lakes are nearly a thousand miles away — and motoring opens up a wide new field for pleasure. When one may drive thirty to fifty miles in an evening over dirt roads that are as smooth as asphalt, with prairie breezes blowing health and rest into one's cheeks, it is worth while.

On such roads tire troubles are reduced to a minimum. My first two thousand miles with a four-cylinder car were without a puncture and with no injury except a sand blister on one tire. Tire records of four thousand to six thousand miles are common and there is much satisfaction in the promise of long life for the most sensitive portions of the equipment.

No one in the western town gets so much practical good out of a car as the physicians. Distances are magnificent on the plains and while settlement has advanced, the towns are far apart compared with the East. The county-seat doctors have a clientage that reaches out twenty miles in every direction, and with teams and buggies they find it almost impossible to cover it. With a runabout they make their seventy-five to one hundred miles a day and are satisfied. Those who do not own cars pay more than the cost of maintenance in hiring them from liverymen. The motor car has done more for the physician's practice than anything the West has ever discovered.

The editor of a country paper in the West wrote four columns describing "Our New Auto," after he had purchased a machine. It was not necessary. Out of his two thousand subscribers probably one-tenth knew more about motor cars than he did himself; one-twentieth owned cars, and as many more will by next spring.

Twenty-two cars were photographed on the streets of a prairie town one day last summer and ten more owned in town were absent. Trips to the mill with a few odd sacks of wheat or to the market with the fresh vegetables are ways in which the western farmers are utilizing their cars. It is becoming a possession as common in the western country town as it is in the eastern city.

The Farmers' Institute

By Arthur D. Cromwell

NOW that the state and county fairs are over, the officers of the Farmers' Institutes are beginning to look for speakers and to arrange their coming programs. Most of us have not as yet grasped the size and significance of these Farmers' Institutes. Last year they were attended by one million two hundred and sixty-two thousand persons. They are held in every state and territory. Ohio leads in number of institutes, having had one thousand two hundred and twenty-five last year, but Pennsylvania leads in attendance. Last year, one hundred and sixty-five thousand persons attended the institutes of that state. The states appropriated for last year's institutes, $264,672.38, and judging from observation, I think that is considerably less than half the amount expended.

And now what do we get for all this outlay of time and money? For one thing we get help in the solution of the most momentous problem confronting modern educators: that is, How shall we educate our foreigners and our millions who leave school before they have even acquired what President Eliot has so aptly styled the "key to an education," namely reading, writing and arithmetic? These people by what little they have acquired are made discontented without the personal resources or means of satisfying that discontent. In addition to being discontented and lacking in inspiration, these people lack knowledge. Some one has said that the agricultural states "are noted for their corn, cattle, and congressmen, but not for their culture." Certainly we are woefully lacking in one element of culture, that is, sensitiveness to the beautiful. If our people had the artistic temperament of the French it would not only add greatly to their happiness but it would add millions of dollars to our country every year. When our meat is neater, when our butter looks better, when our eggs are better graded as to size and color, when our grain in carload lots, or more, is more evenly graded,

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our European market will be secure and prices will rise by leaps and bounds.

To give inspiration, to give practical knowledge in agriculture and stock raising, to fire the ambition of every farmer to do better, to create a desire for the beautiful, are some of the aims of the Farmers' Institute. Others might be added: such as to make country life attractive, to lead parents to become conscious of the advantages of the country as a place in which to rear children, and finally, though some of our Iowa congressmen object to this, to bring about a sober, candid discussion as to whether our officers are trying to serve the people or the large corporations.

The institute is not yet perfected. Perhaps the hardest thing to overcome is the influence of the "retired farmer." The institute is usually held in the small towns where these people predominate. Now these retired farmers are well meaning, but they are dead set against any change. They are sure that the way they educated, farmed, and worshiped in their earlier days was just the right way. "You can't get that out of their heads if you had all creation for a crowbar," as Oliver Wendell Holmes would say. Unless we can get the institute out into the country schoolhouse, and unless we can give a larger proportion of the time to the boys and girls, these retired farmers will hamper the movement seriously.

The agricultural colleges with their "Gospel trains" and their short courses are free from the conservatism of the retired farmers and consequently advocate scientific farming with a freedom unknown among institute speakers. The agricultural colleges have another great advantage in their short courses, that is, the use of material for concrete illustrations. The farmer who sees "dressed" two large steers, one overfat and the other just right, and hears why the packers pay most for the cattle that have not had corn wasted in making tallow, that farmer goes home convinced as no institute speaker can convince him.

Another great disadvantage to successful institute work is our present system of land tenure. Too much of our land is farmed by renters. The greatest thing that a farm does for a family besides giving it its bread and butter is to teach it to plan and work for something to come years ahead. But the renter with his short-time lease cares nothing for the discussions on soil improvement, construction of buildings, introduction of improved plants, and indeed for little except grains, or matters pertaining to horticulture and the improvement of the rural schoolgrounds.

Not all presiding officers have learned that one or two speakers must not be allowed to monopolize all the time. Institute officers must learn from the "short courses" to have parallel meetings. That is, while the men are discussing matters pertaining to stock breeding and judging, the women, in another room, should be discussing matters pertaining to motherhood and domestic economy. The institute should do more to interest the boys and girls, their contests and reports on experiments should form a part of every program. We need agriculture taught in our rural schools. Some day our people will become conscious of the fact that they are now educating for town life only. A great wave of enthusiasm for agricultural matters can come only to a generation who were taught in their childhood to read, write, observe, and figure on how to coöperate with God to make this old world a better home for man.

Interesting, helpful speakers are hard to get. The farmers lack confidence in the professors and editors of agricultural papers who are freed from the necessity of making farming pay. The agricultural colleges are called upon so often that there is great temptation to send out immature boys and girls as speakers. These young people see little of the bearing of what they have learned in college, on the problems of actual farm life, and they lack power to tell that little interestingly. We need a course in some good university to teach men and women how to disseminate knowledge.

But with all its imperfections, the Farmers' Institute is one of the most important educational agencies in America. As Professor Holden says: "We are just in our formative period. The practices that we get started now will become the customs for ages." The happiness of unborn millions depends upon our getting started right and keeping the path to progress open.

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BOOKS AND READING



ZONA GALE
Author of "The Loves of Pelleas and Etarre"

Fiction

The Loves of Pelleas and Etarre. By Zona Gale. New York: The Macmillan Company, $1.50.

This volume comes into the world of modern novels like a breath of fresh air into a crowded room. Pelleas and Etarre are two septuagenarians who have kept through their fifty years of married life a fine spirit of romance, and have been, despite their sorrows, so thoroughly happy that they have become incorrigible matchmakers. Various chapters relate their experiments in trying to help others to the same good fortune. Some of these experiments are successful and some unsuccessful, but they, like the sentiment of every page, are all delightful. The volume will reassure those who fear marriage is a failure.

The Fruit of the Tree. By Edith Wharton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. 663. $1.50.

In the present book Mrs. Wharton shows us the better side of fashionable life, just as in "The House of Mirth" she showed the darker. The story swings around two great issues: the amelioration of the conditions under which factory employees live, and the right of a nurse to end the sufferings of one whose inevitable death is being postponed at the expense of terrible pain. In a way these two foci of interest break the unity of the plot; but they serve also to place in charming contrast two types of women: the one chameleonlike, who, after having been led through love of her assistant-manager to an ephemeral interest in the welfare of the em-

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ployees of her factory, refuses after she has married the manager to carry out his plans because of the diminution of her income; the other, a woman of strong will and yet one who in the straits of a situation into which she deliberately entered, finds herself also a creature of emotion as well as will. The total impression made by the book is one of hopefulness. Its hero is a real man, with weakness and strength which are real also. While the book lacks that inevitableness which made "The House of Mirth" as relentless as a Greek drama, and while it also lacks something of that almost obtrusive technical perfection which has marked some of the author's other works, it is on the whole the biggest book that Mrs. Wharton has produced. Our only regret is that she has not made the two centers of interest the motives of distinct volumes.

Gilbert Parker's volume, *"The Weavers"* (Harper's, $1.50), lacks the unity of plot which marked "The Right of Way," and the course of its action is hindered by the introduction of a missing heir. It seems almost incredible that an author of the strength of Gilbert Parker should need to resort to such an artifice, especially when it only serves to distract interest. But, barring these strictures and a tendency to be a trifle theatrical in presenting the motives of some of his subordinate characters, the book is built on strong human lines. Its hero, a Quaker who finds himself forced by circumstance to be a sort of Gordon in Egypt, is a work of flesh and blood. Perhaps the comparative unreality of some of his other characters is a part of the author's art. They are simply splashed in that the real portrait may stand out sharper by contrast. At all events, Claridge Pasha is one of the big figures of recent fiction—a man whose exploitation of the inevitable compels the reader's downright admiration, and, one had almost said, awe.

In *"The Car of Destiny"* (McClure, $1.50) C. N. and A. M. Williamson describe motoring in Spain and incidentally try their hand at melodrama. The result is a book which is better than some of their recent publications, but still lacks the freshness of "The Lightning Conductor." It is good reading, however, and a reader according to his taste can skip descriptions of places or the melodrama.

"The Heart of the West" (McClure, $1.50) is a collection of O. Henry's stories of western life. They not infrequently justify the author's reputation as a humorist. Read separately they are full of vim and novelty. Taken altogether they grow tedious because of the highly impossible vocabulary in which most of the characters speak. According to Mr. O. Henry it would seem as if the western cowboy had always by his side a Century Dictionary and thesaurus of the English language.

The realism of Joseph Conrad is almost uncanny. His characters fairly live and breathe. His new volume, *"The Secret Agent"* (Harper's), furnishes no exception to his extraordinary power, although its plot is far simpler than *"Nostromo."* As a story of horrors it is pretty nearly without a peer. Its anarchists, murderers and detectives make even Conan Doyle's figures shadowy. There is no Englishman writing to-day who has Mr. Conrad's ability to give cameo distinctness to his literary creations ($1.50).

Myra Kelly's second volume of stories of the children of the Ghetto, *"Wards of Liberty"* (McClure, $1.50), has all the attractiveness of her first volume, *"Little Citizens."* It gains in personal atmosphere by a preface which embodies a personal letter of President Roosevelt to the author. The stories make some of the best reading of the season.

It is real life that Mrs. Mary Stewart Cutting puts into her little volume of half-connected stories, *"The Suburban Whirl."* There is something wonderfully normal in all of Mrs. Cutting's writings, and the present volume is no exception. It is a volume to be recommended to all suburbanites, and we could not say that of every book that has appeared this year. (McClure, $1.)

A. C. McClurg & Co. have published in beautiful form as a gift book George P. Upton's translation of Storm's *"Immensée."* It is beautifully illustrated by Margaret and Helen M. Armstrong. ($1.75.)

Octave Thanet (Miss French) has actually gone to muck-raking in *"The Lion's Share"* (Bobbs-Merrill, $1.50). She tells in a melodramatic manner of the warfare between a captain of industry and a *chevalier d'industrie*, in which the multi-millionaire is coolly kidnaped and permitted to read of his own misdeeds until he is converted to approximate righteousness. It is not a particularly convincing story, but it reads well.

A novel for those who are prepared for a careless handling of the conventions is Elinor Glyn's *"Three Weeks"* (Duffield & Co., $1.25). It has become one of the "best sellers" in England. The author's own conviction that there is inspiration in the relation of her hero and heroine is the book's only deliverance from the wholly sensuous. The young Englishman and the Slavonic Queen move through a most elemental erotic episode of three weeks.

Three novelettes make up Harold Macgrath's *"The Best Man"* (Bobbs-Merrill, $1.50), to each of which the title applies, though it is awarded to the first of the three alone. They deal with lawyers, ministers, women and millionaires and are good though hardly convincing reading.

Mrs. H. A. Mitchell Keays attempts the impossible in *"The Road to Damascus"* (Small, Maynard, $1.50). She would show the results flowing from the wife's taking into her family the illegitimate son of her husband, of whose existence he was not even aware, and keeping both husband and son ignorant of their relationship until the son, traveling his father's path, forces the issue and then the entire situation is reproduced in the son. This is not the way of men, and it is too much for the reader's acceptance.

"The Young Traders" (Stokes, $1.50) is a well written and frequently exciting book for boys, written by Harold Blindloss and dealing with life in a commercial establishment in Liverpool and in a trading station on the west coast of Africa. *"Jack the Young Trapper"* (Stokes, $1.25) is the fifth of George Bird Grinnell's books about young Jack Danvers, telling how he filled in a vacation in the far Northwest years ago, and is full of the out-of-doors spirit.

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Biography and History

The Autobiography of Oliver Otis Howard. Two vols. Pp. 620 and 610. New York: Baker & Taylor Company, $5.

These two important volumes get their value from the fact that they are a history of the Civil War and the reconstruction period from the point of view of one who has played no small rôle in the military history of the United States. The criticism to which the author has been subjected from various sources will be hereafter to some extent modified by a consideration of the facts he presents. All of the battles of the Civil War in which General Howard had a part, and that means most of them, are described in detail and in something more than a technical manner. General Howard knows how to combine anecdote with history, and as a result his account of such battles as Gettysburg, Antietam and Chancellorsville become far more interesting than most history. Appearing contemporaneously with the "Memoirs of Carl Schurz" the volumes are of especial interest to all students of the period. But the book is something more than a record of fighting. After the war General Howard became a national figure, particularly in his dealings with the work of reconstruction and with the Indians. He has an entire chapter on his vindication by the Court of Inquiry into the charges brought against him in 1874, for his conduct during the closing of the Freedman's Bureau. The later sections of the work are more personal, if possible, than the earlier and give particular attention to his relations with religious organizations and religious leaders like Mr. Moody. Altogether the volumes are a splendid exposition of Christian idealism on the part of a man who has had a large share in the military history of the United States and has been true to his ideals in the midst of unjust accusation and attack.

With Walt Whitman in Camden. By Horace Traubel. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. Pp. xvi, 473.

No one was so close to the poet during the later period of his life as Mr. Traubel. It was known that he kept a journal, and now that it has appeared we have the intimate portrait expected. His volume has already become one of the authoritative sources of our knowledge of the poet. It is not a critical estimate; it is a record of conversations mostly on the part of Whitman himself. Written by an admirer, it does not attempt to edit Whitman's daily comments. For this we may well be thankful. Some of Whitman's estimates of his contemporaries are extraordinarily happy and show him at his best if at his less inspired side. Mr. Traubel has done the world of literature a great service and has made an impartial biography of the poet more possible than ever before. The fact that a second edition has been called for is evidence of its importance. A word should be said in appreciation of the beautiful form given the book by the publishers and of the reproductions of interesting photographs and manuscripts.

Memories of My Life. By Sarah Bernhardt. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pp. 456. $4 net.

Anything that the great French actress writes is bound to be interesting, doubly so when she writes about herself. The present volume of memories carries the career of Madame Bernhardt up to the early eighties. It leaves out many things which the world would like to have had said, but what it does contain is a combination of gossip, hysteria and genius. The world has always known Madame Bernhardt to be a genius with the eccentricities of genius. Her autobiography in a way gives a clue to these eccentricities by describing them. Her love of wild beasts, her balloon trips, her struggles with theatrical managers, her extraordinary successes and failures, her friendships are here set forth with a vividness worthy of herself. The American reader will be particularly interested in the account of her first trip to America. Unlike some foreign visitors she has less criticism than appreciation. Altogether it is the most unique biography of the year.

Famous Painters of America. By J. Walker McSpadden. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Pp. 376. $2.50 net.

Its preface asserts that this book has been written for "the man who avoids technical definition as he would the plague, but who would be interested to know that once upon a time Benjamin West was a little Quaker boy in Pennsylvania, pulling fur out of the cat's tail to make brushes." The personal side of eleven artists claimed by America should interest the average reader, to whom the book is addressed; but by no stretch of imagination can eleven names, however illustrious, and six of these not living in this country, be said to complete the roll of famous painters of America. Many of the thirty-eight full-page illustrations are poorly printed from inferior plates, a vital defect in a work of this character; others are ill chosen and do not represent the artist at his best.

Cambridge Modern History: The Restoration. New York: The Macmillan Company. Vol. 10. Pp. xxv, 936. $4.

This volume adequately supplements that on Napoleon. It covers the period from 1815-1845 in a series of essays devoted to the interests of the chief European countries. The value of the series is now established beyond question and the present volume will be found very illuminating as a guide to the study of that complicated readjustment through which Europe passed after Napoleon.

"Human Bullets: A Soldier's Story of Port Arthur" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25 net) is translated by Masujiro Honda from the Japanese of Tadayoshi Sakurai, I. J. A., and edited by Alice Mabel Bacon. It tells of the author's military career from the time of mobilization until he falls, a helpless cripple henceforth, in one of the attacks on Port Arthur. The only possible exception that can be taken to the book is its complete accord of ideality and

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practice. One feels that no body of human men could ever be quite so thoroughly everything that is expected of them as the Japanese soldiers here described. The author's calm recital of perfections goes even further than boastfulness.

Louis E. Van Norman lived for some time in Poland, and there won as his wife the daughter of a distinguished Polish patriot. In his interesting book, *"Poland, the Knight among Nations"* (Revell, $1.50 net), he undertakes to repay his debt to a brave and chivalrous people. He denies intending to write formal history, contenting himself with recording impressions, and makes no pretense either to exhaustive treatment or the judicial attitude. But the book justifies the praise given it by Mme. Modjeska in her little introduction.

Thirteen of the leading soldiers in American history — not necessarily "the" thirteen — are briefly and sympathetically treated in *"Leading American Soldiers"* (Holt, $1.75 net) by R. M. Johnston, M.A., a lecturer in Harvard University. Washington leads, of course, followed by Greene, Andrew Jackson, Taylor, Scott, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, Meade, Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and Joseph E. Johnston. The author considers them all merely as soldiers, however varied their careers, and the volume, illustrated by portraits as it is, has a place filled by no other.

To have the life of the greatest of modern tellers of fairy tales interpreted for the little folk he loved is certainly desirable. Paul Harboe's *"A Child's Story of Hans Christian Andersen"* (Duffield, $1.50) is a capitally printed book which adds to the interest of every story Andersen told.

The wild West has been pretty thoroughly described and the middle and eastern states have been worked up into historical novels galore; it remained to Randall Parrish to deal properly with "The Great Plains" (Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.75 net). With a happy combination of history, description and romance, he brings to us a region little known save for fleeting, bored glimpses from the car windows. His accurate pen pictures are evidently based on thorough acquaintance with the region.

Mr. William B. Boulton gives in *"Thomas Gainsborough"* (A. C. McClurg, $2.75) a very readable and discriminating picture of this noted artist's career, particularly rich in details of his home and professional life. Mr. Boulton has apparently set himself to the task of clearing Gainsborough's name of some things not greatly to his credit, that have come to be believed about him, but he is not a partisan. The numerous illustrations are appropriate and of a good quality.

Dr. William B. Guthrie in his *"Socialism Before the French Revolution"* (Macmillan, $1.50) has handled effectively a period which heretofore has been treated only incidentally in essays and monographs. He traces the rise of the influence of the various English, Italian and French socialistic theories till they work themselves out in the radicals of the revolutionary epoch itself. The volume is a welcome addition to the rapidly growing literature of the French pre-revolutionary epoch.

Poetry and Travel

Sojourning, Shopping and Studying in Paris. By Elizabeth Otis Williams. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

The distinguishing feature of this handy little guidebook is that its directions are particularly intended for women travelers. Definite information as to places in Paris where women will be comfortably accommodated, advice as to places of amusement, facts about shopping in the French capital, and a multitude of things which only a woman would think of are compressed into these pages. A map of Paris and list of hotels and public buildings add to the usefulness of the book.

The selections of prose and poetry in *"The Friendly Town"* (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50), compiled by E. V. Lucas, represent the urbane spirit in English literature. It is a little book of 380 pages that will fit the pocket and seems to fulfill especially the mission of such books in making odd moments profitable and pleasant.

The Great Southwest, including Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Lower California, is characterized as *"The Land of Enchantment"* (Little, Brown & Co., $2.50 net) by Lilian Whiting. The remarkable landscape features of this region, which range from the Grand Cañon, the world's most sublime spectacle, to the desolate deserts of Arizona, are admirably described and illustrated. The book holds a unique position as a complete encyclopedia of the resources, opportunities and scenic wonders of this part of the country.

The author of *"Camp and Trail"* (The Outing Publishing Company, $1.25 net), Stewart Edward White, needs no introduction as one competent to discuss the questions of the wilderness traveler. That his ideas are sane and practical any one who has camped will recognize at once. The volume is essentially an experience book dealing with such topics of camp life as clothing, food, cooking, horses, canoes, in fact everything that comes under the head of equipment.

Mrs. Helen Hay Whitney's latest book of songs, *"Gypsy Verses"* (Duffield, $1.25), shows maturity in both sentiment and art, and possesses that surprising versatility in theme and treatment which is the heritage of the minor poet of the day. It would be impossible to select any one of the sixty-seven songs, lyrics and sonnets which compose the book as typical; but their spontaneity, disturbed only by a tendency toward over-anxiety about words, is undeniable.

Whatever President Roosevelt writes will be read and so Harper Brothers have brought together in "Good Hunting" half a dozen of the President's papers on "Big Game in the West," papers written ten years ago, and a later chapter addressed to the young man who contemplates ranching as a business.

John Burroughs has paid a pleasant tribute to Theodore Roosevelt, hunter and naturalist, in his *"Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt"* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 net). Companion of our chief executive in a long sojourn in the

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Yellowstone Park, he gives him entire sympathy and comprehension, and his sketch reads like an interesting letter from the scene of action.

For one who is planning a motor trip abroad probably the best book of the season is the handsome volume, "*The Automobilist Abroad*" (L. C. Page & Co., Boston, $3 net), by Francis Miltown. It is not a guidebook brought up to date with a few chapters of automobile jargon, but is the result of several years' actual touring and many years' traveling. The book gives the characteristics, manners and customs of a region rather than detailed descriptions of churches and châteaux. A paragraph or two tells whether a town is worth while or not. There is much practical information about hotels, customs duties, maps, membership in the touring clubs, and even the right thing to eat in the right place.

Mrs. Anna Benneson McMahan follows several other volumes of the same sort with a pleasant compilation from the letters and poems of the poet, calling it "*With Wordsworth in England*" (McClurg, $1.40 net). The book is richly illustrated by reproduced photographs, and deals more explicitly with English life and scenery.

Economics and Education

Although there are many text-books on political economy, we would especially recommend "*Economics*," by Professor F. W. Blackmar of the University of Kansas (Macmillan, $1.40 net). The book is well arranged for a text-book and comes up to economic questions by a rather original method. It is supplied with good references and has the advantage of general historical treatment.

Those admirable articles which Burton J. Hendricks published in *McClure's Magazine* have now been gathered together into a volume of "*Stories of Life Insurance*" (McClure $1.20). The volume as it stands is a thesaurus of information regarding the rise of the great insurance companies, and will enable any one to appreciate the genius which went into them in their creative stages, as well as the significance of the recent investigations.

A very suggestive book for the present situation is Professor W. J. Lauck's "*The Causes of the Panic of 1893*." (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 net). The volume is the latest of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx prize essays and is admirably done. Students of economic history can not do better than test Professor Lauck's theory by the light of present experiences.

A most unusual book is that of Robert Kennedy Duncan, "*The Chemistry of Commerce*" (Harper's, $2), an exceedingly readable exposition of the services which modern chemistry is rendering commerce. Particularly interesting is Professor Duncan's description of industrial alcohol and the fixation of nitrogen. His chapter on the making of medicines will be a revelation to most readers. Professor Duncan's descriptions are the outcome of personal observation in America and abroad, and should prove an incentive to development of American manufactures.

"*Wage-Earners' Budgets: A Study of Standards and Cost of Living in New York City*" (Holt, $2.50 net) contains a series of lists of housekeeping expenses and some interesting deductions drawn from them, done by Mrs. Louise Bolard More at the Greenwich Settlement House in the metropolis. So various were the sources from which information was drawn and so divergent the results that generalizations can hardly be said to have been reached.

Written by J. Allen Smith, LL.B., Ph.D., professor of political science in the University of Washington, for the "Citizen's Library," "*The Spirit of American Government*" (Macmillan, $1.25 net) is just such a book as the average American needs to have brought home to him for the better understanding of institutions which he has grown rather to praise than to form any true conception of. Students have long known that the United States has been outdone in the political expression of certain democratic ideals by many other nations. The present volume, however, is likely to startle some of our political optimists.

"Methods in Teaching," by Rosa V. Winterburn (The Macmillan Company, $1.25 net), bears the subtitle, "Being the Stockton Methods in Elementary Schools." This study of schoolroom work, with the newer ideals of education in mind, carries one through all the grades of the elementary school and gives in detail the methods in language, arithmetic, nature study, geography, history, civics and other subjects, according to the Stockton plan. This was worked out in the schools of Stockton, California, where the author was supervisor of English and history. Here in the sanest, simplest manner are presented some of the best methods of genetic teaching, types of the best that educational science has learned of the child.

The author of "The Educative Process," William Chandler Bagley, presents a laboratory, inductive treatment of the business of the management of the classroom under the title "Classroom Management" (New York: The Macmillan Company, $1.25). Viewing the educational task of the school as the fitting of the child to live in civilized society, its aim as social efficiency, Dr. Bagley applies the test of this aim to the methods used in management. His experience as school principal and normal college teacher gives practical weight to his judgments.

One of the significant recent educational publications is "The Principles of Secondary Education," by Charles De Garmo (Macmillan Company, $1.25 net). It is especially interesting from the fact that it is in no sense an attempt to propagate any special theories; but is a broad discussion, primarily, as its subtitle, "The Studies," indicates, of the curriculum of the secondary school, with the great principles on which the organization of the curriculum must be based. Professor De Garmo finds the justification and the purpose of the existence of the secondary school in the demands of the social body, that every boy and girl, without class-distinction, shall receive that degree and kind of education that shall best fit the future citizen to take an effective and contributory part in the community. On the other hand, the organization and methods of the secondary school must be modified by adjustment

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to the special characteristics of the period of adolescence and to needs of different types of individuals. On this basis proceeds the discussion of the studies which should form the curriculum, their division into significant groups, the relation between required and elective studies, and the organization of these studies into curricula.

Philosophy and Religion

Pragmatism: A New Name for Some Old Ways of Thinking. By William James. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., $1.25 net.

This little volume by Professor James is going to have great influence. Pragmatism is the philosophy that abandons the search for the absolute and holds truth to be that which has value for life, and which agrees with other things which have value for life. In other words, pragmatism looks to practical ends rather than to the simply theoretical; or to use Professor James' own words, "The true is only the expedient in the way of our thinking." This theory is not altogether new, for Schiller and Dewey have already made the world of philosophy believe that ideas become true just in so far as they help us to get into satisfactory relation with other parts of our experience. But Professor James sets forth this philosophy so simply and entertainingly and so much in the spirit of an evangelist that the movement, which is now getting so great a vogue, is likely to be increasingly associated with him. For clever phrasing and luminous exposition the volume is not only an exception, but also a model in philosophic writing.

The Harvard Ingersoll Lecture for 1906 is by Charles Fletcher Dole, "*The Hope of Immortality*" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 75 cents). Unlike some of the other lecturers of the series, Doctor Dole has given a rather general treatment to his subject, and for that reason his volume is likely to be of special help. The Ingersoll Lectures are fulfilling a most important mission, and the present volume is one of the most useful, even if it be not quite so strictly original as those of Royce and Ostwald.

Frank H. Foster in his "*History of New England Theology*" (University of Chicago Press, $2) has given us the first really complete and discriminating study of that great movement in American religious thought. The volume is a master in its field, all the more remarkable because Professor Foster, who began his work as the champion of the system he describes, after a thorough study, finds himself compelled to reject it. The book will be enjoyed by any thoughtful man whether or not he has had special theological training.

B. W. Huebsch as publisher, and Daniel A. Huebsch as translator, are doing the reading public a real service in the publication of great German theological works. It is not so long ago that they published Pfleiderer's "*Christian Origins*," and now they publish his "*Religion and Historic Faiths*" (New York, B. W. Huebsch, $1.50 net). Like Harnack's "What Is Christianity?" it was delivered as popular lectures to university audiences. It is a rapid discussion of the great religions of the world in their relation to Christianity. Professor Pfleiderer is always stimulating, and never more so than in these books of semi-popular character.

When a discriminating hearer compares the sermons of a certain preacher to those of Phillips Brooks there must be some unusual quality about them. The reader of "*The Investment of Truth*," by Frederic E. Dewhurst (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, $1.25), will quickly discover this quality in these lucid, fearless pulpit utterances of the truly brilliant thinker who passed away recently. These are those rare sermons that are even better reading than hearing.

Professor Milton S. Terry is one of the leading Methodist theologians. There are few men in America who have produced theological literature as steadily or whose work is more helpful. The latest addition to the library of his theological works is "*Biblical Dogmatics*" (Eaton & Mains, $3.50 net), an exposition of the principal doctrines of Holy Scripture. Its position upon such matters as inspiration and criticism, as would be expected from Professor Terry's former works, is in accord with the prevailing tendencies of modern scholarship. The volume lacks the accumulation of quotations to be found in the new edition of Strong's "*Theology*," but is more thoroughgoing than some of the competing publications of some of Professor Terry's Methodist colleagues. Altogether it is a work indicating indefatigable thinking, broad tolerance and ability to restate traditional theology in a way to appeal to those men who do not feel compelled to rewrite their theology from radically new premises.

Frederick Harrison has gathered together a number of essays which he has published at various times since 1860, most of them having appeared between 1880 and 1890. He prefaces his collection, which he calls "The Creed of a Layman" (Macmillan Company, $1.50), with an apologia, written in the present year. In this he restates once more the old positivist belief which in a previous generation seemed likely to be of far larger historical significance than it actually became. Mr. Harrison insists that he is not an atheist; but his idea of theism is far enough from that of ordinary orthodoxy. In fact, his position is that of a positivist thoroughly affected by agnosticism. The book is, in a way, posthumous, not, indeed, in the case of its distinguished author, but as the outcome of a type of thinking.

In "*The Story of Samson*" (Open Court Publishing Company, $1.00 net), Paul Carus has made another interesting excursion into the realm of comparative religion. This volume traces Samson to a Sun myth, but holds that there was very probably an actual Hebrew hero about which his story grew. Like all Doctor Carus' work the volume is filled with learning. In our opinion a good many of his parallelisms are more ingenious than convincing; but the facts which he musters should be given serious attention by students of the Old Testament and of comparative religion.

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THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH

United States

Appointments.—November 8.—David Jayne Hill, minister to the Netherlands, to be ambassador to Berlin, to succeed Mr. Tower, who is to retire on account of ill health; Arthur M. Beaupre transferred from the Argentine Republic to the Netherlands, and Spencer S. Eddy appointed United States minister to the Argentine Republic.

Balloons.—October 18.—J. C. McCoy and Captain Charles D. F. Chandler won the Lahm cup by covering 475 miles in signal corps balloon No. 10.

—October 21.—Nine balloons, representing four nations: America, England, Germany and France, started from St. Louis in the second international race for the Bennett cup.

—October 23.—The German balloon, the Pommern, won the cup, having sailed 880 miles in forty hours. The French balloon, Isle de France, sailed 875 miles in forty-four hours.

Casualties.—October 15.—Thirty-eight persons killed and six hundred injured by a series of explosions followed by fire at the DuPont blasting powder mills near Fontanet, Indiana. The town is a mass of ruins.

—November 9.—Fire at Duluth in grain elevators and flour mills destroyed property valued at $4,000,000.

Education.—October 11.—John D. Rockefeller gave $600,000 to the library fund of the University of Chicago, in memory of its late president, William Rainey Harper, with the proviso that by April 1, 1908, the sum of $200,000 shall be raised for this purpose.

—October 22.—The will of Robert N. Carson provided $5,000,000 for an institution for orphan girls similar to that of Stephen Girard for boys. The school to be located at Flourtown, near Philadelphia. The girls are to be carefully instructed in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, without denominational bias of any kind.

Elections.—November 5.—"Tom" Johnson, Democrat, elected mayor of Cleveland; Brand Whitlock, Independent, of Toledo; Charles Anson Bond, Republican, of Columbus, Ohio; Leopold Markbreit, Republican, and former United States Minister to Bolivia, of Cincinnati. The entire Tammany county ticket elected in New York. In San Francisco the anti-graft administration won, District-Attorney Langdon being chosen and Acting-Mayor Edward Taylor elected. In Salt Lake City the anti-Mormon ticket won. Governor Guild, Republican, re-elected in Massachusetts, and Governor Higgins, Democrat, in Rhode Island. Augustus E. Willson, Republican, elected governor of Kentucky. Austin L. Crothers, Democrat, chosen governor of Maryland, and John Franklin Fort, Republican, of New Jersey. E. F. Noel, Democrat, elected governor of Mississippi.

Federal vs. State Power.—October 28.—The Supreme Court of the United States granted an application for a writ of habeas corpus and directed an inquiry into the cause of the restraint of Attorney-General Edward T. Young.

Finance.—October 23.—Owing to failure of certain banks, money as scarce in Wall street as at the time of the panic of 1873. Money was offered at 125 per cent and eagerly taken.

—October 24.—Serious panic on the New York Stock Exchange relieved by funds loaned by J. P. Morgan & Co. to the amount of $25,000,000. Governors in certain states order legal holidays to tide banks over crisis.

—October 25.—First National Bank of Brooklyn and six trust companies in New York forced to close. Over $6,000,000 gold arranged for from Europe to relieve the money market.

—October 28.—All banks in large cities and many smaller ones adopted a clearing-house certificate basis. Checks to be given in place of cash and savings banks will demand thirty and sixty day notice from depositors seeking to withdraw money. The Bankers' Trust Co., of Kansas City, with deposits of $800,000, closed its doors.

—October 29.—The First National Bank of Chicago imported $2,000,000 in gold.

—October 30.—Secretary Cortelyou ordered the mint officials at Philadelphia and San Francisco each to coin $15,000,000 by December 1 to relieve the currency stringency. The Denver mint was ordered to proceed as rapidly as possible with the coinage of $40,000,000 in gold bars stored there.

—October 31.—Banks increased the local supply of money by issuing new currency under the new government rule providing for such issue by the deposit by the banks of high-grade bonds as collateral for government deposits, thereby releasing government bonds which can be credited as security for bank-note issues.

—November 5.—The S. S. Kronprinzessin Cecile brought into New York $8,000,000 in gold from Europe.

—November 7.—Various banks placed orders for gold in Europe, although the Bank of England increased its minimum discount rate to seven per cent—the highest since 1873. European banks also advanced rates.

—November 8.—The S. S. Lusitania unloaded $12,361,000 in gold at New York. Amounts received and engaged in the last two weeks now foot up to $46,000,000.

Insurance.—October 28.—Dr. W. R. Gillette, ex-vice-president of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., sentenced to serve six months in the penitentiary for perjury.

Labor.—October 13.—S. J. Small, president of the National Telegraphers' Union, asked to resign because he recommended that the strike be declared off.

—October 14.—S. J. Small suspended by national executive board of the telegraphers.

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—October 18.—S. J. Small resigned.

—October 20.—The Western Union Company decided to raise pay of telegraphers who did not quit.

—October 21.—The United States District Court of Southern Ohio made permanent a temporary injunction restraining the International Pressmen's Union from calling, inciting or supporting a strike for an eight-hour day, in violation of contract.

—October 24.—Federal Judge Dayton, at Philippi, West Virginia, issued a temporary injunction—said to be the most sweeping ever issued against organized labor — restraining John Mitchell, president, T. L. Lewis, vice-president, and the district officers of the United Mine Workers of America from organizing or interfering with some one thousand non-union miners employed by the Hitchman Coal Company, Glendale Coal Company and Richland Coal Company, located in the Wheeling district.

—October 25.—The Commercial Telegraphers' Union convention in Milwaukee voted to adopt every conciliatory measure for ending the strike. A special committee appointed to confer with officials of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies.

—November 6.—The telegraphers' strike ended on the decision of the operators.

— November 8.— The branch Appellate Court in Chicago decided that it is illegal to coerce men into joining a union.

Local Option.—November 5.—Eighteen counties in Illinois voted under the new local option law. Out of 145 precincts, 139 voted against licensing saloons. Of the 339 saloons in the eighteen counties, 220 will have to go out of business. Two out of the four districts of Delaware voted to prohibit the sale of liquor.

Railroads.—October 11.—The federal court jury at Los Angeles found the Santa Fe Railroad guilty of giving rebates on shipments of lime by the Grand Canyon Lime and Cement Co. of Arizona.

—October 21.—An agreement made between Governor Comer, of Alabama, and President Finley, of the Southern Railway, by which the Southern, the Mobile & Ohio and the Alabama Great Southern are to put in effect on December 1 the 2¾-cent passenger fares and freight rates on interstate business, the same as those in effect in Georgia. All litigation now pending as a result of resistance to the rates is to be withdrawn.

—October 30.—Judge Peter S. Grosscup, of the United States Circuit Court, formally arrested with five other Chicagoans, directors and officers of the Charleston-Mattoon Interurban Railway, on an indictment charging manslaughter in relation to the accident on said railway in August, 1907, when fifteen persons were killed and nearly fifty injured.

—November 7.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company fined $330,000 by Judge Olin Wellborn in the United States District Court of Los Angeles, on their conviction of rebating.

Religion.—October 16.—The triennial Congregational council adopted a report favoring amalgamation of the Congregationalists, United Brethren and Methodist Protestants, but leaving the details to be arranged by a future general conference, the Congregational members of which are to be chosen by each state body.

Trusts.—October 19.—Suit asking a receiver for the Standard Oil Company on the ground of illegal combination, begun in Chicago.

—October 21.—Under Section 6 of the Sherman anti-trust law the federal government seized property in Virginia belonging to the American Tobacco Company, consisting of 175 cases containing 8,750,000 cigarettes, valued at $7,272.50.

Wireless. — October 17. — The Marconi transatlantic wireless service opened by the transmission of messages from London to Ireland and thence to Cape Breton, N. S., New York and Chicago.

Philippines

Assembly.—October 16.—The Philippine assembly opened with a speech by Secretary Taft. Sergio Osmena, formerly governor of the island of Cebu, chosen president of the assembly.

Elections.— November 6.— Returns indicated that the Progress party had scored a victory.

British Empire

Balloon.—October 14.—The Mammoth, a balloon which sailed from the Crystal Palace, eleven miles from London, on October 12, descended in a forest in western Sweden.

Casualty. — October 15. — Nineteen persons killed and thirty-nine injured by railroad wreck at Shrewsbury, on the London & Northwestern line.

Elections.—November 1.—Municipal elections resulted in an almost general defeat of Socialistic and other candidates of advanced views and a triumph for the Conservatives. Women eligible for the first time as candidates; three elected.

Labor.—November 1.—The executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants ordered a general strike of all railway employees in Great Britain.

—November 6.—Eleven of the leading railway companies and representatives of the Amalgamated Society signed an agreement drafted by Mr. Lloyd-George, president of the Board of Trade, providing for settlement of disputes by a board of conciliation, with an appeal to arbitration if board can not get settlement. Agreement to stand for six years.

Ocean Steamship.—October 24.—The Cunard Line steamer Lusitania broke the eastern record by crossing the Atlantic from New York to Queenstown in 4 days, 22 hours and 46 minutes.

Science. — November 6. — The Royal Society, with the approval of King Edward, awarded the Copley medal to Professor Albert A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago, for optical investigation, and the Davy medal to Professor Edward Williams Morley, of West Hartford, Connecticut, for his investigations in physics and chemistry.

France

Death.—October 15.—Maurice Loewy, astronomer and director of the Paris observatory, aged seventy-five.

Landslide.—October 11.—A hillside in the department of Ardeche moved half a mile within twenty-six hours. It has dammed a river, demolished a road and carried away two bridges.

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Earthquake.—November 7.—A violent earthquake at Torre La Ribera, in the province of Huesca. Many houses collapsed. Loss of life not known.

Floods.—October 25.—The rivers continuing to rise. Over forty houses collapsed at Mora Nueva, and over one hundred at Moradro. The inhabitants taking refuge in the hills.

German Empire

Finance.—October 17.—Failure of the banking firm of Haller, Soehle & Co., of Hamburg, one of the strongest private firms in Germany, with liabilities estimated at $7,500,000. The biggest bank failure in Germany since that of the Leipziger bank in June, 1901.

Scandal.— October 29.— Maximilian Harden, editor of *Die Zukunft*, acquitted in the suit brought against him by General Kuno von Moltke in connection with scandalous proceedings in court circles.

Netherlands

Hague Conference.—October 18.—The conference concluded its business and sent messages of homage and thanks to President Roosevelt for his initiative in calling the conference.

Italy

Earthquake. — October 24. — A severe earthquake throughout Calabria. Twenty-eight towns and villages badly damaged. Five hundred inhabitants of Ferruzzano perished. Many lost their lives at other places. [See "Events."]

Elections.— November 10.— General municipal elections in Rome gave victory to the anti-clericals. The clerical voters for the first time since 1870 withdrew from the fight.

Excommunication.—October 30.—The Pope excommunicated the authors of the reply to his recent encyclical on "Modernism" and forbade the reading of it in the various dioceses.

Graft.—November 5.—The Senate sat as a high court of justice for the trial of Signor Nunzio Nasi, late minister of public instruction, and Michael Lombardo, ex-under secretary of finance, on a charge of defrauding the state out of several million lire.

Russian Empire

Assassination.—October 28.—General Maximoffsky, director of the department of prisons of the ministry of the interior, shot and killed in St. Petersburg by Mdlle. Ragozinnikova, daughter of a teacher in the Imperial Conservatory of Music, at the weekly reception given by the officer. . . . An attempt made to kill Makhmud Bekoff, vice-governor of the political prison of Viborg.

—October 30.—An attempt made to kill Prince Gortchakoff, acting governor of Vyatka, by the hurling of a bomb at his carriage. When it failed to explode, the assassin endeavored to shoot the prince, but was prevented.

Douma.—October 28.—The results of the final elections showed a strongly conservative character for the next douma. Out of 330 deputies, and 29 Radicals.

Famine Relief Graft.— November Gurko, vice-minister of the interior, guilty of malfeasance because of implica the grain scandal connected with famine in 1906, sentenced to dismissal from offic ordered to make restitution to the amou over $250,000.

Finland.—October 29.—The Diet adopted b 104 votes to 91 the proposed appropriation of $4,000,000 as a biennial compensation to the Russian Government for the exemption of Finns from service in the Russian army. It was plainly intimated that no further money for this purpose would be forthcoming.

—October 31.—The Diet passed a law providing for the prohibition of the sale of liquor throughout Finland.

Landslide.—October 30.—The town of Karatagh, in the Hussar district of Bokhara, completely destroyed by a landslide following an earthquake on October 21. About four thousand of the inhabitants lost their lives, and about ten thousand in the adjoining district. Not one building was left standing.

Mutiny.—October 30.—A battalion of sappers at Vladivostok fired on the barracks. The torpedo boat Skory opened fire on the town and forts. A fight ensued between it and other warships until it was battered and most of its mutinous crew were killed or wounded.

Chinese Empire

Newspaper.—October 27.—The Peking *Gazette*, the world's oldest newspaper and China's official bulletin for memorials and edicts, superseded by a modern newspaper having editorials.

Opium.—October 11.—By an imperial decree Prince Chuan, Prince Jui and others in high office were suspended for their failure to give up the use of opium within the six months as ordered by the decree in regard to discontinuing the use of the drug. The period has been extended three months.

Morocco

Civil War.—October 17.—The forces of the two rival sultans met in conflict near Rabat. Those of Abd-el-Aziz were defeated and Kaid Bushta Bagdani, commander-in-chief of all the imperial forces in the field, was captured. Mulai Hafid's men raided the custom house at Mazayan and seized 300,000 cartridges.

—October 21.—France loaned Sultan Abd-el-Aziz $200,000 upon the imperial jewels. A French reconnoitering party attacked by Moors resulted in the killing of three Frenchmen. General Drude pursued the Moors and inflicted severe losses.

Holy War. — November 2. — Mulai Hafid, brother of Sultan Abd-el-Aziz, who was elected Sultan in the south, proclaimed a holy war.

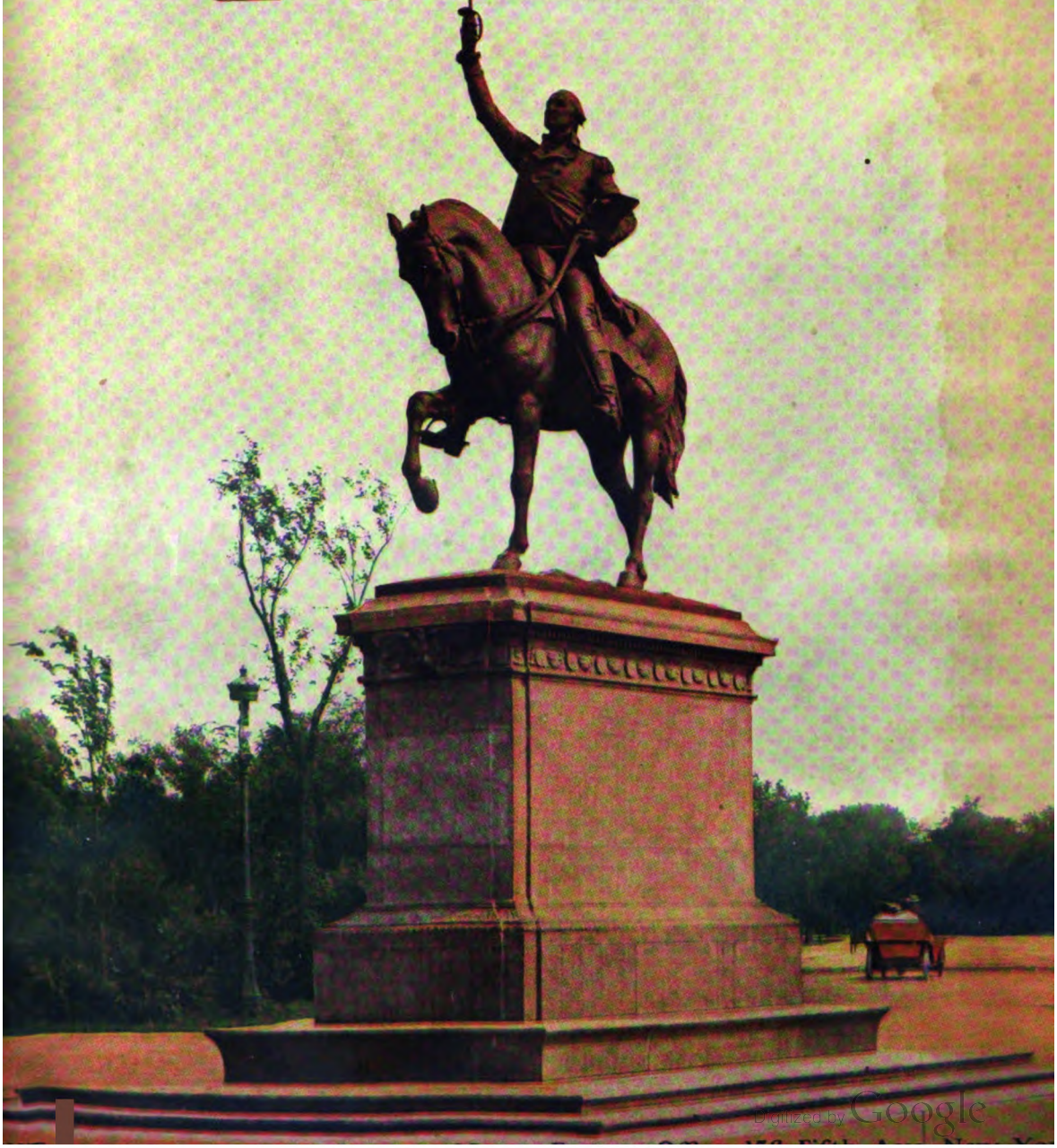
Persia

Cabinet.— October 23.— The Shah dismissed his cabinet.

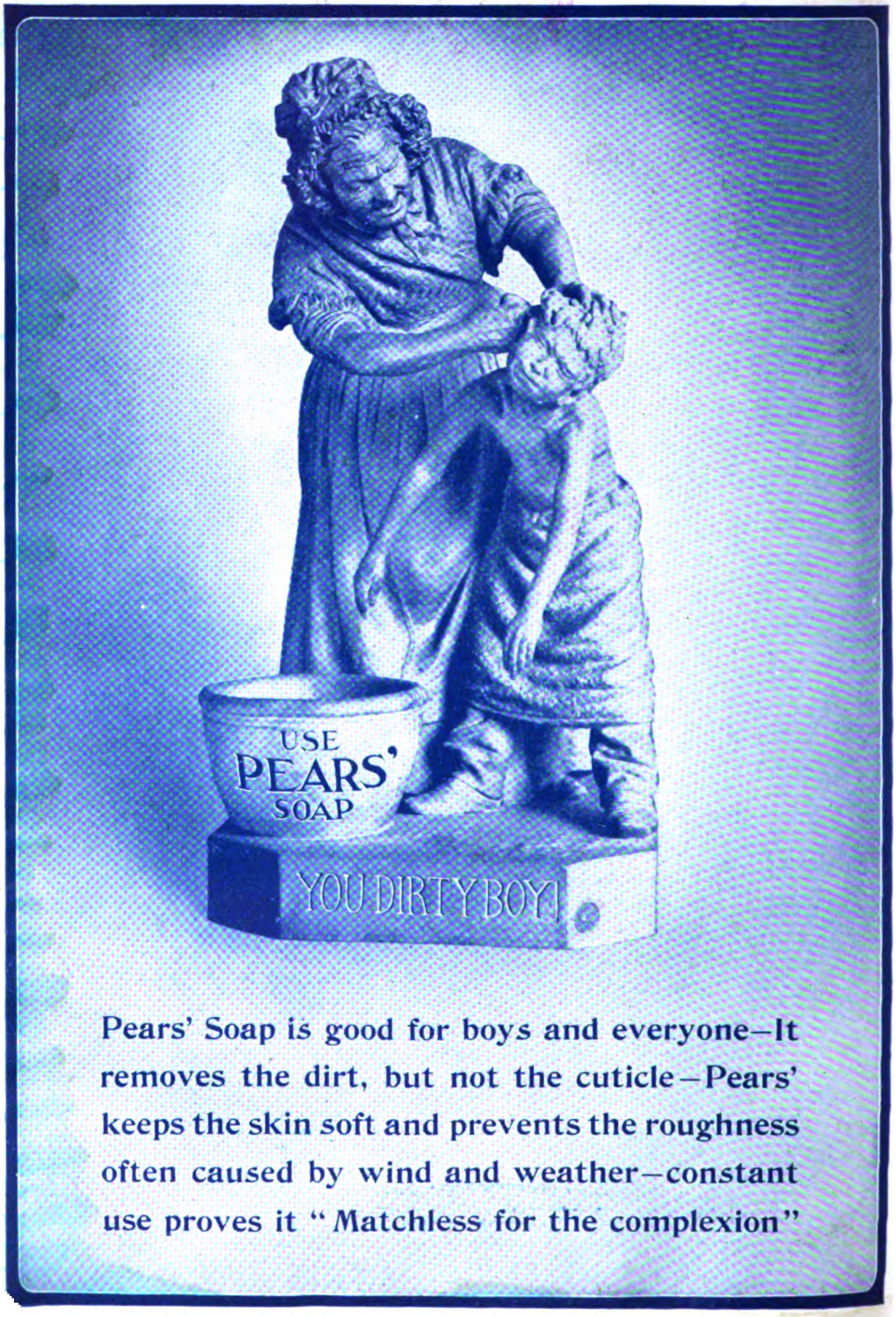
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THE WORLD TO-DAY



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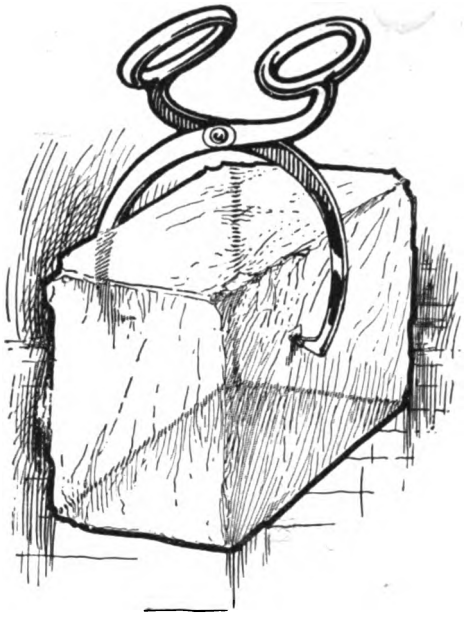


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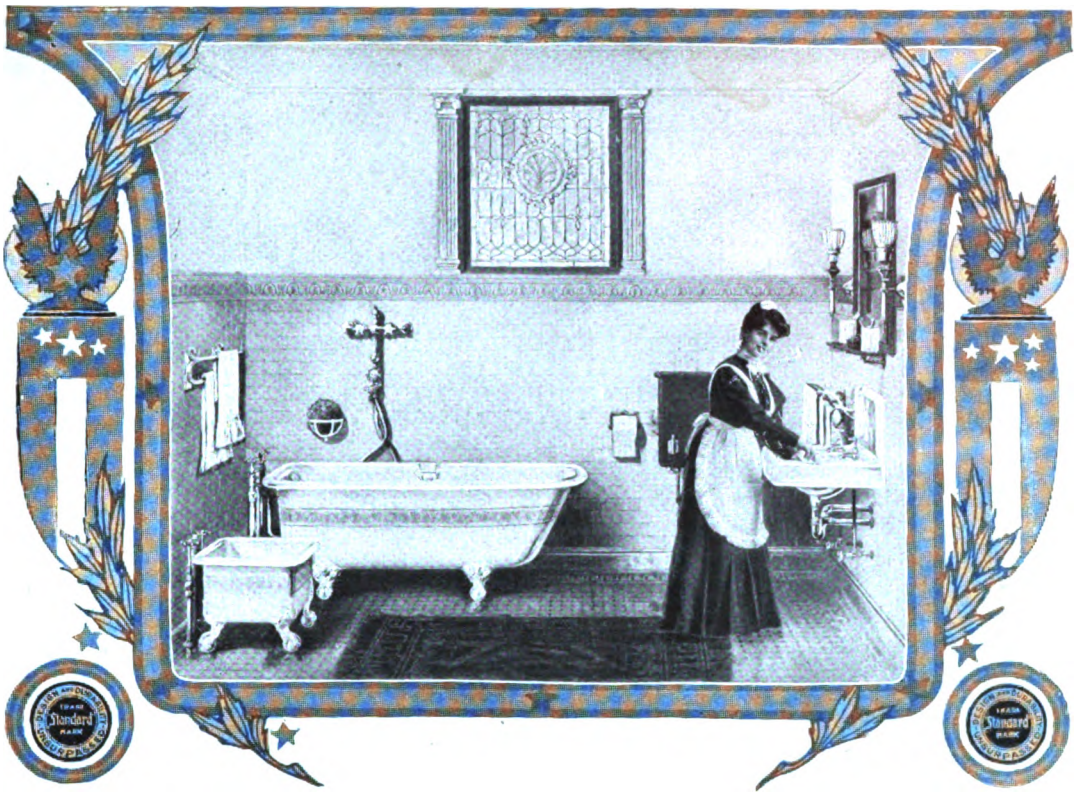
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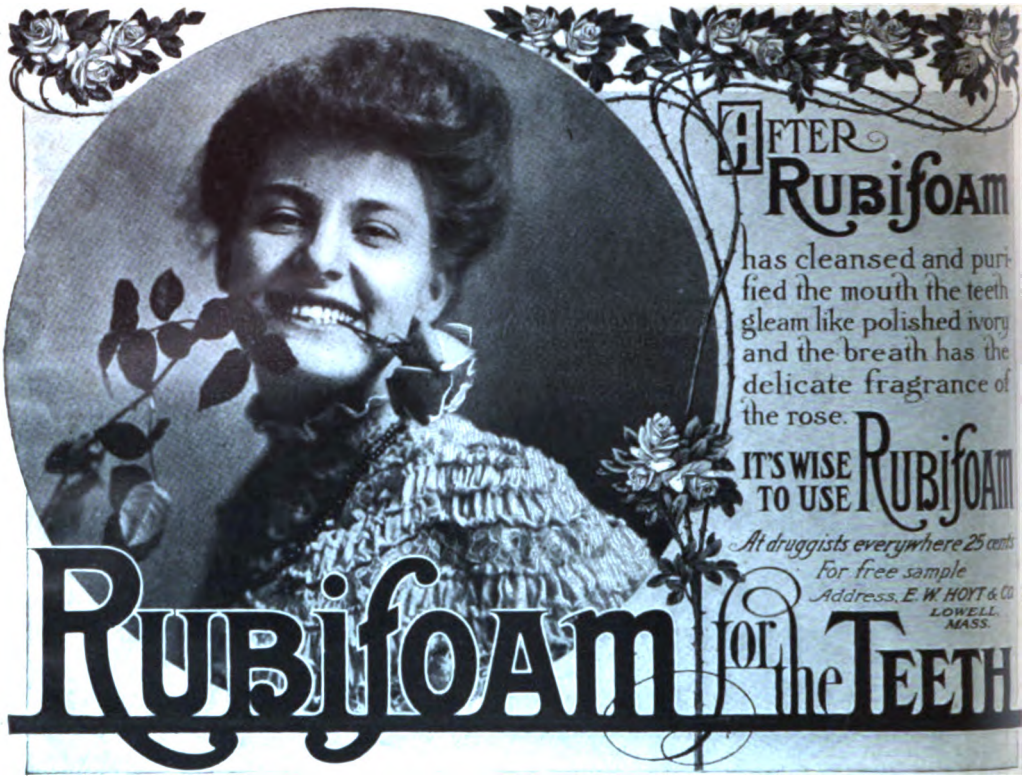
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Since 1847 the changes and improvements in every phase of life are almost inconceivable. The silver plating industry, like all other lines, has been completely revolutionized, but the original brand of silver plated ware is still recognized as the world's standard.

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ware has, for three-score years, ably maintained the title of *"Silver Plate that Wears."* Artistic patterns, correct style, brilliant finish and enduring quality form the perfect combination that has made spoons, knives, forks, etc., marked "1847 ROGERS BROS." the choice of the majority.

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A Sightly Summer Collar

This new collar with the wide space and bow tie tucked in, is the most attractive style of the season. It gives some suggestion of the old-fashioned stock our grandfathers wore and yet has that touch of good taste that appeals to well-dressed men.





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The Trio from Faust



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The Immortal Prison Scene

From Gounod's "Faust"
By Emma Eames, Dalmores and Plancon
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Other notable concerted numbers which have just been issued by the Victor Company:

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"She can see him, but he can't see her."

How to Cool a Hot Porch

is the title of our **free booklet**, which we know will interest you if you have a veranda. It tells how to make your porch the most inviting spot about the house this summer by the use of

TRADE ***Vudor*** MARK

Porch Shades

These shades shut out the hot sun, but are constructed to admit every passing breeze that blows. Made of Linden Wood Fibre and Seine Twine, durable and weatherproof, stained in soft, harmonious colors. Easily adjusted to any porch in a few minutes, and may be used season after season. You can equip your porch at the moderate cost of from $2 to $10.

Vudor Hammocks are built on the "made-to-wear" principle. The supporting cords are fastened direct to a Rock Elm spreader, as is also the body. This gives *double the life* to the Vudor Hammock, as it is especially strong where other hammocks are especially weak. Vudor Hammocks sell at $3.00 and $4.00 and are ***guaranteed*** to wear twice as long as any other hammock on the market.

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CAUTION—Inferior products—bamboo shades which let in the sun and do not retain their shape or color and cheaply constructed hammocks are sometimes sold by unscrupulous dealers as *Vudor* goods. Look for the ***Vudor*** trademark on an aluminum plate on every genuine Vudor Shade or Chair Hammock and on the printed label sewed to every Vudor Hammock. It means quality in porch equipment, and it's there for your protection.

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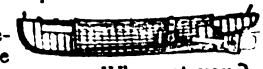
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Patterns of all Rowboats and Canoes, **$1.50** to **$2.** Launches and Sailboats, 20 feet and under, **$4** to **$5.** From 21 to 30 feet, inclusive, **$5** to **$10.**

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This is not a theological question; it is rather a bread and butter question. Should the death of a man end all the comfort of a family; the education of his children; the existence of his home? If such be not the case it is because the average plain man has given this matter thought, and, at the expense of present enjoyment, has provided for future needs.

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furnishes the best, because the safest and most economical, method of perpetuating the home and protecting its inmates. To meet these common and inevitable needs it was organized sixty-four years ago. It is owned by its policy holders. Their confidence and support have made and kept it the largest and staunchest of its kind. If you have responsibility and health it has the very best protection for you and yours.

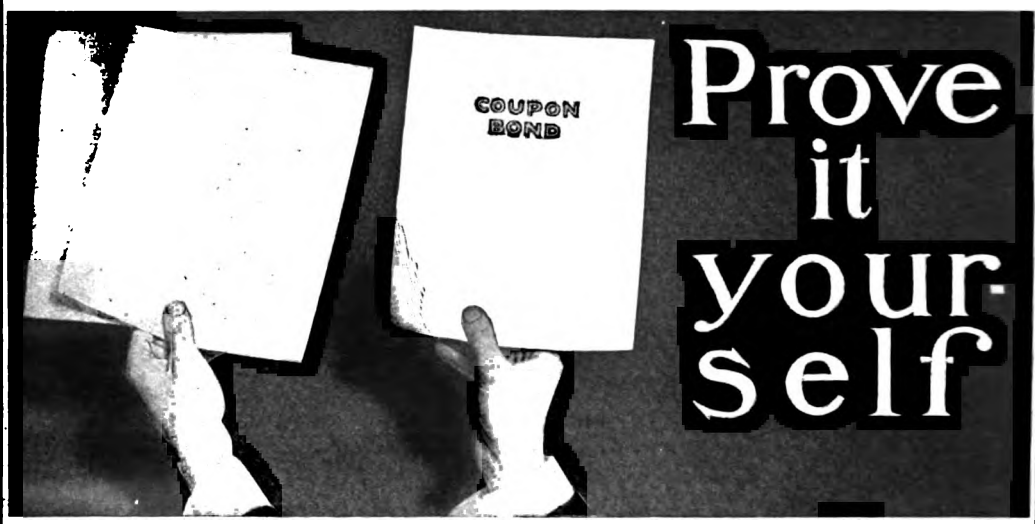
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The Biggest Kind of a Change that ever Happened to Any Magazine has Happened This Month to

THE SCRAP BOOK

THE SCRAP BOOK for July is issued in two sections—two complete magazines, each with its own cover and its own table of contents.

One of these sections is an ALL-ILLUSTRATED magazine; the other is an ALL-FICTION magazine. Each is a mammoth magazine in itself. The one presents an overwhelming array of human interest articles and illustrations; the other an enormous tonnage of fiction—**160 pages** of absorbing stories.

Ten years ago I created a new type of magazine—the ALL-FICTION magazine. Now I am creating another distinct type—the ALL-ILLUSTRATED magazine. This is the age of specialization. The conventional magazine, with its smattering of illustrations and its smattering of fiction and its smattering of special articles, doesn't contain enough of any one thing to make it satisfying. The ALL-FICTION magazine and the ALL-ILLUSTRATED magazine, joined together as a unit, strengthen each other, and make something really big and forceful and convincing.

The Only Way to Know a Thing is to Try It

The two-section magazine idea is brand-new to the world. It is not quite new with me, however, as I have given it, at odd times, four or five years of thought. It first came into my mind in response to a desire to couple, in some way, the strength of the all-fiction magazine with the illustrated features of the conventional magazine. It has been a difficult problem to work out. Now that the idea is perfected, I wish to see what there is in it. It looks to me to be very good, but the only way to know a thing is to try it.

Two Magazines for a Quarter—Easy Money

The price of this two-part magazine is twenty-five cents, which is equal to twelve and one-half cents a magazine. Most magazines which were selling at ten cents have been advanced to fifteen cents. THE SCRAP BOOK in two parts means two magazines for twenty-five cents against thirty cents for two fifteen cent magazines.

Now Ready on all News-stands

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The Greatest of Musical Inventions—the Two-Horn

DUPLEX

PHONOGRAPH

FREE TRIAL

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE

IT is the phonograph that gives you all the sound vibrations. It has not only two horns, but two vibrating diaphragms in sound box. Other phonographs have **one** diaphragm and **one** horn. The Duplex gets all the volume of music; other phonographs get the half. The Duplex gives you a better tone—clearer, sweeter, more like the original. Our

FREE Catalogue

will explain fully the superiority of **The Duplex.** Don't allow any one to persuade you to buy any other make without first sending for our catalogue. The Duplex is not sold by dealers or in stores. We are **Actual Manufacturers,** not jobbers, and sell **only direct** from **our factory** to the user, eliminating all middlemen's profits.



Each horn is 30 in. long with 17 in. bell. Cabinet 18 in. x 14 in. x 10 in.

That is why we are able to **manufacture** and **deliver** the best phonograph made for **less than one-third** what dealers ask for other makes not as good.

Freight Prepaid

Seven Days' Free Trial

We allow seven days' free trial in your own home in which to decide whether you wish to keep it. If the machine does not make good our every claim—volume, quality, saving, satisfaction—just send it back. We'll pay all freight charges **both ways.**

All the Latest Improvements

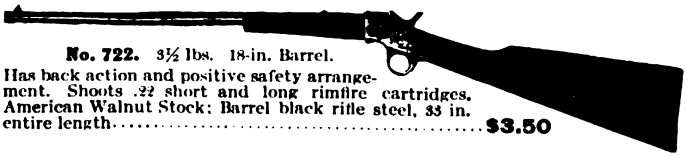
The Duplex is equipped with a mechanical feed that relieves the record of all the destructive work of propelling the reproducer across its surface. The needle point is held in continuous contact with the inner (which is more accurate) wall of the sound wave groove, thus reproducing more perfectly whatever music was put into the record when it was made. The Duplex has a device by which the weight of the reproducer upon the record may be regulated to suit the needs of the occasion, thus greatly preserving the life and durability of the records. These are exclusive features of the Duplex and can not be had on any other make of phonograph.

Duplex Phonograph Co., 128 Patterson St., **Kalamazoo, Mich.** Plays all sizes and makes of disc records. Our Free Catalogue explains everything.

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22 Caliber—BEST MADE AT THE PRICE—32 Caliber

No gun you can procure will give more satisfaction during the months of vacation than a **Hopkins & Allen** light caliber rifle. They are light, trim and up to date, shoot true to your aim and can be taken apart and packed in the suit case for traveling. *Make it a point to examine these Rifles before your vacation. You can find them at any good hardware or sporting goods store. They drive tacks at 60 yards; handle perfectly; have deep seated screw-key take-down joints and cost less than any other rifles on the market of equal grade.*



No. 722. 3½ lbs. 18-in. Barrel.
Has back action and positive safety arrangement. Shoots .22 short and long rimfire cartridges. American Walnut Stock; Barrel black rifle steel, 33 in. entire length..... **$3.50**



No. 822. 4 lbs. 20-in. Barrel.
An improved Lever Action Gun with improved safety features. Shoots .22 long or short rimfire cartridges. Barrel 20 in. of best black rifle steel, deep rifled with our improved extra quick twist. Stock select American Walnut. Weight 4 lbs. 35-in. over all..... **$4.50**

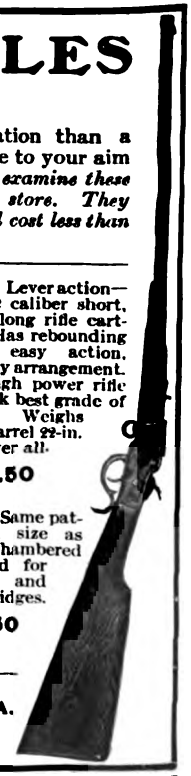
No. 832. Same pattern and size as above, but chambered for .32 cal. short cartridge. **$4.50**

No. 922. Lever action—shoots .22 caliber short, long and long rifle cartridges. Has rebounding hammer, easy action, best safety arrangement. Barrel, high power rifle steel, stock best grade of Walnut. Weighs 4½ lbs. Barrel 22-in. —38-in. over all.

$5.50

No. 932. Same pattern and size as above. Chambered and rifled for .32 short and long cartridges.

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Write for our beautiful "Gun Guide and Catalog" for 1907. It illustrates and describes all these rifles, as well as 34 other models of our firearms and gives many points on the care and handling of guns. IT'S FREE to all who write promptly.

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Therefore, if you are interested enough to learn how the **I. C. S.** can help you to qualify for a better position, bigger salary and success—*in your spare time*—without leaving home or your present position, *mark and mail the coupon to-day.* You'll surely do this if you consider your future worth the cost of a two cent stamp.

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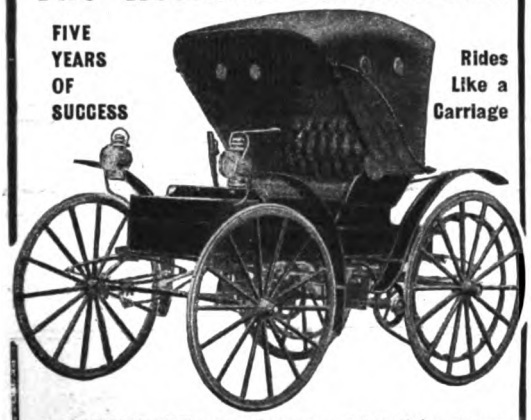
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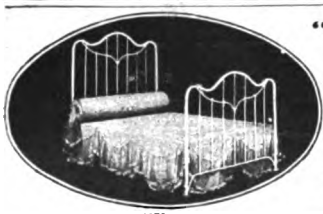
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Wears like Cement—Dries over night with Brilliant Gloss. Contains no Japan or Shellac. Write at once for Free Booklet, Color Card and List of Dealers.

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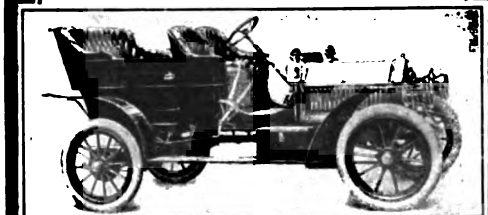
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Let your nearest dealer give you a demonstration.

Described in Catalog G

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Model M—10 h. p., 4 Passenger Car, $950, Catalog MAA
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Send for catalog of car that interests you.

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Played with keys like a piano and having a similar action.

"If you *can whistle a tune*, you can *play it on the Dolceola.*" That's cheerful, isn't it? Well, that is the statement of a **Dolceola** enthusiast.

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The **Dolceola's** captivating harmony and original construction give it instant popularity, and the hearty endorsement of musical experts everywhere.

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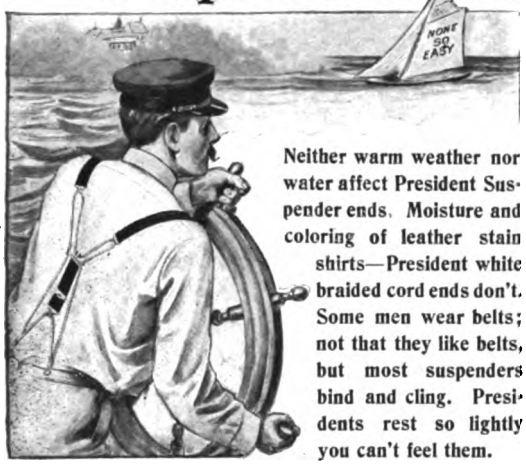
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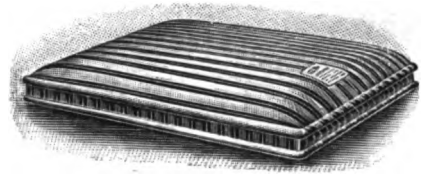
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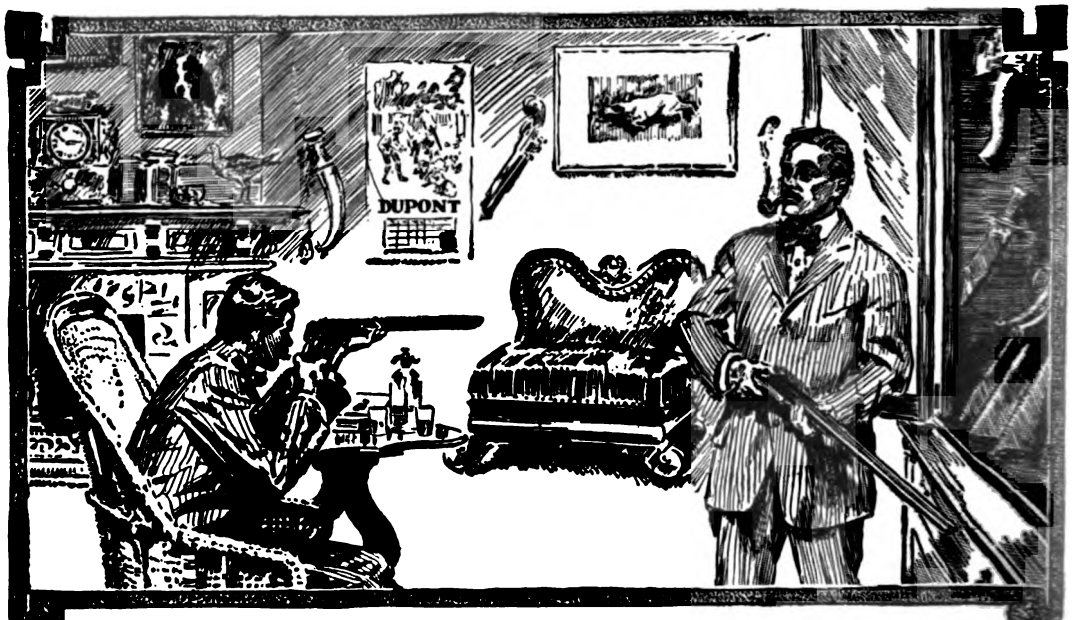
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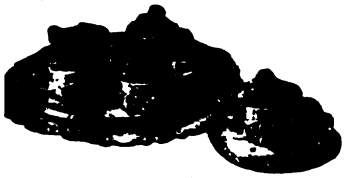
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¶ One of the greatest secrets of quick-meal cookery is hidden in the little jar of Armour's Extract of Beef. It has proved to be one of the most successful beauty remedies on the market, for it smooths away wrinkles of worry and care



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¶ American women do not place a proper value upon Extract of Beef. They consider it merely a part of invalid diet. They will cook a shin of beef for hours in an effort to secure the essence of it, when they could buy the soul of the shin ready to be transmuted into delicious dainties with the mere addition of hot water. Italian, German and French women give Extract of Beef the place of honor in their kitchen closet. They know that it doubles the resources of the woman who desires to have things taste a little better than "Mother used to make." A jar of Extract of Beef (if it is Armour's) is a necessary concomitant of things culinary—soups, entrees, roasts or vegetables. It is so concentrated from the richest and best of beef that it is spicy with the absolutely pure beef flavor. Just a bit of it on the tip of a spoon transforms an insipid dish into a gastronomical delight.

¶ I have found that Armour's Extract of Beef solves the summer soup problem. On a hot day the stomach rebels at the very thought of steaming dishes. One eats more from a sense of duty than because of real hunger. Iced bouillon or consomme teases the flagging appetite into activity and satisfies that gnawing feeling in the pit of the stomach which is at the same time hunger and disgust. The bouillon may be made in the morning and set away until dinner time is at hand. Make it this way:



ICED BOUILLON

Three teaspoonfuls of Armour's Extract of Beef.

Two quarts of hot water.

One sprig of parsley.

One tablespoonful of salt.

One-half bay leaf.

One-fourth tablespoonful of whole pepper.

One tablespoonful of butter.

One-fourth cup each of carrots, onions and celery cut in dice.

To the boiling water add the Extract, vegetables and seasonings; cook 30 minutes. Strain, and when cool add a small quantity of sherry or Madeira wine. Chill and serve cold. If the wine is not desired it may be omitted without detracting materially from the palatability of the bouillon; but it will



be found to give a tantalizing flavor which will add greatly to its merits as a hot weather appetite-tempter.

¶ Frozen Beef Tea is another novel mid-summer tit-bit. Make it in the proportions of one-fourth teaspoon of Armour's Extract of Beef to each cupful of hot water. Season it with salt and pepper to taste. Add to it a small quantity of gelatine previously dissolved in water, and set the mixture on ice until it is jellied. Serve very cold in place of soup.

¶ Aspic Jelly seems peculiarly a part of hot weather cookery. To make it, take:

One teaspoonful of Armour's Extract of Beef.

One-half package of acidulated gelatine.

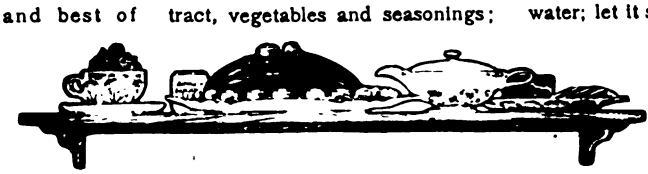
One pint of hot water.

One cup of cold water.

One-half cup of sherry wine.

Two teaspoonfuls of sugar.

Cover the gelatine with cold water; let it stand for five minutes, then add the hot water, sugar and wine. Strain and put into a mold until cold. Use as a garnish for salads or entrees.



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THE WORLD TO-DAY

SHAILER MATHEWS, Editor

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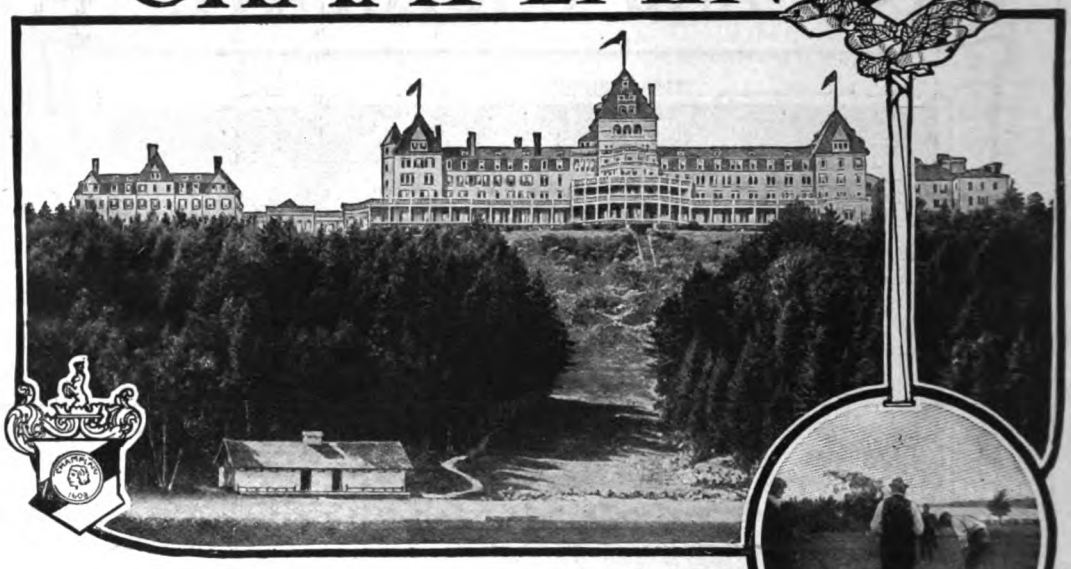
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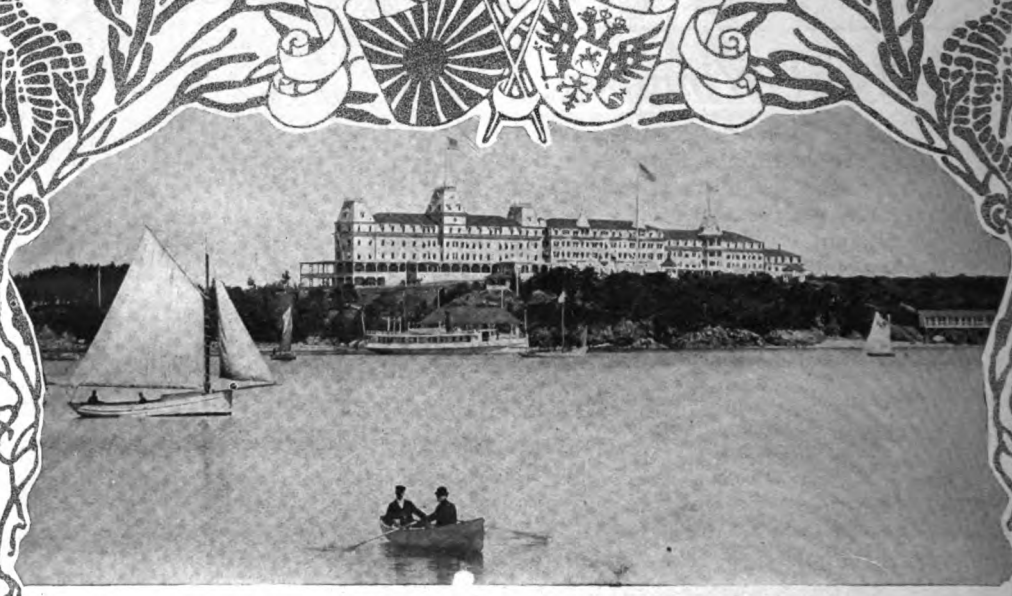
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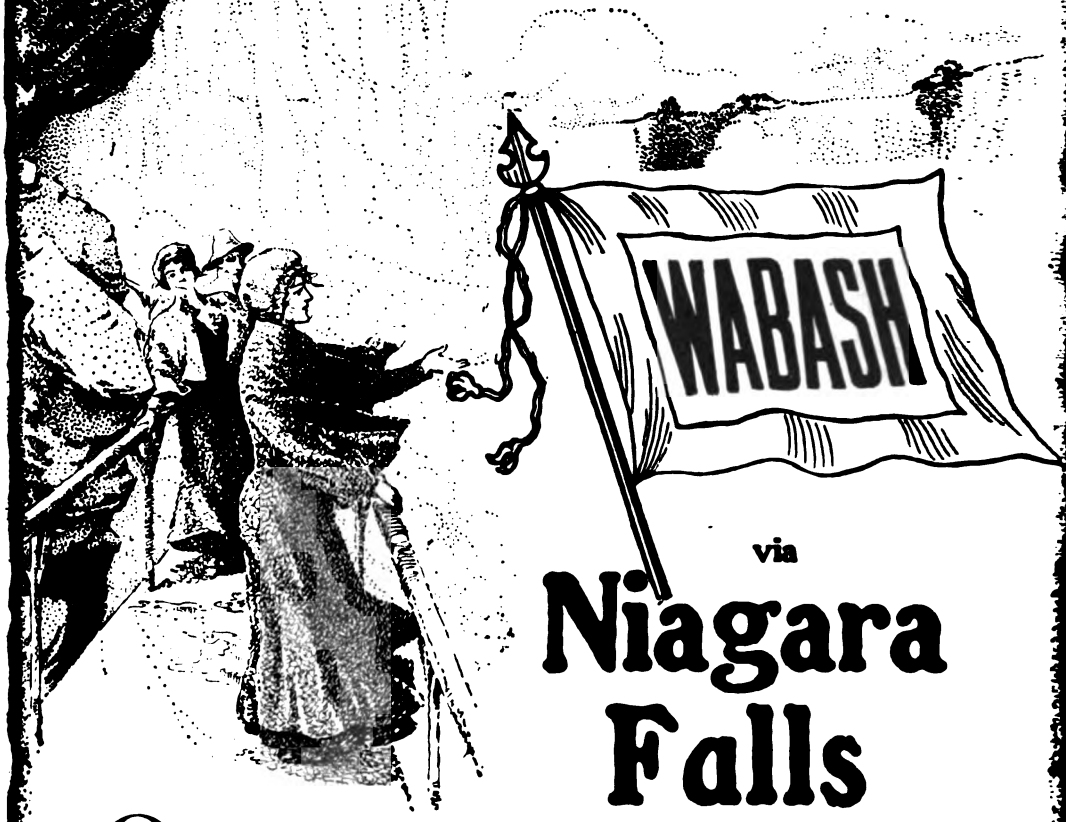
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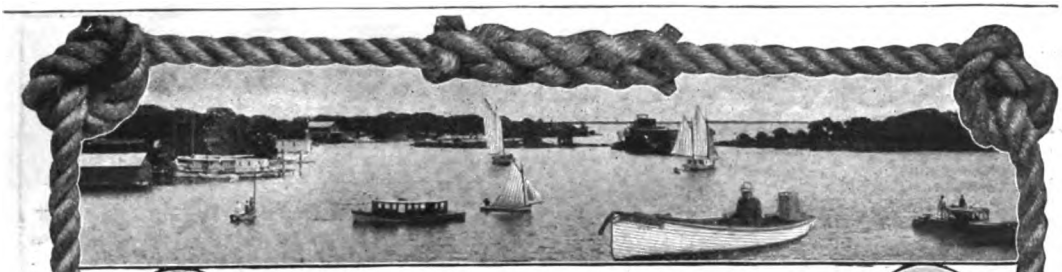
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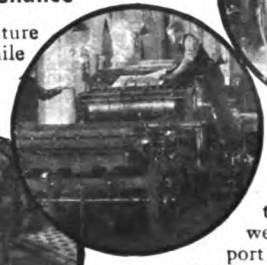
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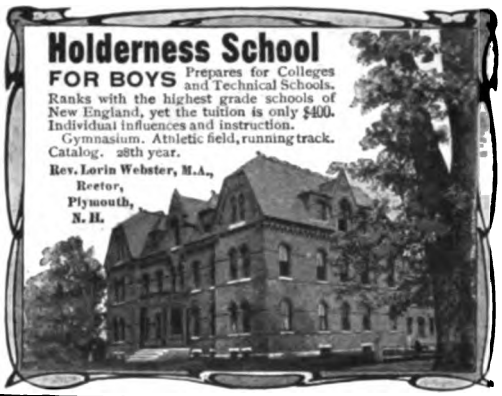
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1907



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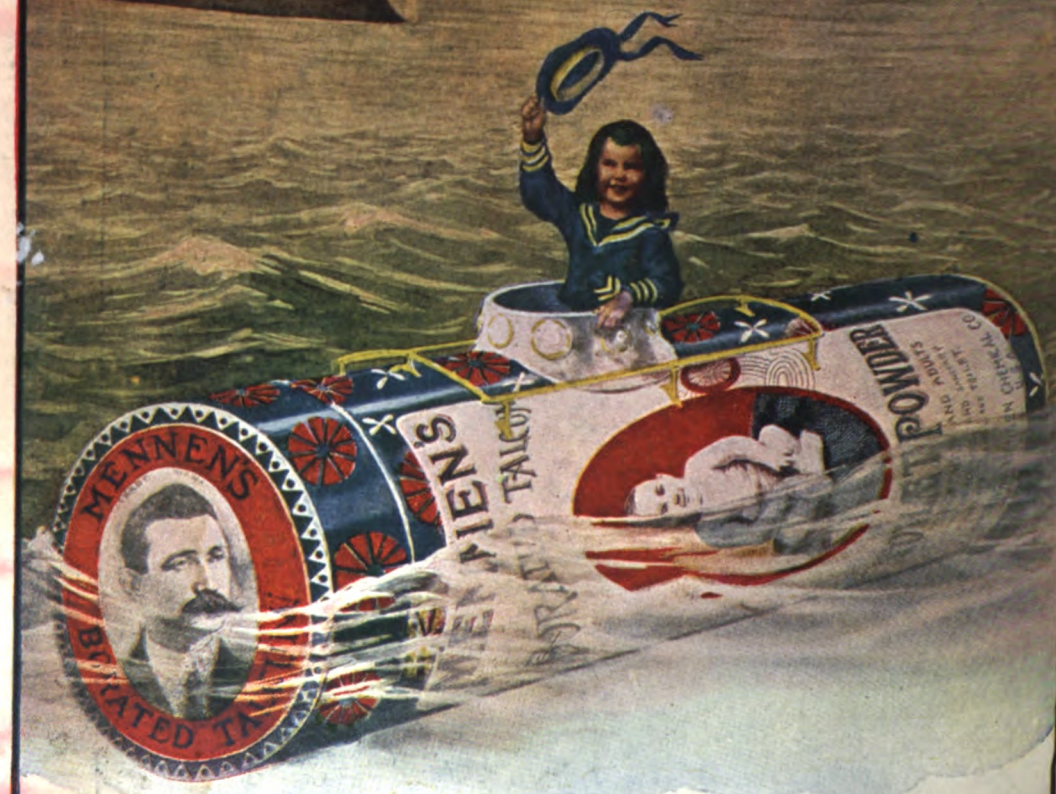


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BORATED TALCUM
TOILET POWDER



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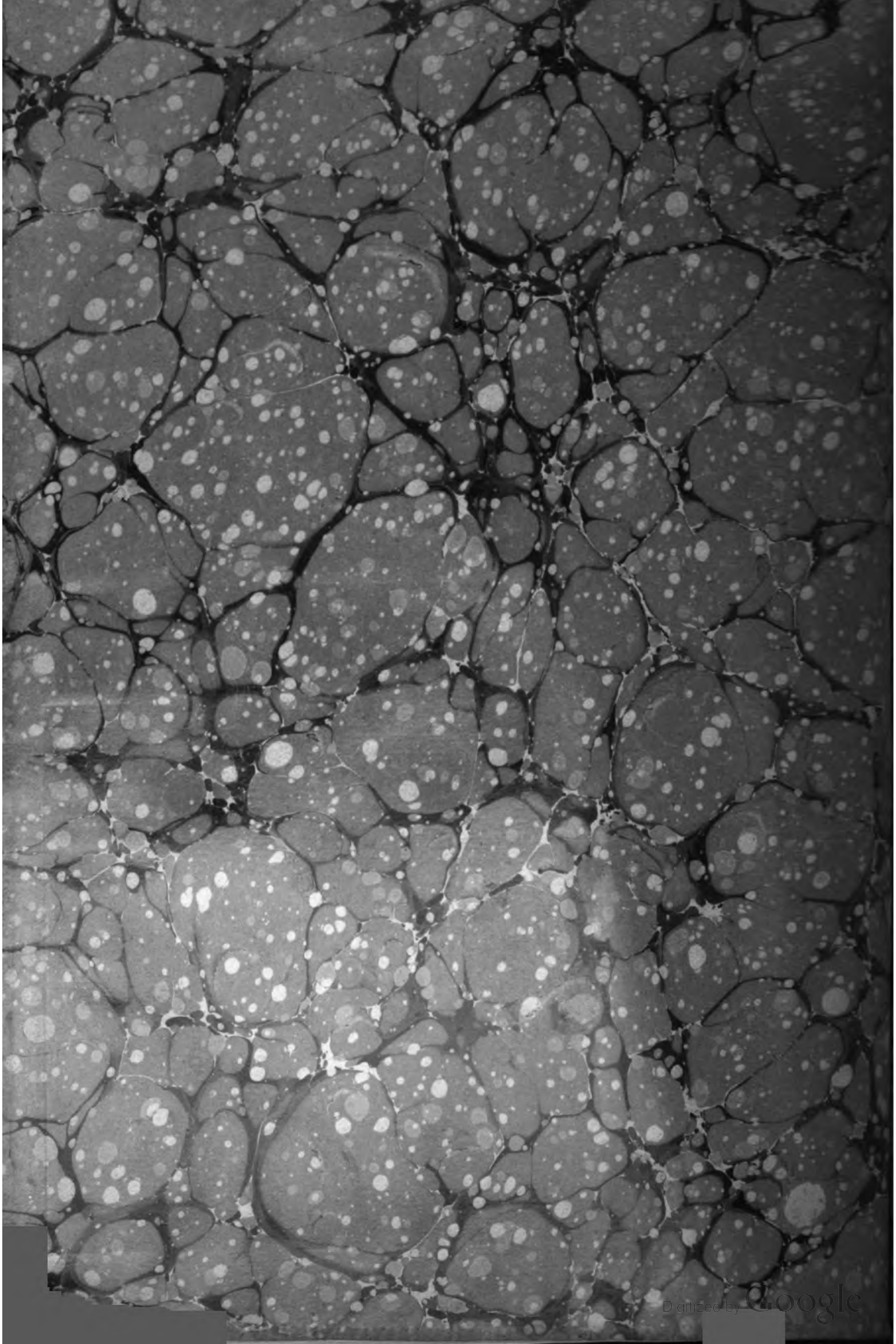
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